ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,583 LONDON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1930 PRICE (Including Postage) 4d.

Cheques, Postal and Money Orders should be made payable to "The Times" and crossed "Barclays Bank Limited." Bank Notes should be sent always by registered post. All advertisements should be addressed to the Advertisement Department, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Tuesday, August 5, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for Re-ins and for systematic insertions may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ANSON.—On Aug. 3, 1930, at a nursing home, to ALISON, wife of SIR EDWARD ANSON, Bt.—a son.

ATKINSON.—On Aug. 3, 1930, The Whins, Alderley Edge, to Mr. and Mrs. H. MILNE ATKINSON (Wilda Ferrier)—a daughter.

FAGNANI.—On Aug. 3, 1930, at "Lynwood," Moor Park, Herts, to MARGUERITE (née Du Moni), wife of CAPT. H. H. FAGNANI—a daughter.

HILL.—On July 17, 1930, at Poona, to BETTY (née Dick-Cunyngham), wife of Mr. T. W. R. HILL, Royal Artillery—a daughter.

KENNEDY.—On July 24, 1930, in Toronto, Ontario, to ELSIE MARGARET (née Pinkus), wife of JOHN DE NAVARRE KENNEDY—a daughter. Both doing well.

LEES.—On Aug. 3, 1930, to ETHEL (née Simpson), wife of REV. RONALD LEES, Thurland Castle, Tunstall, Carnforth—a daughter.

MAUNDER.—On Aug. 1, 1930, at Chaney Court, Marlow-on-Thames, Reading, to LILIAN MATHEWS (née Day), wife of JOHN TUCKER MAUNDER—a son.

MORRES.—On Aug. 2, 1930, in London, to FREDA (née Howkins), wife of A. R. MORRES, Royal Artillery—a daughter.

WARRACK.—On Aug. 2, 1930, at Eskotine Nursing Home, Nairobi, Kenya Colony, to OLIVE (née Levelis-Marke), wife of H. G. WARRACK—a son.

MARRIAGES

ALLEN : APPLETON.—On July 31, 1930, at St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, by the Vicar, the Rev. B. F. Simpson, B.D., M.C., BRUCE, second son of Mr. and Mrs. BRUCE ALLEN, of 35, Harrington-gardens, S.W.7, to YVETTE, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. FRANK APPLETON, of 8, Courtfield-road, S.W.7.

BURNETT : SELBY-HALL.—On Aug. 1, 1930, at St. James's, Piccadilly, by the Very Rev. T. T. E. Fyne, D.D., M.A., Provost of Worcester, HERBERT MONTAGUE BURNETT, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Burnett, of 1, Eaton-place, Guernsey, to WINIFRED MARY ROSAMOND, younger daughter of Mr. and the late Mrs. C. S. SELBY-HALL, of 21, Kensington Palace-gardens, W.8.

BURTON-BROWN : COLLARD.—On Aug. 2, 1930, at St. Andrew's, Wickhambreaux, near Canterbury, by the Rev. C. Chiremonte, CHRISTOPHER BURTON-BROWN, of Bradfield College, Berks, to SYLVIA UNA, second daughter of Major and Mrs. D. ARDLES COLLARD, of Stodmarsh Court, near Canterbury.

CANT : ROBSON.—On Aug. 2, 1930, at West Church, Cove, Aberdeenshire, by the Rev. John Robson (brother of the bride), ROBERT MCKEAN CANT, Advertising Agent, Edinburgh, to MARGARET UNDERWOOD ROBSON, Smallbrae, Cove, Kincardineshire (Glenaye).

EARRINGTON : TOOMEY.—On Aug. 2, 1930, at Chesham Bois Church, RONALD DUDLEY, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. FARRINGTON, of Tunbridge Wells, to EILEEN, elder daughter of Mr. G. R. TOOMEY, formerly of the Indian Police, and Mrs. TOOMEY.

McNICOLL : HAYNES.—On Aug. 2, 1930, at St. Mary-the-Virgin, Little Sampford, Essex, by the Rev. Mark E. Swabey, GEORGE ROBERTSON MCNICOLL to LAURA ALICE HAYNES.

MYRES : EARLEY.—On Aug. 2, 1930, at Frodsham Parish Church, CUTHBERT J. H. MYRES to ELIZABETH M. EARLEY.

ROBERTSON : WINDELER.—On Aug. 2, 1930, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Rusholme, by Archdeacon Arthur Clarke, JOHN BRUCE ROBERTSON, Gordon Highlanders, son of Colonel William Robertson, D.S.O., of Jerbourg, Guernsey, to CLARE WINDELER, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Herbert Windeler.

SYMONS : SANKEY.—On July 31, 1930, at the Chapel of the Savoy, by the Rev. Percy Young, CAPTAIN IVOR SYMONS (late of The Queen's Royal Regiment) to the Hon. MARY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. HENRY SANKEY.

GOLDEN WEDDINGS

DONE : SAVAGE.—On Aug. 4, 1880, at Wesleyan Chapel, Wanstead, by Rev. R. Bellier, Rev. WILLIAM DONE, of Woodford, to ELIZABETH SAVAGE, of Woodford and South Africa.—The Whalebone Lodge, Bullaigh Salterton, Devon.

HAYWARD : BROWN.—On Aug. 5, 1880, at the Parish Church, Box, Wilts, by the Rev. G. E. Gardiner, Vicar, WILLIAM HAYWARD, of Manton, Marlborough, to CONSTANCE ANN, only child of the late W. J. Brown, Hazelbury House, Box, Wilts. Present address: Hazelbrook, Pewsey, Wilts.

DEATHS

ACTON.—On Aug. 2, 1930, near Boulogne, France, GABRIELLE MARIE LEOPOLDINE ACTON, fourth daughter of the late Lord and Lady ACTON, aged 17. Fortified by the Rites of the Catholic Church. R.I.P. Funeral at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm-street, to-day (Tuesday), at 9.30 a.m. Flowers to 11, Baker-street, W.1. Burial at Aldenham, to-morrow (Wednesday), strictly private. Members of the family only will be present.

BULLMORE.—On July 28, 1930, at Frankfurt-am-Main, GEORGE GREEN BULLMORE, of Newquay and Monte Carlo, aged 72. Funeral at Newquay, Cornwall, to-day (Tuesday), leaving Penhenver, Mount Wise, at 2.30 o'clock for St. Michael's Church. No flowers, by request.

BUTLER.—On Aug. 1, 1930, PEGGY, wife of C. D. N. BUTLER and daughter of Mrs. Glory Gregson, aged 23. Funeral service at St. Matthias Church, Earl's Court, London, at 2 o'clock to-day (Tuesday).

CARRINGTON.—On Aug. 2, 1930, at Rostrevor, Malvern, LUCY ELLEN, wife of the late COLONEL CARRINGTON, D.V., J.P., of Cale Green, Stockport, aged 86.

CARTWRIGHT.—On Aug. 3, 1930, at the Rectory, Henley-in-Arden, the REV. CANON T. J. CARTWRIGHT, M.A., Rector of Beaudesert with Henley-in-Arden, aged 62. Funeral at Henley-in-Arden.

CHAPMAN.—On Aug. 1, 1930, ERSINE CONSTANCE ELLA CHAPMAN, youngest daughter of the late Maj.-Gen. Isaiah T. Chapman and Mrs. Chapman, formerly of Whitby, Weymouth.

CHARTRES.—On Aug. 2, 1930, at her residence, 42, Denmark-villas, Hove, MARY URSULA, only daughter of the late RICHARD CHARTRES, in her 99th year. No flowers, by request.

COLQUHOUN.—On Aug. 1, 1930, very peacefully at Blackheath, DUGALD COLQUHOUN, beloved husband of Agnes Colquhoun, in his 79th year. Cremation Norwood to-morrow (Wednesday). No mourning.

CONGREVE.—On Aug. 2, 1930, at Horley, ANNIE ELIZA, widow of C. H. CONGREVE and daughter of the late A. E. MacKinnon, of Monteviden, aged 79. No flowers, no mourning. Inquiries, 55, Parliament-hill, N.W.3.

CROSBIE DAWSON.—On Aug. 3, 1930, at 41, Kenilworth-road, Leamington Spa, CATHERINE WEBBER DAWSON, widow of the late J. J. CROSBIE DAWSON, of Newcastle, Staffordshire, in her 86th year. Funeral at Chivers Coton, Nuneaton, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 12 noon.

CROSLEY.—On Aug. 2, 1930, at 54, St. James's-square, W., ROSE, second daughter of the late WILLIAM CROSLEY, A.I.C.E. No flowers, by request.

DAVIS.—On Aug. 2, 1930, at 14, Belhaven-terrace, Kelvinside, Glasgow, ALICE DAVIS, J.P., only daughter of the late Henry Davis, aged 71.

DUNN.—On Aug. 1, 1930, at a nursing home, London, FRED DUNN, husband of Phoebe Dunn, of Annet, Berkhamsted. Funeral, private. Memorial service, St. Columba's Church, Pont-street, to-day (Tuesday), at 2.15 p.m. No flowers.

FANE DE SALIS.—On Sunday, Aug. 3, 1930, at Laleham-on-Thames, LEOPOLD WILLIAM JEROME FANE DE SALIS, eldest son of the late Hon. Leopold Fane De Salis, of Thorns, New South Wales. Funeral at Harlington Church to-morrow (Wednesday) at 3.30 p.m.

FERGUSON.—On Sunday, Aug. 3, 1930, at Glade House, Letchworth, JOHN HOWARD FERGUSON, younger son of the late FRANCIS FERGUSON, Melbourne, aged 68. Funeral service at St. John's Church, Whatchurch-hill, Oxon, on Thursday next, Aug. 7, at 2.30.

FFOLLIOTT.—On Aug. 1, 1930, at his residence, Tiptenane, Ballickmoyler, Queen's Co., LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM HOVENDEN FFOLLIOTT, D.L., aged 58. Funeral private.

FINLAY.—On Aug. 3, 1930, at 9, Baring-crescent, Exeter, HANNAH, last surviving daughter of the late JAMES FINLAY, of Glasgow, aged 92 years.

FORREST.—On Aug. 4, 1930, CAPTAIN ERNEST FORREST, of The Chantins, Rustington, Sussex, fourth son of the late WILLIAM FORREST, M.A., F.C.D., of 2, Raglan-road, Dublin. Interment at Broadwater, Worthing, Thursday, Aug. 7, at 3 p.m. (South African papers, please copy.)

GOSLING.—On Aug. 4, 1930, at Princess Christian's Nursing Home, Windsor, following an operation, RICHARD CHARLES HILL GOSLING, of Hawthorn Hill, Maidenhead, Berks, eldest son of Richard Gosling, of Ecclesfield. Funeral at Easthampstead Church, near Bracknell, on Thursday, Aug. 7, at 2.30 p.m. No flowers, by request. The 12.57 train from Waterloo will be met at Bracknell, arriving 2.5.

GREEN.—On Aug. 2, 1930, at Oakham, COLONEL SIDNEY J. GREEN, M.C., D.L., M.F.H., aged 54. Funeral at Luton Church Cemetery to-day (Tuesday), at 3 o'clock. No flowers, by request. A memorial service will be held at Oakham Church at 4 p.m. on the same day.

HAES.—On July 26, 1930, at 19, Second-avenue, Hove, CATHARINE HAES passed peacefully away, aged 82. No flowers, by request.

HART.—On Aug. 2, 1930, at 6, Acol-road, N.W.6, PHOEBE HART, widow of George Hart, late of Amsterdam. In her 91st year. Funeral at Willesden Jewish Cemetery to-day (Tuesday), at 3.30 p.m. No flowers, by request. (American and Dutch papers, please copy.)

JOHNSON.—On Aug. 3, 1930, at Dowers Cottage, 3, S. Zoorooz, for forty years the friend and faithful servant of the Lindsay-Renton family, Redgate, Surrey.

KELLY.—On Aug. 3, 1930, HUMBERT KELLY, of 42, Lower Leeson-street, Dublin, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kelly, of Newtown. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday), Aldby, Ballyglunin, Co. Galway, after 10.30 o'clock Mass." R.I.P.

DEATHS (continued)

LEADER.—On Aug. 3, 1930, at Sandygate House, Ivy Park-road, Sheffield, ROBERT LEADER, second son of the late John Daniel Leader, of Sheffield, aged 69. Funeral service at St. John's, Ranmoor, at noon, to-morrow (Wednesday), and afterwards at Crookes Cemetery. No flowers.

LONSDALE.—On Aug. 3, 1930, at 15, Northwick-terrace, St. John's Wood, AMELIA D. ("MINNIE"), widow of THOMAS H. B. LONSDALE, (Canadian papers, please copy.)

McCALMAN.—On Aug. 4, 1930, at St. Michael's Hospital, Hayle, Cornwall, DOROTHY MARIE MCCALMAN, Tutor, Training College, Oxford, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel McCalman, I.M.S. (retired), and Mrs. McCalman. Service at Catholic Church, Hayle, to-morrow (Wednesday), 2.30 p.m., preceding burial at St. Erth, 3 p.m.

MACKENZIE.—On Aug. 3, 1930, in London, following an operation, CLARA (KITTY), widow of ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, formerly of Clifton, Bristol. (Please address all letters Flat 1, 28, Leinster-square, Hyde Park, W.2.)

McLORG.—On Aug. 3, 1930, at her residence, 35, Goldhurst-terrace, N.W., FLORA, widow of HENRY J. A. MCLORG, and daughter of the late Alexander I. Montifiore, in her 80th year. No flowers, by request.

MAGRATH.—On Aug. 1, 1930, at Oxford, the Rev. JOHN RICHARD MAGRATH, D.D., J.P., Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, aged 91. Funeral service in Queen's College Chapel to-day (Tuesday) at noon. Cremation at Golders Green at 3 p.m. same day. Friends wishing please only.

MOTUM.—On Aug. 2, 1930, at Medomsley Hall, Co. Durham, CAPTAIN E. HILL MOTUM. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday), 2.30, at Medomsley.

PHIBBS.—On Aug. 3, 1930, at Rossetti-gardens-mansions, Chelsea, ANNIE, second daughter of WILLIAM PHIBBS, of Seaield (Lisbeen), Sligo, aged 87. Funeral Thursday, Aug. 7, Putney Vale Cemetery, 11.45 a.m.

RAWLINS.—On Aug. 3, 1930, at 19, Whidwood-road, N.W.11, MILLICENT OLIVIA, wife of CAPT. ARTHUR R. RAWLINS, M.C., R.A., and younger daughter of Col. and Mrs. Burges, of Chipping Sodbury, Glos.

ROOTHAM.—On July 30, 1930, at Colombo, very suddenly, (of anterior polio myelitis, ERIC MELVILLE ROOTHAM, of the Ceylon Police, dearly beloved and only son of Mrs. Mary Kenyon Rootham, of Gibraltar Lodge, Lyme Regis, Dorset, aged 29. Ceylon papers and Australian papers, please copy.

SALZMANN.—On July 30, 1930, at Singapore, EDWARD, beloved husband of KATE SALZMANN, aged 87 years. R.I.P.

SHOULTS.—On Aug. 2, 1930, MARY ANN (MINNIE), of N. Finchley, eldest daughter of the late G. B. SHOULTS, aged 71 years. Cremation at Golders Green to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2 p.m. No flowers, by request.

SINCLAIR.—On Aug. 2, 1930, at Holy Hill, Strabane, WILLIAM HUGH SINCLAIR, D.L., formerly of H.B.M.'s Consular Service, only son of the late James Montgomery and Mary Everina Sinclair, of Holy Hill and Bonnyglen. Funeral from Holy Hill to-day (Tuesday), 3 p.m. Interment at Camus. No flowers, by request. Kindly no mourning. Inquiries, 55, Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge-road, London, S.W.1, where contributions may be sent.

SMITHERS.—On Aug. 1, 1930, at The Gable, Lane-end, Bucks, ELLEN; MAXWELL SMITHERS (née Twentyman), beloved wife of the late A. E. Smithers, in her 88th year. Funeral, Highgate Cemetery, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.45 p.m.

SOLOMON.—On Aug. 2, 1930, at 2, Rutland Park-mansions, N.W.2, SAMUEL PHILIP, dearly beloved husband of ADDIE SOLOMON, in his 84th year. Interment at Willesden Jewish Cemetery, Beaconsfield-road, today (Tuesday), at 12 noon. No flowers.

SOLTAU.—On Aug. 2, 1930, at 94, Grosvenor-road, Highbury, N., ELIZABETH MARIA ("ELSIE") SOLTAU, aged 84. Funeral, St. Nicholas Church, Sevenoaks, to-day (Tuesday), 3.30 p.m.

TUNBRIDGE.—On Aug. 2, 1930, at "Castel Froma" Leamington Spa, LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM STEPHEN TUNBRIDGE. Funeral service Lillington Church, Leamington Spa, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.15.

WANKLYN.—On Aug. 3, 1930, at Grimsby, FREDERIC LUMB WANKLYN, of Montreal, beloved husband of LUCY E. WANKLYN (née McDonald), and eldest son of the late Frederic Wanklyn, of Buenos Aires, aged 70. Cremation Hull to-day (Tuesday), 3 p.m. No flowers.

YARDLEY.—On Aug. 2, 1930, at Llandrindod Wells, Radnorshire, ELIZABETH JOSEPH YARDLEY, widow of ALDERMAN JOSEPH YARDLEY, in her 83rd year. Service at the Parish Church, Darlaston, Thursday, Aug. 7, at 11.30 o'clock. Interment James Bridge Cemetery.

IN MEMORIAM ON ACTIVE SERVICE

HODSON.—In loving memory of G. F. HODSON, Lieut., R.N., who, in aerial combat, North Sea, with enemy Zeppelins, Aug. 5, 1918, returned not, aged 19. And of his much-beloved sisters, ALICE G. and MARY HODSON, who passed on, Nov. 4 and 11, 1918.

HUGHES.—In loving memory of GEOFFREY, Lt., 1st Battalion Lancashire Giants, died of wounds in France Aug. 5, 1918.

MOUNTAIN.—In proud and unfading memory of our dearly loved son, CYRIL ROBERT WORTMAN, Captain, 13th Cheshires (Old Alleynian), killed in action near Ypres, Aug. 5, 1917, aged 21.

"There's room in the corner of a foreign field that is for ever England."

MOUNTAIN.—In loving memory of our darling brother, CYRIL.

"And all the trumpets sounded on the other side."

—DOROTHY and STANLEY.

BOYD.—In ever-loving and grateful memory of HUGH MONSON BOYD, Captain, Royal Engineers, aged 29, Monitor, Aug. 5, 1924.

DAY.—In most loving memory of our adored darling DAVY from this her birthday.

"In Thy presence is fulness of joy; at Thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore."

Always in our thoughts, darling.

HEMP.—In ever-loving memory of my husband, CLAUDE WINFIELD HEMP, who passed on, Aug. 5, 1929.

HOLLOWAY.—To the precious memory of a dearly loved husband and father, SIR HENRY HOLLOWAY, J.P., who entered into higher service Aug. 5, 1923.

"He that believeth on me, though he were dead, yet shall he live."

LENG.—In memory of my mother, MARIAN HIND LENG (née Hadfield), who died Aug. 5, 1928.

"If a star were confined into a tomb,
Her captive flames must needs burn there;
But when the hand that locked'd her up gives room,
She'll shine through all the sphere."

SIMPSON.—In most loving and affectionate memory of my dear wife, ISABELLA MARION, who passed away on Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1925.

"Peace, peace; she is not dead, she doth not sleep—
She hath awakened from the dream of life."

"BABYE" (M.E.G.).—

"Teacher, tender, comrade, wife,
A fellow-farer true through life,
Heart-whole and soul-free
The August Father
Gave to me."

"DADDYBOY" (W.W.G.).

DOROTHY.—In loving remembrance on this her birthday, Aug. 5.

"To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die."

BROOKWOOD CEMETERY.—The Cemetery Beautiful (Estd. 1852). Illustrated Brochure post free.—The London Necropolis Co., 121, Westminster Bridge-rd.

J. H. KENYON, LTD., FUNERAL FURNISHERS, CREMATORS, EMBALMERS.
45, 47, Edgware-road, W.2. Padd. 2965.
12, Church-street, Kensington. Western 1200.
Telegrams: "Undertaker, London."

BOOKS, PRINTS, and AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT or VALUED by HENRY SOTHERAN, Ltd. Correspondence invited. 43, Piccadilly, W.1.

Tel.: Regent 0291. **T.A.:** Bookmen, London. Est. 1816.

LIBRARIES PURCHASED for prompt cash in Town or country. Also prints and autograph letters.—MYERS and Co., 102, New Bond-street, W.1. T.A., "Myerslibr, London." Tels. Mayfair 2931.

PUBLIC NOTICES

IN the Matter of LETTERS PATENT granted to ALFONSE BAUDOUIN CHANTRAINE bearing date the 8th August, 1914, and numbered 18471 of 1914, for the invention of "Improvements in or relating to Furnaces."

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of October, 1930, an ORIGINATING SUMMONS (1930 Co. No. 590) issued out of the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) on the behalf of Fours Speciaux (Société Anonyme) and Alphonse Baudoin Chantraine, asking that the term of the above Patent may be extended for five years, or for such other period as Mr. Justice Luxmoore for directions as to the hearing, and any person desirous of being heard in opposition must at least 7 days before the hearing of such originating summons (giving an address for service within the United Kingdom) at Room 175, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, and serve a copy thereof upon the undermentioned Solicitors, and upon the Solicitor to the Board of Trade.

Dated the 30th day of July, 1930.

MACDONALD STACEY & MANT, 2, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.2, upon whom all documents requiring service should be served.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the 18th section of the Companies Act, 1929, APPLICATION has been made to the Board of Trade for a LICENCE directing an Association about to be formed under the name of "BRITISH INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION" to be registered with limited liability without the addition of the word "Limited" to its name.

The objects for which the Association is proposed to be established are:—

"To promote research and other scientific work in connexion with the printing industries and industries allied thereto, accessory thereto, and for that purpose to establish, form, equip, and maintain laboratories, workshops or factories, and conduct and carry on experiments and to provide funds for such work and for payment to any person or persons engaged in research work, whether in such laboratories or otherwise, and for the purposes aforesaid to collaborate with owners of printing works being members of the Association and to arrange with such owners on such terms as may be agreed upon for experiments and tests to be carried out upon their premises and for the use of their plant and machinery and the services of their staffs."

The other objects of the Association are set out in the Memorandum of Association, a copy of which may be inspected at the office of Messrs. White and Leonard, Bank-buildings, Ludgate-circus, E.C.4.

Notice is hereby further given that any person, company or corporation objecting to this application may bring such objection before the Board of Trade on or before the 30th day of August next by letter addressed to the Secretary to the Companies Department, Board of Trade, Great George-street, London, S.W.1.

Dated this 2nd day of August, 1930.

HOSPITAL NURSES

4 lines 10s. (minimum)

LONDON HOSPITAL TRAINED NURSING STAFF, TRAINED NURSES FOR ADULTS OR CHILDREN. Apply Matron. Telephone, Bishopsgate 8333.

The Nurses on the private staff return to the wards between their cases, after sufficient rest, so that their work and knowledge are kept thoroughly up to date.

There are vacancies every seven weeks for Candidates wishing to enter for General Training.

BELGRAVIA.—CHELSEA TRAINED NURSES' INSTITUTE.—Medical, Surgical, Maternity, Mental. Visiting Nurses supplied at any hour.
Resident Nurses kept.
Telephone: Sloane 7131 (2 lines). Telegrams:—Pelbo, Sloane, London.
Central Office:—39-41, Royal-avenue, Chelsea, S.W.

THURLOE TRAINED NURSES' CO-OPERATION, LIMITED.
Resident or Visiting Nurses and Maternity Nurses supplied.
Telephone, Kensington 3217 or Hamilton 567.
Telegrams, "Nurlaunce, South Kens."
Registered Office, 8a, Exhibition-road, S.W.7.

PERSONAL

ROSE PP Vic 11 o'c., Aug. 11th.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal column is 1s. 9d. for two lines (minimum) and 3s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses or actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

MRS. LEONARD S. LINDLEY and FAMILY, of 10, Chester-place, Hyde Park-square, W.2, wish to THANK the many kind friends for their SYMPATHY in their sorrow.

£400 REWARD.—NECKLACE, consisting 215 pearls, LOST in neighbourhood of Queen Victoria Memorial, Mall, London, S.W., mid-day, 8th July.—The above reward will be paid by Toobs and Harding, 28, Old Jewry, E.C.2, for the return of the necklace intact, or pro rata to the value recovered.

£5 REWARD.—Missing since 25th ult. from his temporary home, Oaklands, Dorchers Wells, Southall, Middlesex, BROWN BRINDLED SCOTTISH TERRIER DOG, going white. Answers to name Mac: was wearing red collar inscribed Menzies, Upland Cottage, Marley Heights, Bexhill. Please communicate with first address. Phone, Southall 0151.

£3 REWARD for return to Slade, 46, Princes-gate, grey whilt and tan small crossed TERRIER BITCH answering name Peg. Lost near Harrods, Wednesday evening, July 30th, about 7 o'clock.

BRITISH EXPORT TRADE.—The meeting announced in The Times of July 23rd will now be held towards the end of August or early in September. Invitations will be sent out in due course. Those actively engaged in the export trade and who desire to encourage a vigorous and robust Government policy are invited to write for invitations to Box J.951, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, TWO good SEATS for full period OVAL TEST MATCH.—Write Box A.1850, The Times, E.C.4.

LYNCOMBE HALL, BATH.—SCHOOL for Delicate and Nervous Children; highly recommended; good education; excellent food.—Miss Winifred Stanley.

DARTMOOR FARMHOUSE as PRIVATE RESIDENCE to be ESTABLISHED, run by Naval Officer and wife; good cooking; swimming pool; own produce; tennis; central heating, electric light; terms from 3½ guineas.—Secretary, Bullaven Farm, Ivybridge, Devon.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1, URGENTLY NEEDS £180,000. PRESENT DEBT OVER £120,000.

MANNEQUINS.—Ladies trained for an interesting CAREER at the London MANNEQUIN School, Madame Trevor, 290, Oxford-street, W.1. (Mayfair 2477.)

GIRLS!—Thousands in London. Where and how do they live. Listen in please to the Broadcast Appeal for HOMES for WORKING GIRLS in LONDON on Sunday, Aug. 10, at 9.45. Hon. Treasurer, 55, Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge-road, London, S.W.1, where contributions may be sent.

GLADSTONE & PAREZ COACHING. See Educational Column.

SECRETARY to well-known London Estate resigning. £2,500, Cambridge, Public School, Barrister-at-Law, seeks EXECUTIVE POSITION with scope and prospects.—Write Box 929, Sells-street, W.C.2.

PUPIL REQUIRED for antique shop; nominal salary. —86, George-street, Portman-square.

WILL a PHILANTHROPIST HELP a Titled Lady to save her home and income? Genuine sad case. Solicitors and high social references given. Will repay. No moneylenders.—Write Box 200, Scripps's Advertising Offices, South Molton-street, W.1.

1,000 MORE DOCKLAND CHILDREN are looking to us to give them one day's holiday. £2 will pay for 100 of them. Will you help us to give them this treat? Any amount gratefully received.—Miss Reeves, Supt., Victoria Dock Mission, Foster Hall, Tidal Basin, E.16.

ARE YOU TOO STOUT?—Wonderful method of reduction; no drugs, massage, dieting.—Mme. Chaussier, Hours 10-5.—Mrs. Square, 87, Victoria-street, London, Victoria 4048.

LARGE SQUIRES small Unfurnished SELF-CONTAINED FLAT, within easy distance Hyde Park Corner. Rent £100.—Agents kindly note.—Write Box 05745, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY to ACQUIRE unique FLAT in the heart of MAYFAIR. Five fine reception rooms, six bed rooms, and beautifully fitted bath room; absolutely quiet; facing West and overlooking gardens. Rent £350. Fitted chimneypieces and other fittings could be acquired at a valuation.—Apply "F.," Boodles Club, St. James's-street.

LADY going abroad wishes SELL beautiful, almost new LG BLUTHNER GRAND Piano, exceptional fitted Duo-Art system; in perfect condition; complete with rolls. Can be seen any day by appointment.—"M. P.," Sharp's, 17, Conduit-street, W.1.

FRIENDS of the POOR, 42, Ebury-street, S.W.1, PLEAD for £14 to provide comforts for poor widow with incurable cancer. Details given.

AMERICANS or others.—Beautiful LOUIS XVI and Modern WALNUT, Queen Anne, Mahogany, old house in Park-lane for disposal.—Write Box K.1760, The Times, E.C.4.

DOES any TEA-SHOP WANT FRENCH LADY as Intelligent Help?—Write Box 4968, The Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris.

ARTHUR L. HUMPHREYS, Expert in Books, purchases old libraries, forms new collections. Agent for American and Colonial buyers of books.—Address 1, L. Humphreys, 74, Gt. Russell-street, Reading.

FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL recently enlarged, South Coast, offers few VACANCIES for next September at REDUCED FEES of 90gns. per annum inclusive.—Write Box K.625, The Times, E.C.4.

UNITED Fairs, with urgently wanted fair for Imperial Aid work.—Ivory Cross, 67a, Welbeck-street, W.1.

CHARMING FLAT. Empire House; three bed, two reception, bath, usual offices; Furnished or Unfurnished; 2 minutes Sloane-square, S.W.1; long or short lease; no premium.—Write Box 04434, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ON THE CONTINENT.—Ask at your hotel for the DAILY MAIL EDITION to be delivered every day.

AFTER COWES.—A gentleman owning a 113-ton cutter fortable auxiliary YACHT is willing to take PAYING GUESTS for cruise to the Channel Islands or the West of England or Le Havre, Honfleur, Deauville, Dives, Caen, starting 9th August from Southampton.—Apply BM/ABS, London, W.C.1.

TENYA, N. RHODESIA, NYASALAND, TANGANYIKA, UGANDA and ZANZIBAR GOVERNMENT OFFICE. Royal Mail Building, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Farming and mining settlers and pupils with necessary capital can be given introductions to farmers in E. Africa.

UNFURNISHED SERVICE SUITES; one or more bed rooms, reception room, and bath room; moderate rentals.—For particulars apply Secretary, Ayrey House, Sheperd-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. Mus. 2774.

MANNEQUINS.—Exclusive and individual training, Mayfair Mannequin Academy, 91, Regent-street, W.

HYDE PARK GATE.—An unique opportunity. With all French windows overlooking Hyde Park.—To be LET unfurnished or furnished a spacious first floor BALCONY FLAT; three bed rooms, two large entertaining rooms, good domestic offices, large modern bath room; constant hot water; 24 hrs. attendance if required. Rent if desired.—In owner's absence telephone Langham 3331.

DO your SHOPPING and TRAVEL through AIDES-DE-CAMP, Limited, 9, Quadrant-arcade, Regent-street, W.1, the Corps of Beautiful Officers of all branches of His Majesty's Forces.

WHEN you plan your own holiday REMEMBER the CHILDREN of the LONDON STREETS, and SEND A DONATION to the Earl of Arran, Childrens' Country Holiday Fund (Room 2), 18, Buckingham-street, Strand. One pound gives a child a fortnight in the country. Over 32,000 children sent away in 1929. Parents contribute according to their means.

GIRLS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL, 18 miles London, magnificent position in park 200 acres; highly recommended; centre for exams.; domestic science school; ponies and pets.—The Grove, Watford, Herts.

BRIDGE CIRCLE CLUB, 21, Ashley-place, S.W.1.—We can still arrange a few more tables and teach.

GENTLEWOMAN trained at the Crench Nursery Training School, 38, Holland-villas-road, W.14.

LEARN to write advertisements and earn from £5 to £20 per week; unique offer to those writing for our free booklet.—Secretary, Dixon Institute of Advertising, Dept. 70, 195, Oxford-street, W.1.

LADY RACHEL STUART wishes to LET QUEENWOOD in BOWOOD PARK, WILTS, for summer holidays, also for the hunting season; three reception, 7 bed rooms, electric light; garage.—Write Box K.1783, The Times, E.C.4.

KENYA.—VACANCY TWO PUPILS (Public School) with old Etonian and wife; cattle farm, very healthy district, Highlands; £200 per annum; available terms moderate.—Write Box B.262, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEWOMAN, doctor's widow, would give SERVICES an pair from September to gentlefolk; musical companionship, management; control staff; willing to travel; V.A.D. nursing experience; excellent social references.—Write Box 764, Smith's, Bournemouth.

1930 Long Chassis speed six BENTLEY, body specially built for late Lady Dixon Institute of Birders of Paris; silver plating throughout; brand new; £1,800.—Write Box J.952, The Times, E.C.4.

BRIGHTON.—WANTED, at once, THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, two on ground floor, with attendance by private house; Cromwell-road district preferred.—Write Box N.1830, The Times, E.C.4.

CHESHIRE HUNT.—A SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE to be LET FURNISHED for hunting season, Nov. 1 to March 31, with option of buying. Lounge hall, three reception, bath, eight bed rooms; good water supply; good stabling; garage two cars; central heating, electric light; 7 guineas per week.—Write Box N.1859, The Times, E.C.4.

DOCTOR'S WIFE would TAKE CHARGE BABY or SMALL CHILDREN with own year-old boy; lovely country home, near sea; trained children's nurse.—Write Box N.1861, The Times, E.C.4.

FLOWERS.—CARNATIONS, &c., fresh from Somerset garden; large box, 2s. 6d.; also dainty Lavender Brooms, 6d. each.—Mrs. Parsons, Nether Stowey, Bridgwater.

6D. A MILE.—BUICK SALOON, chauffeur driven; very comfortable.—Evans. Padd. 0558.

FARMHOUSE, August 22-September 12; electric light, telephone, garage; tennis; six bed, three reception. Rent 6gns. including servants, linen, silver, vegetables.—Travers, Hadlow, Kent.

VIOLINS.—W. E. HILL and SONS, of 140, New Bond-street, London, are buyers of violins, violas, and 'cellos by the celebrated Italian makers.

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING TRAINING COLLEGE, Chelsea, London, S.W.3 (day and residential). Founded specially to train boys of good education for the Automobile Industry. Practical training combined with essentially practical modern works experience with training in administration. Appointments for qualified students. Premium will be accepted for Probationary Term.—Syllabus from Principal.

EVERY ONE should inspect the new and interesting series of FURNISHED and DECORATED HOMES improving on good taste, economy, and value, now on exhibition.—MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1. Catalogues and particulars of deferred payments on application.

KENYA.—The Directors of the KENYA TOBACCO Co., Ltd., 7, John-street, Adelphi, London, England, have pleasure in announcing that their new ZELPA cigarettes are becoming a great favourite. ZELPA cigarettes include the finest leaves that grow under the rays of the tropical sun. ZELPA cigarettes are pure and do not stain the fingers. Sold by Harrods, Selfridge, Army and Navy Stores, Whiteley's, and all tobacconists of repute. Price 5s. for 100,

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.
MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

* P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

HOLIDAY VOYAGES BY P. & O.
GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, TANGIER: Weekly departures on Fridays from Tilbury.
For illustrated Handbooks, Cabin Plans, and Reservations apply P. & O. Passenger Offices as below.

P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)
BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
†Ranpura ..	17,000	Furlong	—	Aug. 8
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 12
†Rajula ..	17,000	Hodson	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
Naldera ..	16,600	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
‡Viceroy of India	19,000	Obbes	Aug. 29	Sept. 2
Morea ..	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Beadlam	Sept. 12	Sept. 19
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 28
Mantua ..	17,000	Cadle	Sept. 26	Oct. 3
†Rampura ..	17,000	Thornton	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
Ranpura ..	17,000	Furlong	Oct. 10	Oct. 17
Moultan ..	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
†Chitral ..	15,500	Sinners	Oct. 31	Nov. 6
Malaja ..	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

‡Moldavia ..	17,000	Allin	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
Naldera ..	16,600	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
‡Nevasa ..	17,500	Rhodes	Sept. 5	Sept. 11
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
†Cathay ..	15,000	Niven	Oct. 3	Oct. 9
Mantua ..	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
†Chitral ..	15,500	Sinners	Oct. 31	Nov. 6
Malaja ..	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

	Calling Southampton.			
Novara (cargo) ..	7,000	—	Aug. 15	—
Nankin (cargo) ..	7,000	—	Aug. 29	—
‡Bangalore (cargo)	6,000	—	Sept. 12	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
‡Nagpur (cargo)	7,283	—	Aug. 15	—
Khyber ..	9,000	Bedwell	Aug. 21	—
Morea ..	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
†Karapara ..	8,000	Rolls	Sept. 12	—
Macedonia ..	11,000	Morton	Sept. 19	Sept. 26

Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.
* Not calling Southampton.
‡ Taking also 3rd Cabin Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)
BOMBAY, PORT OKHA AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
†MUNDRA ..	7,275	Aug. 12	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
*WARFIELD ..	6,000	Sept. 2	Sept. 6	Sept. 13
†DUMANA ..	6,977	Sept. 16	Sept. 20	Sept. 27
†DOMALA ..	8,441	Oct. 15	Oct. 19	Oct. 25

* Cargo steamer. † Calls Port Sudan.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
†MERKARA ..	8,284	—	—	Aug. 9
†MERGUI ..	8,279	Aug. 6	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
MANORA ..	7,607	Aug. 20	Aug. 30	Sept. 6
†MORVADA ..	8,321	Sept. 3	Sept. 13	Sept. 20

‡ Calls Tangier.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
†MADURA	9,076	—	—	—	Aug. 9
MADURA	9,077	Aug. 9	Aug. 20	Aug. 29	Sept. 6
†MATIANA	9,087	Sept. 6	Sept. 17	Sept. 26	Oct. 4
MALIDA	9,088	Oct. 4	Oct. 15	Oct. 24	Nov. 1

† Calls Tangier.

QUEENSLAND.

Ship. & STEAMER	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,
Manager: F. H. GROSVENOR.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A. F. Case, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2. Paris, Société Française P. & O., 4, Bd. Malesherbes. Monaco, Agence P. & O., 2, Place du Casino. P. & O. Agents, Avenue de Monte Carlo.
FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS.
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents :—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

P. & O., Recordo, McVeagh and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Bombay and Karachi; Gowman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.
Regular Fine-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Aug. 23
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Sept. 20
TAMAROA	17,000	Oct. 18
WAITEMATA	17,000	Nov. 15
REMUERA	11,500	Oct. 24

* Via Suez. † 1st and 3rd Class Passengers.
Apply to the Managers, Shaw, Savill & Co., Ltd., Agents, 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tel. Avenue 5220), or the Frager-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. Jones, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND
LTD. TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From †Vancouver.	From †San Francisco.
NIAGARA ..	Aug. 20	Sept. 3
TAHITI ..	—	—
MONOWAI ..	Sept. 17	Oct. 1
MAKURA ..	—	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu. Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington, to Sydney.
Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. Jones, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA,
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth	Liverpool
BARRABOOL	13,000	—	—	Sept. 20
BALRANALD	13,000	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	—
MALWA	11,000	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	—
BENDIGO	12,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 8	—

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles
		Aug. 7	Aug. 9
†GUILDFORD CASTLE ..	17,950	Aug. 21	—
†CARNARVON CASTLE ..			
†LLANGIBBY CASTLE ..	17,950	Aug. 14	Aug. 16
†EDINBURGH CASTLE ..	17,000	Sept. 11	Aug. 15

* Via Madeira. † Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.
‡ Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal.
Apply to Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. West End Agency, 122, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

YACHTING IN CORSICA.
By the luxurious TRAISSINET LINER "ILE DE BEAUTE," which came into service this year.
Speed: 20 knots—oil burner.
WEEKLY CRUISES along the enchanted shores of PROVENCE and CORSICA.
Facilities to stop over in Corsica for stays of varied duration.
NEW HOTELS with all modern comfort.
FISHING, SHOOTING, GOLF.
Arrangements for Tours apply to all Travel Agencies.

NELSON LINE. SOUTH AMERICA.
LARGEST & LATEST LINERS FROM LONDON TO RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
SUNSHINE TRIPS TO SPAIN, PORTUGAL and CANARY ISLANDS.

	Sat.
M.V. HIGHLAND PRINCESS ..	Aug. 9
M.V. HIGHLAND BRIGADE ..	Aug. 23

Full details on request to :—
Head Office : 98, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3.
West End Agency, 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD.
SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICES
(from SOUTHAMPTON, viâ SPAIN, PORTUGAL, LAS PALMAS.

PERNAMBUCO ..	S.S. "GELRIA" ..	21 AUG.
BAHIA ..	S.S. "ZEELANDIA" ..	4 SEPT.
RIO DE JANEIRO ..	S.S. "ORANJA" ..	18 SEPT.
SANTOS ..	S.S. "FLANDRIA" ..	2 OCT.
MONTEVIDEO ..	For passage and full information	
BUENOS AIRES ..	Apply to the Agents,	

D. H. DRAKEFORD, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1.
WAINWRIGHT BROS. and Co., Ltd., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, or 20, Queen's-terrace, Southampton.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.
HARRISON LINE.
BARBADOS, GRENADA, TRINIDAD, DEMERARA.

INGOMA ..	Sailing Aug. 15 .. LONDON
INANDA ..	Sailing Sept. 12 .. LONDON

Six weeks' Round Voyages £67 inclusive.
Apply J. D. HEWETT and Co., Ltd., 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1. THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Cloak House, Billiter-street, E.C.3. Monument 4231.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE
FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO
SUMATRA, SINGAPORE, JAVA.
VIA ALGIERS, GENOA, PORT SAID, AND COLOMBO.
THROUGH BOOKINGS VIA JAVA TO
AUSTRALIA & THE FAR EAST.
D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent for Great Britain, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1. Gerrard 5455-4-5.

U.S.A. AND CANADA.
Our organization is at your disposal.
Let us suggest your Itinerary.
For particulars of Steamship Passages and Inland Travel write or call
PICKFORDS SERVICE
35-54, HAYMARKET, S.W.1.
(American Travel Dept.)

12TH.—The HIGHLANDS of SCOTLAND. Dundee to the Caledonian Steamers from London Wednesday and Saturday.—The DUNDEE, PERTH, and LONDON SHIPPING Co., Ltd., 61, Mark-lane, E.C.3.

SHIPPING (continued)

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
WHITE STAR.
AUGUST HOLIDAY CRUISE.
CALGARIC (16,000 tons).
AUGUST 20th .. NORTHERN CAPITALS AND ATTRACTIVE BALTIC RESORTS.
Two weeks from £21.
Accommodation is still available at minimum rates, but early application is essential.

THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK via Cherbourg.

Homeric .. Wed., Aug. 6	Majestic .. Wed., Aug. 20
Olympic .. Wed., Aug. 13	Homeric .. Wed., Aug. 27

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.

(2) Baltic .. Sat., Aug. 9	(1) (2) Adriatic Sat., Aug. 23
Cedric .. Sat., Aug. 16	Britannic .. Sat., Aug. 30

(1) Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown. (2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Laurentic .. Fri., Aug. 8	Albertic .. Fri., Aug. 29
Doric .. Fri., Aug. 22	Laurentic .. Fri., Sept. 5

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Megantic ..	Sat., Aug. 23

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.
Matarca (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., Aug. 15

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.
(6) Belgenland .. .. Aug. 9
(4) Pennland .. .. Aug. 16

TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.
(4) Pennland .. .. Sat., Aug. 16
(4) Westernland .. .. Sat., Aug. 30
From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(6) First, Tourist Third Cabin, and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON to NEW YORK
Via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons ..	.. Aug. 15	Sept. 12
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons ..	.. Aug. 29	Sept. 27

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons .. .. Aug. 9 & Sept. 6

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo. Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.
AQUITANIA - - - - - AUG. 9
*LANCASTRIA Aug. 9 BERENGARIA .. Aug. 16
* Via Havre, not Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.
†LACONIA - - - - - - AUG. 9
*FRANCONIA .. Aug. 16 †SCYTHIA .. Aug. 23
‡ Calls Boston.
* Calls Belfast, not Cobh.
† Calls Galway and Boston.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
ASCANIA - - - - - - AUG. 9
ATLANTIC Aug. 16 AUSONIA .. Aug. 23
LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
†ATHENIA - - - - - AUG. 9
ANTONIA .. Aug. 15 †LETITIA .. Aug. 23
Apply Cunard Line, London, 21, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.
UNSURPASSED SERVICES by the Non-Stop Route
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.
EXPRESS LUXURY LINERS
CARRYING FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES ONLY.
FAST "CABIN" LINERS
CARRYING CABIN AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN CLASSES ONLY.

	From Plymouth	Due New York
"PARIS" (c)	Aug. 9	Aug. 12
"LAFAYETTE" (c)	Aug. 9	Aug. 17
"FLANDRE" (c)	Aug. 12	Aug. 18
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c) ..	Aug. 16	Aug. 22
"PARIS" (c)	Aug. 23	Aug. 29
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Aug. 26	Sept. 3

(c) Cabin Class Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.
Also
HAVRE to HOUSTON Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.
HAVRE to NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS
LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, VANCOUVER. (First Class only.)
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES
TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.
ORINOCO .. .. Aug. 11
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. .. Sept. 8
Also SERVICES TO
CUBA, MEXICO, HAITI, &c.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

BIBBY LINE. THE FIRST CLASS ONLY
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Gloucestershire ..	12,000	Aug. 6	Aug. 10
Cheshire ..	15,000	Aug. 22	Aug. 26
Yorkshire ..	18,500	Sept. 5	Sept. 13
Leicestershire ..	12,000	Sept. 19	Sept. 23

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 29, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8080, 8087.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
ANGKOR .. Aug. 14 and Aug. 28 | PORTHOS .. Aug. 14
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
EX. GRASSINDER .. Aug. 22 and Sept. 5 | GEN. DUCROS
PYRRUS, ISIS, ISTRBUL, EZNIK, & BEYROUT.
LAMARTINE .. Aug. 12 and Aug. 26 | PIERRE LOTI
EGYPT, PALESTINE, BEYROUT.
ANGKOR .. Aug. 19 and Sept. 2 .. LOTUS
For passages and all particulars apply :—
LONDON : 72, Fenchurch-st., or 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	Tons.	London.	Southampton.
†GUILDFORD CASTLE ..		Aug. 7	—
†CARNARVON CASTLE ..			Aug. 9
†LLANGIBBY CASTLE ..		Aug. 14	—
†EDINBURGH CASTLE ..		—	Aug. 15

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles
	17,950	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
H.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	17,000	Aug. 21	—
H.M.S. NEVASA ..	17,000	Sept. 11	Aug. 15

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE
Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Through Tickets to Intermediate Ports.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 23	Aug. 24
ORVIETO ..	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
ORONTES ..	12,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
ORAMA ..	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
ORFORD ..	20,000	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 2
ORANTO ..	20,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
ORSOVA ..	12,000	Nov. 22	Nov. 28	Nov. 30

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Offices : 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3 ; Branch Offices : 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1 ; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL
BUCKNALL
FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE.

LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.			Sat.
Steamer	Tons	Date	Destination
bCity of Valencia ..	7,529	Sept. 4	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Calcutta ..	7,670	Sept. 15	Colombo and Calcutta
aCity of London ..	8,956	Sept. 16	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Nagpur ..	10,149	Sept. 27	Bombay and Karachi
City of Exeter ..	9,447	Oct. 1	Colombo and Calcutta
aCity of Simla ..	9,486	Oct. 4	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Canterbury ..	8,421	Oct. 11	Madras and Calcutta
aCity of Paris ..	10,002	Oct. 18	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Venice ..	8,300	Oct. 24	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Marseilles ..	8,267	Oct. 28	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles. (b) Port Sudan. (c) Madras.
(d) Steamer sailings direct from Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Poona ..	7,465	Sept. 27 Cape Town, Algoa
City of Cairo ..	7,465	Oct. 11 Bay and London.
City of Karachi ..	5,573	Nov. 8 and Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
Sailings subject to cancelling without notice.
LONDON : 104-5, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL : Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 3840
GLASGOW : 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9222

ELLERMAN'S
WESTCOTT & LAURANCE LINE,
LIMITED, TYNE, ANTWERP, and LONDON to MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, LEVANT & BLACK SEA PORTS.
Steamer. Closing London.
Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria .. Mouncelian .. Aug. 13
Gibraltar, Piraeus, Salonika, Izmir (Smyrna), Istanbul (Constantinople) and Constantza .. Trentino .. Aug. 16
Loading North—West India Dock (A Shed).
Taking goods for trans-shipment to Tunis, Tripoli (Barbary), Black Sea Ports, Levant, Limasol, Passengers (Cyprus), Syrian Coast Ports via Alexandria, Bourgas, Varna, Odessa, and Constantza via Constantinople, all Greek Ports via Piraeus.
For freight or passage apply to—
WESTCOTT & LAURANCE, 5, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.
WESTCOTT & Co., 21, Canal des Brasseurs, Anvers.

N.Y.K. LINE.
(JAPAN MAIL.)
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth	Liverpool
FUSHIMI MARU ..	17,000	Aug. 12	Aug. 13	Aug. 14
HAKOZAKI MARU ..	16,500	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 28
TERUKUNI MARU ..	11,900	Sept. 11	Sept. 12	Sept. 13

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, viâ HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lord's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele.: Royal 0844-9.
(A Limited Company, Incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
by
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,
BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton	From Liverpool.
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Aug. 15	—
†DEMERARA	11,484	—	Aug. 16
ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	Aug. 29	—
ARLANZA	14,622	Sept. 12	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Sept. 13
†ORITA	9,288	—	Sept. 18
ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Sept. 26	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Sept. 27

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
‡ Proceeding West Coast via Straits of Magellan.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.
THE PACIFIC LINE
TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA. Via France, Spain. PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROYO	12,257	Aug. 14
OROCOMA	11,580	Aug. 28
ORDUNA	15,507	Oct. 2
OROPESA	14,075	Oct. 16

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.
CRUISES BY
R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS".
to
NORTHERN CAPITALS
LENINGRAD (FOR MOSCOW), &c.
From IMMINGHAM, AUGUST 15.
22 Days. Fares 56 Guineas and upward.

MALAGA, ATHENS, RHODES, HOLY LAND, & EGYPT.
From SOUTHAMPTON, OCTOBER 10.
26 Days. Fares 49 Guineas and upward.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.
{ Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Gores, Water-street.
PARIS—15, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL
(via Cherbourg).

DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (via Havre) ..	Aug. 5
MONTCALM	Aug. 7
EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (Quebec only) ..	Aug. 9
METAGAMA	Aug. 14

LIVERPOOL
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.)	Aug. 8
DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.)	Aug. 15
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.G.)	Aug. 21
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL	Aug. 23
(B.) via Belfast. (G.) via Greenock.	

GLASGOW TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD Aug. 9 D. OF YORK Aug. 16

JAPAN AND CHINA.
VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA .. .. .. Aug. 21
Latest connecting steamer from Southampton Aug. 9
EMPRESS OF JAPAN (via Honolulu) .. Sept. 4
Latest connecting steamer from Southampton Aug. 23

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA.
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
NIAGARA .. Aug. 20 AORANGI .. Sept. 17
When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

ROUND THE WORLD CRUISE
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA
The Dreamship of Cruises; Oil-burner, 22,000 tons.
From Southampton Nov. 14, and Monaco Dec. 16.
From £449, including Shore Trips.
42 or 54½ months' Globe Wanderer.
APPLY CANADIAN PACIFIC
62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1;
103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3;
Royal Liver Building, Liverpool;
31, Mosley-street, Manchester;
4, Victoria-square, Birmingham;
Canute-road, Southampton;
18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol;
25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 9, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

SOUTH AMERICA.
LONDON TO RIO IN 12 DAYS.
TO BUENOS AIRES IN 15 DAYS.
VIA VIGO AND LISBON.
By the Cap Arcona).
HAMBURG-SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

*S.S. ANTONIO DELFINO,	from Boulogne	Aug. 18
S.S. CAP ARCONA ..	from Boulogne	Aug. 29
*S.S. CAP NORTE ..	from Boulogne	Sept. 8
S.S. CAP POLONIO ..	from Boulogne	Sept. 18

* Calling at Tenerife.
Boat Train leaves Victoria 9 a.m.
For particulars apply : STELLA and LEIGHTON, Ltd., 9-13, Fenchurch-buildings, London, E.C.3. Ph., Mon. 4361. Or principal passenger agents.

GEORGE LUNN'S FOR SHIPPING.
Passages to all parts of the world.
Reduced summer rates to Mediterranean, Egypt, and West Indies.

16 Days Tangier, Fez, Gibraltar	£19 19 0
15 Days Tangier, Gibraltar	£17 17 0
13 Days Las Palmas Tour	£15 11 0

For full details, see the RED BOOK (K.31), post free, or
CRUISES & CRUISE TOURS.
139, Wigmore-street, W.1. Welbeck 6800 (10 lines).
MANCHESTER : 12, Victoria-street.
NOTTINGHAM : 31, Exchange-buildings, High-street.
PARIS : 3, Avenue de l'Opéra and branches.

HOLIDAYS AT SEA.
Special reduced summer rates to
MEDITERRANEAN, ATLANTIC ISLES, AFRICA, and WEST INDIES. HOLIDAYS FROM £11.
HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT & CO., LTD.
25, Cockspur-street, LONDON, S.W.1. Gerr. 2004-5.

AUTUMN & WINTER CRUISES.
WONDERFUL AND FASCINATING SELECTION.
Small, concise programme ready, on request.
J. D. HEWETT & CO.,
11, (Lower) REGENT-STREET, S.W.1 (Regent 7607), 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3 (Avenue 9870).

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.
Holidays at sea to the South of France and Egypt.
Special Summer Inclusive Rates—Marseilles £25, Port Said £35.

ANTENOR ..	16 Aug.	AENEAS ..	11 Oct.
HECTOR ..	Sept. 6	SARPEDON ..	4 Nov.
ANCHISES ..	27 Sept.		

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.2. or Principal Travel Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.
(2) S.S. CERAMIC .. From Liverpool 22nd AUG.
(1) S.S. ASCANIUS .. " Liverpool 13th SEPT.
(3) S.S. THEMISTOCLES .. " Liverpool 11th OCT.
(1) First Class only. (2) Cabin Class only.
(3) First and Third Class.
For full particulars apply to :—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 9, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

SOUTH AMERICA.
LONDON TO RIO IN 12 DAYS.
TO BUENOS AIRES IN 15 DAYS.
VIA VIGO AND LISBON.
By the Cap Arcona).
HAMBURG-SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

*S.S. ANTONIO DELFINO,	from Boulogne	Aug. 18
S.S. CAP ARCONA ..	from Boulogne	Aug. 29
*S.S. CAP NORTE ..	from Boulogne	Sept. 8
S.S. CAP POLONIO ..	from Boulogne	Sept. 18

* Calling at Tenerife.
Boat Train leaves Victoria 9 a.m.
For particulars apply : STELLA and LEIGHTON, Ltd., 9-13, Fenchurch-buildings, London, E.C.3. Ph., Mon. 4361. Or principal passenger agents.

GEORGE LUNN'S FOR SHIPPING.
Passages to all parts of the world.
Reduced summer rates to Mediterranean, Egypt, and West Indies

LONDON HOTELS (continued)

WHITENESS HOTEL,
43-47 QUEEN'S GARDENS, LANCASTER GATE, W.2. 160 Bed Rooms with RUNNING WATER. P.O. TELEPHONES; renowned cuisine; CENTRAL HEATING. Quiet situation. Terms from 8gns. single, 6gns. double.

BRITISH RESORTS, SPAS AND HOTELS

ENGLAND

BEXHILL.
HOTEL METROPOLE.
Best position in Bexhill; 150 rooms; sea view from every window; finest cuisine; from July to September, 5 and 6 guineas weekly; inclusive. 'Phone 131.

BOGNOR. ROYAL NORFOLK HOTEL. Leading family. Ideal position, Facing sea and South. In own grounds. Telephone 40.

BOURNEMOUTH.
THE ROYAL EXETER.
Well known as the most comfortable first-class Hotel. UNDER EXPERT MANAGEMENT AND WITH UNEQUALLED CUISINE.
All bed rooms are now fitted with Hot and Cold Water Service.
OPPOSITE WINTER GARDENS, 1 MIN. PIER. BEAUTIFUL PALM COURT, ORCHESTRA, &c.
Telegrams: "Excellent, Bournemouth." Tele. 1183. Garage, &c.
AND AT
SAVOY HOTEL, TORQUAY.

BOURNEMOUTH. EARLSWOOD COURT PRIVATE HOTEL, 28, Christchurch-road, 2½ to 4 guineas; close sea. 'Phone 6090.

BOURNEMOUTH HYDRO, "For Comfortableness." Ideal Holiday Resort. Moderate. T.341.

BRANKSOME DENE HOTEL, Bournemouth. Entirely vegetarian. Excellent cuisine and service. Garage. Lift. Central heating. Tennis, &c. 'Phone Bournemouth 4796.

BOURNEMOUTH.
SOUTHBOURNE CLIFFS HOTEL
(Licensed).
Bournemouth's latest and one of the most up-to-date Hotels. Ideal summer residence, overlooking the Bay. Open-air bracing. Tele., Southbourne 1061. Wires, "Ocean." Bournemouth.—Write Secretary for Brochure.

BROADSTAIRS, CARLTON HOTEL (A.A.).—Finest position, facing sea. Well appointed select, very comfortable. Illustrated Tariff. 'Phone 33.

IDEAL FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS.
SUNDRIDGE MANSION HOTEL,
BROMLEY, KENT.
A STATELY HOME OF ENGLAND (London 30 minutes). Golf outside the door; 230-acre Park; tennis, hard and grass courts; croquet, dancing, bridge, billiards. Full licence. Unsurpassed cooking. Hotel bus. Lock-up garages. All those amenities from 4 guineas per week inclusive. Write Manager, or 'phone Ravensbourne 3773.

BUXTON. RADDON HALL HYDRO. Hydro baths; hot and cold water in all bed rooms; orchestra; garage. 'Phone 4.—C. R. Oliver.

THE CEDAR HOUSE HOTEL, COBHAM, SURREY. TA modernised Georgian Residence; luxury and Queen Anne country house; amidst charming surroundings and with old-world garden, yet within 20 miles of Town. Terms £4 4s. Telephone, Cobham 159.

CLIFTONVILLE (MARGATE).
NORFOLK HOTEL.
The Premier Hotel. On Esplanade. Fully Licensed.
THE NEW HYDRO.
All Spa treatments. 'Phone, Margate 1500.

DROITWICH SPA. WORCESTERSHIRE. BRINE BATHS HOTEL 175 rooms all with Hot and Cold water and electric fires. Suites, Lifts. A.A., R.A.C. Illustrated Spa Guide and tariff from F. G. Culley, Manager.

DROITWICH SPA. ROYAL HOTEL for "DROITWICH BRINE BATHS FOR RHEUMATISM." Rheumatism. Covered entrance into Brine Baths. R.A.C. 'Phone 3726.

EASTBOURNE (near).—WOODSIDE HOTEL, HAILSHAM. Every comfort, excellent cuisine; three acres garden; garage; moderate; own poultry, eggs, fruit, &c.

EASTBOURNE.—HOTEL BELGRADE offers exceptional Comfort, Cuisine and Service at moderate inclusive terms; no extras. Central position, sea, shops, amusements. Illustrated Tariff.—Resident Director.

EASTBOURNE. Thanet Eastbourne Hotel, 27/28, Grand Parade. Our London Hotels at Disposal of Guests without extra charge. Also Daily Luncheon and Tea Hampers 2gns. Motor or Sightseeing Visitors.

FOLKESTONE.—HEALTH STREAMS INTO THE
ESPLANADE HOTEL
all day through "Vita" glass windows. Every modern comfort. Hot and cold running water in all bed rooms. Facing entire sea front. Excellent cuisine. Moderate tariff. FULLY LICENSED. Write Manager, Mr. Hembrow. 'Phone, Folkestone 140. Telegrams, Esplanade.

FRINTON and Walton-on-the-Naze. Finest position East Coast. Bathing from Hotel. Golf, Tennis, &c.—A.A. appointed.

THE GEORGE HOTEL,
GRANTHAM.
FOREMOST ON THE GREAT NORTH ROAD. Central for touring the Midlands. Advance Booking Advisable.
Tele. 196. Proprietor, JOHN FILLINGHAM.

HINDHEAD BEACON HOTEL,
HINDHEAD, SURREY.
First Class. Spacious grounds. Splendid scenery.
VITA-GLASS SUN LOUNGE.
Central heating. Electric lift to all floors.
Private Suites with Bath Room. Garage. Saddle Horses. Hard and Grass Tennis Courts. Golf. Croquet. Wireless. 900 feet above sea level.
Telephone: 7 Hindhead.

HARNA HOTEL, HINDHEAD. Under new management. Comfortable SMALL HOTEL in the Surrey Highlands. Every walk and drives in every direction. Moderate terms.—Apply Proprietor, 7 Hindhead 40.

GOLF LINKS HOTEL,
HUNSTANTON.
Two finals; excellent golf, excellent food.
THE RED HOUSE,

LEAMINGTON SPA.—REGENT HOTEL. Ideal for Summer. Best for Shakespeare's Country, Kenilworth, &c. Hot and cold water in all bed rooms. 'Ph.741.

LEATHERHEAD.
First-class residential Hotel amidst delightful surroundings; 10 acres; hard courts and billiards; 5 minutes golf course; excellent cuisine; comfortable lounges; gas fires in bed and bath rooms; three minutes station, 20 minutes Town. 'Phone 160.

NEWTON HOUSE HOTEL,
LEEMING LANE.
Halfway between London and Edinburgh.
Leading North Road Hotel in Yorkshire.

LYNDHURST, New Forest. GRAND HOTEL.—Ideal for summer holidays; delightfully situated; hot and cold water in bed rooms; lounge and coffee rooms; adjoins hotel; tennis, &c.; garage. Terms from Manageress.

MINEHEAD, AVENUE HOTEL, nearest sea front, sands, and golf links, 40 bed. Personal management.—F. and A. Thompson. Tele. 171.

PAIGNTON, SOUTH DEVON.
REDCLIFFE HOTEL (100 rooms). First class. Fully licensed.
ALDENHAM LODGE HOTEL.
RADLETT, Delightful Country Guest House, 15 miles London; 4000 ft. of 18-hole golf adjoining Grande. Golf, tennis. Dancing in hall with spring floor. First-class chef. Fully licensed. 'Phone 105.

RICKMANSWORTH. PARK VIEW HOTEL. 25 minutes London, two minutes station. Every comfort. Moderate charges. 'Phone 24.

SELSDON PARK HOTEL,
SANDERSTEAD, SURREY. 'Phone: Purley 2000.
Half an hour from the City and West End. Combining the luxury of the most modern hotel with country house atmosphere and moderate inclusive terms.
GOLF on PRIVATE 18-HOLE GOLF COURSE (6,355 yards) in own park of 230 acres.
Lawn and other tennis courts, squash and fast Croydon Station. Billiards, Tennis, Dancing. All free.
Hot and cold water, radiator and telephone in every bed room. Numerous suites and rooms with private bath room. Electric lifts. Full licence.
Profusely illustrated Brochure free on request.
Every Saturday Dinner and Dance, 10s. 6d.
Jack Hylton presents his Rhythmicians.

SIDMOUTH. SOUTH DEVON.—BEDFORD HOTEL, facing South. First position on the Esplanade. Adjoining Brine Baths.

SIDMOUTH. FORTFIELD HOTEL. Near sea front. Baths and Golf. Fine Suites. Central heating. Garage. A.A., R.A.C.

SUNNY ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA. ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.—Modern and luxurious, 100 rooms, large and small private suites; lift; garage; famous chef, vintage wines. Terms from 4½gns.—Write for tariff.

TAVISTOCK, DEVON. BEDFORD HOTEL.
The Motorists' Centre. Delightful scenery. Salmon and Trout Fishing, Golf, Tennis, &c. Pure English catering. Hot and cold water in all bed rooms.—W. L. Lake, Proprietor.

VIRGINIA WATER. GLENRIDDE HOTEL. Centre for golfing. Large grounds; quiet; excellent cuisine. 'Phone and Telegram Egham 60.—Resident Proprietor, Colonel H. S. K. Snowdon.

WINCHESTER. ROYAL HOTEL. Leading Family Hotel. Central but very quiet. Every comfort. Overlooking own gardens. Central heating. Telephone 31.

WORTHING TEL. 1600. **BEACH HOTEL.**
First-class thoroughly appointed Hotel, facing sea (A.A.). Every bed has a Vi-spring overlay mattress on a Vi-spring. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Telegrams: "Sunny," Worthing.

YEOVIL. MANOR HOTEL. Central heating. Ideal motoring centre. Garage.

WALES

CORBETT ARMS HOTEL, Towyn-on-Sea, N. Wales. Fully licensed. Tele., 9 Towyn. Every comfort, good food. Garage. A.A., R.A.C.—Resident Proprietress.

LLANGAMMARCH WELLS, Central Wales. THE LAKE HOTEL. 70 acres beautiful grounds. a salubrious resort fishing, Golf, tennis. Every comfort.

LLANDUDNO.—GRAND HOTEL. Built in the sea. Every bed room faces South. Hot and cold running water, and electric flood on West Coast.

PRIVATE HOTELS
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

LONDON

HAMPSTEAD. 12, LYNDHURST-GARDENS. Tele., Hampstead 4341.
Large sunny rooms in quiet private hotel. Constant hot water; separate tables. Also large garden flat suitable for artist (South light) or author in beautiful secluded garden. Fifteen minutes from City and West End.—Apply Mrs. Bindon.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

COOMBE COTTAGE PRIVATE HOTEL, COOMBE HILL, SURREY.—A former home of Royalty; eight acres of beautiful grounds, terraced lawns; large oak-panelled lounge, 22 rooms; redecorated; tennis; garages; stabling for 14; nine miles Marble Arch. Tariff on application. 'Phone, Kingston 3600.

CORNWALL. FOWEY.—PENLEE PRIVATE HOTEL; unrivalled position facing sea, 25 yards water's edge. Vacancies last week August.—Mrs. Jordan.

PURLEY, SURREY.—FOXLEY HALL. Private Residential Hotel, convenient for station; grass and en-tout-cas tennis; billiards; moderate inclusive charges. Illustrated tariff. 'Phone 894 Purley. Bungalow in grounds to be LET Furnished with full board and attendance; three rooms, bath room, electric light, coal and gas fires.

SHORTLANDS HOUSE
PRIVATE HOTEL, SHORTLANDS, KENT.
Three minutes station, electric trains to Town. HARD COURT. SOFT WATER.
Billiards. Dancing. For tariff apply Proprietor. Telephone, Ravensbourne 0916.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS. MOLYNEUX PARK PRIVATE HOTEL. Adjoining Mt. Ephraim; recommended; lift; gas fires bed rooms; central heating; excellent cuisine. Moderate inclusive terms.—Apply Manageress for tariff. 'Phone 67.

PARIS HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, AND TEA ROOMS

HOTEL KING GEORGE, 13, Rue Paquet (Champs Elysees, Métro George V.). New, best comfort, private baths, lift, rooms from 20-80frs. English spoken.

A COMPLETE LIST of CONTINENTAL and FOREIGN HOTELS APPEARS on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY each week.

EDUCATIONAL

ADVICE (given free of charge) on the CHOICE of BOYS' and GIRLS' SCHOOLS by RETIRED PUBLIC SCHOOL MASTER. (All Schools personally visited.)
BURROWS, 8, Bureau (T.), 45, Kingsway, W.C.2.

A SECRETARIAL TRAINING for EDUCATED GIRLS. Shorthand, typing, bookkeeping, French, filing, indexing, precis, committee work, office experience, teacher's course.—Miss Trotman, 36, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

A SECRETARIAL TRAINING for Gentlewomen in cultured surroundings. Individual tuition, own appointments bureau and two residential clubs.—Queen's College, Cromwell Hall, 255, Cromwell-road, S.W.5.

ABSOLUTELY THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SECRETARIAL COLLEGE for Educated Girls.
Careful modern training culminating in first-class posts on completion. No waiting.
Four EXHIBITIONS granted annually to help clever girls. Please ask for details.
MODERN LANGUAGES taught commercially. Foreign shorthand.—MISS MILDRED RANSOM, 197, EDGWARE-ROAD, W.2. (Padd. 6302.)

ABLE ADVICE FREE concerning reliable Boarding and Finishing Schools. Educational Homes and Tutors.—Educational Bureau, 7, Sicilian-avenue, W.C.1.

ADD to INCOME by Article or Story Writing.—A Genuine professional training and assistance. Correspondence. A student reports earnings during Tuition amounting to £172. Another writes:—
"During the past ten weeks I have earned £103 4s., an average of over £10 per week; My record week was last week, when I received £33."—SAMPLE LESSON and SUBJECT CHART with valuable hints and full details of separate courses in article and story writing from "Principal," Premier School of Journalism, 4, Adam-street, Adelphi, W.C.2.

SCHOOLS and TUTORS.

ADVICE and RELIABLE INFORMATION
SCHOOLS, TUTORS, and EDUCATIONAL HOMES for Boys and Girls, at Home and Abroad, will be given after stating requirements, kind of school, age of pupil, locality preferred, name of pet, &c.
Messrs. TRUMAN and KNIGHTLEY,
Scholastic Agents,
61, CONDUIT-STREET, LONDON, W.1.
Telephone, Gerrard 3272 (two lines).
Publishers of the "Schools" the most complete guide to schools in existence, price 2s. 2d. by post free, and of the "Journal of Careers," is monthly.

ALL SCHOOLS PERSONALLY INSPECTED.
Miss MABEL HAWTREY
(Daughter of late Rev. J. W. Hawtrey, of Eton, Slough, and Westgate-on-Sea)
ADVISES PARENTS re PUBLIC or PRIVATE SCHOOLS for boys and girls at home or abroad.
Tutors, Governesses, Secretaries, Supplied.
Also Nursery and Holiday Homes, Professional Training.
NO FEE. CONSIDERATION GIVEN TO BACKWARD, DELICATE or NERVOUS CHILDREN.
Advice Office, 170, Piccadilly, W.1. Gerrard 3978.

A BOYS' IDEAL PREPARATORY SCHOOL, KINGSWELL HALL, TIMSBURY, NEAR BATH. 240 acres in ideal country surroundings. 600ft. above sea. Special attention to diet. Fresh fruit daily. Boys prepared after midday meal. Daily physical training in open air, good playing fields, two tennis courts, open-air swimming bath, small golf course. Classes limited, much individual attention; six Public School Scholarships recently. Headmaster, SYDNEY L. ALLAN, M.A. (Oxon.)

A BLE ADVICE ABOUT SCHOOLS FOR BOYS and GIRLS and Tutors preparing for any exams., or receiving BOYS for Special Care and Tuition.
Messrs. J. and J. Paton, from having an up-to-date knowledge of the BEST SCHOOLS and tutors in the country and on the Continent, will be PLEASED to HELP PARENTS by giving free of charge Prospectuses and TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION.
The age of the pupil, district preferred, and rough idea of fees should be given. 'Phone, write, or call.
Messrs. J. and J. Paton, Educational Agents, 143, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4.—Telephone, Mansion House 5053.

A SCHOOL for boy or girl is a great responsibility. Let HOPE'S (Educational Agents) Ltd., give advice free.—Radnor House, 93, Regent-street, W.1. (Gerrard 9041.) Expert Consultants since 1881.

BENDIXEN'S.—Miss BENDIXEN, B.A. Hons.
Miss WALLING, B.A.Hons.
Miss TURNER, B.Sc., A.K.C., and Staff.
Coaching undertaken for COLLEGE ENTRANCE and other UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS. Special Matriculation Courses. Women Students only. Interviews: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, at 3 p.m., or by appointment.—68, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 5802.

BOARDING SCHOOLS.—London, Country, Seaside, Abroad; £30 to £225 yearly. Particulars free.—Holborn 6105. Scholastic Agency, 93, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.

BURWOOD PARK
PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
The Burhill Estates Company, Chairman the Earl of Iveagh, have arranged to open this new school, for girls under 14, and boys under 10, in September.
The old Manor House in the Park is being adapted for this purpose to take day pupils and boarders.
For prospectus apply Miss JEAN W. BYRNE, Head Mistress, Burwood Park, Walton-on-Thames.

CUSACK'S COLLEGE
will qualify you speedily for a business, banking, or secretarial appointment. Day, evening, and postal tuition by expert teachers. Prospectus free.—Write or phone Bishopsgate 5172, SUN-STREET, FINSBURY SQUARE, E.C.2.

COACHING FOR ALL EXAMINATIONS.
GLADSTONE and PAREZ, 90A, Gloucester-road, South Kensington, S.W.7. Western 3482.

CHARD SCHOOL, SOMERSET.
(Founded 1671.)
PUBLIC SCHOOL for BOYS, 10-18.
AT MODERATE FEES.
Several vacancies now available in New House opening September.—Particulars from Headmaster, D. B. M. HUME, M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.G.S.

DAVIES and LAING. SUCCESSFUL TUITION in MATRIC., ARMY, PREVIOUS, RESPONSIONS, &c.—15, Lancaster-street, Hyde Park, W.2. Padd. 7662.

FREE TO AMBITIOUS MEN.
In a 124-page "Guide to Careers," showing how a few short months of pleasant study in spare time at home, under the expert guidance of the Metropolitan College, will quickly lead you to Success.
SUBJECTS.—Accountancy, Secretaryship, Costing, Law, Advertising, Salesmanship, Matric. and B. Com. Degree, Business Training. Professional Prelim. Exams., &c.
Over 3,500 Exam. Successes last year. Many intensely practical Commercial courses. Moderate fees, by instalments if desired.—Send postcard to-day to METROPOLITAN COLLEGE, Dept. G 7/6, St. Albans.

GROSVENOR SECRETARIAL COLLEGE (for Ladies), 13, QUARTERS of a GOOD) PORT to EVERY QUALIFIED STUDENT. EXPERT INDIVIDUAL TUITION, SCHOLARSHIPS.—Apply Principal, 32, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W.1. Victoria 4984.

HOW to BECOME a NAVAL OFFICER (Dartmouth) contains regulations relating to entry of Cadets, age limits 13 years 4 months to 13 years 8 months, with full description of life at the College.—GIEVES, Ltd. (Cadet Dept.), 21, Old Bond-street, W.1.

HOW to BECOME a NAVAL OFFICER (Special Entry). By Lt.-Cdr. F. W. Bush, D.S.C., R.N., lecturer in charge of a Public School Boy may become an Officer in H.M. Navy. Age limits 17½ to 18½.—GIEVES, Ltd. (Cadet Dept.), 21, Old Bond-street, W.1.

MISS KERR SANDER,
EMPIRE HOUSE, 175, PICCADILLY, London, W.1, offers a thorough course of Secretarial Training to well-educated girls wishing to qualify for the higher branches of the secretarial profession.
FOREIGN LANGUAGES and FOREIGN SHORTHAND a SPECIALITY.
There is a Hostel and Luncheon Club in connexion with the College.
Prospectus and full particulars on application.

SECRETARIAL and BUSINESS TRAINING with a written guarantee of a good salaried position on completion of training. Languages and foreign shorthand a speciality. Postal courses also available. Six scholarships, one of £30, two of £20, and three of £10, will be awarded in September.—Prospectus and full information from Mr. A. M. MUNFORD, KENSINGTON COLLEGE, Bishop's-road, London, W.2. Telephone Paddington 9046. Residential accommodation for girls.

SECRETARIAL TRAINING.—A thorough training in all branches of Secretarial work can be obtained from Miss Woolcombe's College, 21a, King's-road, Sloane-square. Tele., Sloane 3779.

SOUTH COAST.—TWO VACANCIES in good SCHOOL offered at half fees to daughters of professional men.—Write Box 1259, Smith's, Boursemouth.

SECRETARIAL TRAINING for LADIES, typing, shorthand, bookkeeping, languages, practical experience all branches. Next term September.—Pioneer Institute, 70, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Phone, Vic. 5068.

S.R.—PARENTS ASSISTED FREE OF CHARGE in SELECTING SCHOOLS on Southern Railway and Continent.—Room 2, Victoria Station, S.W.1.

THE LONDON SCHOOL of LANGUAGES, 219, Oxford-street, W.1, and 75, Pemchurch-street, E.C.3. New exclusive and unique French method.

UNIVERSITIES, preparation for.
CARLISLE and GREGSON,
5, Lexham-gardens, Kensington, W.8. Western 1287.

WILLASTON SCHOOL,
NANTWICH.
One of the smaller Public Schools, with Prep. Department. Opportunity for individual development. Science Lab. Gym. Swimming Bath. Entrance and Leaving Scholarships.

YOUNG FRENCH GENTLEMAN, University diplomas, excellent references, seeks POST as Teacher in private family or school.—Write Mr. Ganiayre, Lamothe Montravel, Dordogne, France.

20 GNS. Term.—Few VACANCIES in Good House Preparatory School of 44 Boys (Thanet). Sole charge if desired.—Headmaster, BM/MCP, London, W.C.1

MEDICAL SCHOOLS

LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE AND DENTAL SCHOOL.—The WINTER SESSION will OPEN on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1st. The MEDICAL COLLEGE and DENTAL SCHOOL are conveniently modern, with large Laboratories equipped with the latest and most approved appliances.—For prospectus and full information apply to the Dean (Dr. Dudley Wilson-Wright, M.B., D.Sc., F.R.C.S.), who will be pleased to arrange waiting to see the Medical College and Dental School. Mile End, E.1.

EDUCATIONAL (continued)

CONTINENTAL EDUCATION

INSTITUTION NOTRE-DAME, ALENCON, FRANCE. BOARDING SCHOOL for GIRLS in beautiful Normandy; healthy situation, mild climate; school thoroughly recommended. Escort from London.
Terms inclusive:—Under 12 years, £36 per annum; over 12 years, £45 per annum.

LE COLLEGE FEMININ
DE BOUFFEMONT,
MODERN COLLEGE FOR
FOREIGN and FRENCH GIRLS.
12 miles North of Paris.
Three Châteaux in a Park of 75 Acres.
SOUND TUITION in the French language, history of art, dressmaking, sewing, millinery, domestic science, &c.
ALL SPORTS. In the park a Golf Course of 9 holes reserved for the use of the pupils of the College Féminin.
Open-air Swimming Bath. Rhythmic Dances. Horse Riding. Basket-ball, Hockey, several Tennis Courts. Games and Physical Exercises under the direction of trained mistresses.
For particulars apply to Madame H. PICHON, Principal, College Féminin de Bouffémont (Seine-et-Oise), France.

MONTANA COLLEGE,
ZUGERBERG (SWITZERLAND).
3,300ft. International School, with French, German, Spanish, and Italian languages in every day use. Special English preparatory section under charge of an English master. English sports. Winter sports. Absolute individual attention.—Particulars and prospectus by A. G. H. Sauerwein, Hyde Park Hotel, London.

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE),
FULHAM-ROAD, LONDON.
An urgent appeal is made for **£150,000** for a new Radiological Block and other extensions which will add 80 beds to the Hospital. AND ALSO FOR RADIUM.—Please send cheques to the Secretary.

THE BLINDED
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS
trained at
ST. DUNSTAN'S
are now taking their place in the world as skilled workers. Subscriptions for the After-Care of these men should be sent to the Treasurer, ST. DUNSTAN'S, INNER CIRCLE, REGENT'S PARK, N.W.1. St. Dunstan's is registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920.

TANCRED'S CHARITIES—PENSIONERSHIPS.
At Martinmas next it is expected that the funds of these Charities will admit of the ELECTION of ONE PENSIONER, but whether any election will be made or not will depend entirely on the resolution the Governors and Trustees may then arrive at.
Candidates must be unmarried and necessitated Gentlemen, Clergymen, Commissioned Land Officers, or Sea Officers of 50 years of age or more, natives of Great Britain—i.e., actually born in England, Scotland, or Wales—and of the religion of the Church of England. The stipend which is paid quarterly in advance, is fixed at £100 a year.
All applications must be sent to the Clerk on or before Tuesday, the 16th day of September, 1930.
Forms of application and all necessary information may be had from Mr. GUY HAGREAVES CHOLMELEY, 25, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, Clerk to Tancred's Charities.

CAUTIONS AND NOTICES
4 lines 16s. (minimum)

CAUTION.—"PATENT WHITE" STARCH. J. and J. COLMAN, Ltd., Norwich and London, are the Sole Proprietors of this brand of Starch, which has a high reputation for its general excellence.
J. and J. Colman, Ltd., take this opportunity of WARNING the public against Counterfeits, and give notice that they will at once institute legal proceedings against any one selling starch not manufactured by them under the name of "PATENT WHITE."

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS
3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

BOROUGH of SWINDON.
APPOINTMENT of ASSISTANT SOLICITOR.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the APPOINTMENT of ASSISTANT SOLICITOR in the Town Clerk's Office, Swindon, at a salary rising by annual increments of £25 to £450 per annum.
The successful applicant will have had experience of conveyancing, preparing contracts for public works, and advocacy in the Police Court.
The Local Government Act 1929 the appointment will be required to pass a medical examination and be appointed to contribute to the fund established under the Local Government and Other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922.
Applications, endorsed "Assistant Solicitor," stating age and experience, accompanied by not more than three recent testimonials, to be delivered to the undersigned, and must be delivered at the Town Hall, Swindon, not later than Saturday, the 16th August, 1930.
Canvassing in any degree will be deemed a disqualification.
W. H. BENTLEY, Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Swindon, 26th July, 1930.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.
SCHOOL of AGRICULTURE.
The Appointments Committee of the Faculty of Agriculture hereby invite APPLICATIONS for the POST of UNIVERSITY LECTURER in AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY (Soil Science). The appointment will be terminable by six months' notice, and the duties of the Lecturer should, if possible, be taken up on October 1, 1930.
The salary offered is £500-£700 per annum according to qualifications. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Appointments Committee, School of Agriculture, Cambridge, on or before August 11th, 1930. Overseas candidates are asked to cable their applications by August 30th, 1930.

DAVID LEWIS NORTHERN HOSPITAL, LIVERPOOL.
General Teaching Hospital of 250 Beds.
SECRETARY and SUPERINTENDENT WANTED, age not over 40. Experience of Hospital administration essential. Preferably with Public School or University education. Commencing salary £600. The selected candidate will be required to join the Federated Superannuation Scheme for Hospital Officers.—Applications by letter, accompanied by three testimonials, not later than 31st August, to be addressed to the Chairman.

FULLY EXPERIENCED and CAPABLE DESIGNER required.
Applicants must possess practical workshop experience as well as thorough technical training. Initiative and imagination are required for dealing with the preparation of design and detail of components for torpedoes, and reference will be given to designers with previous experience in the design and detail of internal combustion engines. Experience in the design of up-to-date jigs and tools for small and accurate production work is also required. Applicants should not be under 30 years of age nor over 45. Commencing salary £300, rising by annual increments of £15 to £350. Civil Service cost of living bonus also payable. Next salary review every six months and at present amounts to £123 on a salary of £300 and £135 on a salary of £350. Appointment will be terminable at three months' notice on either side, but good prospect of permanent employment for a suitable person. Preference will be given to ex-Service men. Applications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty (C.E.), Whitehall, London, S.W.1, and should be received not later than the 18th August, 1930. Candidates may subsequently be invited to attend for an interview in London, but the expenses of such attendance will not be payable from public funds.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

A Large industrial group require qualified chemist to act as assistant to works manager in Midlands; actual experience of dyeing, plastic moulding, hydraulic machinery and machine-shop practice desirable at outset. Salary from £300 per annum upwards, according to qualifications. Excellent opportunity for rapid advancement to right man. Apply in handwriting, giving details containing fullest particulars of past and present record.—Reply Eyleman, Leith House, Gresham-street, E.C.2.

A man is wanted who can earn £400 a year in our sales force. If you have courage, ability and initiative send particulars of your last five years' activity and residence. You must be 25 years or over to obtain an interview, so write at once to Personnel Manager, Hoover, Ltd., 1, Hanover-street.

ESTABLISHED firm needs outside Representative in London; a man willing to work will find this a remunerative offer; mature age no bar, but of no use to the work-shy.—Write Box J.1847, The Times, E.C.4.

GENERAL Manager required immediately for control of Indian branches leading electrical company; applicants must be under 50 years of age and have extensive sales experience combined with technical training and commercial qualifications.—Write Box J.908, The Times, E.C.4.

HEAD Artist required for the Far East; must be really first-class black and white artist designer with good knowledge of colour and wash-work for reproduction; preference given to one able to write good copy, correct proofs and tactfully control large staff.—Write giving full details, in confidence, to Box R.79, Willings, 86, Strand, W.C.2.

NURSE-SECRETARY required by dental surgeon (Middlesex); from two years' experience in reception, chairside attendance, accounts, &c., essential; age 30 to 35; salary £90.—Box J, Smith's Bookshop, Richmond.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Young and energetic man wanted to represent an old-established house of varnish, paint, and cellulose manufacturers in Devon, Cornwall, Mon., Herefords., and Somerset; preference given to one with good knowledge of trade and connexion. Write, stating age, references, and if disengaged, Box K.1784, The Times, E.C.4.

SOCIAL Service.—Assistant Superintendent required for St. Stephen's Orphanage, Gloucester, York; must be a thoroughly efficient, experienced lady, capable of control, and teaching housewifery and needlework; knowledge of sick nursing and secretarial work essential; age from 30-35; Church of England; Communicant; salary.—Apply, giving all particulars and photo, to L. Superintendent, St. Stephen's, 35, West-avenue, Filey, Yorks.

WANTED, Classroom Instructor for School of Industrial Concern in the North. Must be fully qualified to handle youths from 14 to 18 years of age in subjects selected from the following:—Algebra, arithmetic, trigonometry, civics, English, geometry; salary to commence £32 monthly.—Applications, stating age and height, and accompanied by statement of past career, qualifications, and references, to be addressed to Box J.953, The Times, E.C.4.

A Brilliant Career is open to the Pitman-trained student. Specialised home-study courses.—Write for free booklet, "The Key to a Successful Career," Pitman's Correspondence College, 197 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

A Better position awaits you if you prepare yourself by training at Pitman's College; descriptive booklets free.—Write, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal courses, 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

ARE you Missing These Opportunities? In August, 1929, Mr. Williams, a Mining Engineer, enrolled with the B.S.S. To-day he earns £15 per week (average). In June, 1929, Mr. Burns, who was selling on commission only, came to us. To-day his salary and allowance is £11 10s. weekly, plus commission on all sales in his territory. Mr. Millbeall was only 20 years of age when he enrolled. Three days after completing his training he was placed in a salaried position. The first week he received £2 10s. and the next two weeks £20. Every man who is accepted by the B.S.S. is introduced to Salaried Positions, and all men on the look out for a better job should telephone, write, or call. The British School of Salesmanship, 143, Shaftesbury-buildings, Theobalds-street, Holborn, W.C.1. 'Phone, Holborn 0904, 0905.

ARE you seeking an appointment abroad.—Africa, India, Canada, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms and details of past successes.—Peter Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 7), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business estd. 1908.

TO Public School and Varsity Men on the threshold of his career, also those returned from abroad or retired from Services.—Write for details of "The New Salesmanship," the career of the future. Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

ARTICLED PUPILS

ARCHITECT and Civil Engineer, Bath, has vacancy for Pupil; personal training; moderate premium; unique opportunity.—Write Box J.878, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTICLED Pupil.—Engineer Surveyor and Architect holding public appointments has vacancy for pupil.—Write Box N.1848, The Times, E.C.4.

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, London, S.W.3 (Day and Residential). Founded specially to train boys of good education for the automobile industry; the curriculum combines an essentially practical modern works experience with training in administration; appointments for qualified students. Candidates will be accepted for probationary term.—Syllabus from Principal.

OLD-ESTABLISHED firm of Estate Agents, Auctioneers, Surveyors and Valuers have vacancy for Articled Pupil; premium, part returnable as salary.—Write particulars to Box S.714, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

EQUIP yourself, in leisure time at home, for a well-paid post as Private Secretary. Practical postal training by expert tutors.—Send to-day for a free copy of "Private Secretaryship" to Metropolitan College, Dept. P.2, St. Albans.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED
3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ADVERTISER (44) seeks appointment, London or abroad; four years' business, 11; years trust and company; 6½ years' management Colonial company; good War record.—Write Box J.868, The Times, E.C.4.

AS Representative or Traveller.—Gentleman with wide experience and connexions, knows Arabic and French well, speaks Italian, Turkish, Italian, and Greek, desires appointment; has travelled much in Europe and Orient; possesses highest credentials.—Write Box J.732, The Times, E.C.4.

A Gentleman (29) desires post offering scope; experience and qualifications as follows: University education, schoolmaster, clerk to local authority, staff management, salesman, public speaking, important secretarial work, highest references, personality, initiative, organizing ability; go anywhere; moderate salary.—Write Box N.1843, The Times, E.C.4.

CIVIL Engineer, M.I.E. (Ind.), M.I.Struct. Engrs. (London), who has just completed over 25 years' service in India and is there now and is contemplating retiring, seeks an appointment, preferably where his experience in civil, mechanical, and electrical engineering would be of advantage. Has held highest executive and administrative positions, and is accustomed to dealing with most engineering firms in India. Age 46. Has excellent prospects, but for family reasons is anxious to live in England.—Write Box N.1829, The Times, E.C.4.

CLERICAL or Secretarial work wanted by gentleman, aged 37, unmarried; thoroughly experienced all duties; excellent references.—Write 14, Mall-road, W.6.

EX-OFFICER, 29, sound wind and limb, good appearance, conscientious, experienced farming and potato trade, careful car driver, seeks position of trust.—Write Box Z.6000, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN (35), Public School and Cambridge, with good business head and considerable administrative and commercial ability, seeks change; not less than £1 000.—Write Box N.1812, The Times, E.C.4.

INDIA.—Young Englishman, recently returned from Calcutta wishes to go back; entirely owing to trade depression is now disengaged; highly successful salesman and propagandist speaks Hindustani, intimate knowledge of Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, and Karachi markets, also retail selling experience in the bazaars of the U.P., Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and parts of Assam; old public school boy and ex-officer; highest credentials. Write Box J.1017, The Times, E.C.4.

MINING Engineer (30), B.Sc., M.I.M.M., F.G.S., late Rhodesia, desires job, home or abroad, coal or metal.—Write Box N.1842, The Times, E.C.4.

RETIRED Railway Officer, locomotive department, intends settling South Africa, desires post of any description; would represent firm of engineers or locomotive builders; exc

Sporting News

RACING

THE SANDOWN PARK MEETING

SUCCESS OF CYLLARUS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

Although it was a Bank Holiday and many people were away from London, there was a really good attendance of visitors at Sandown Park yesterday for the one-day Meeting. After the heavy rain which had fallen all the morning the going was good, and the racing, if not of great importance, was always interesting.

The opening of the programme, however, was not very exhilarating, for there were only two starters for the first event, the Lammas Stakes, Cluny being opposed by only Ballyscanlon. Not unnaturally long odds, 5 to 2, were laid on the chance of Lord Rosebery's well-bred colt, and he duly won, but the superb confidence of G. Richards helped the many visitors to begin the afternoon laughing. Half-way up the Straight he had deprived Ballyscanlon of the lead, and the race appeared to be over, when he stopped riding a rather lazy colt, and, before he could get him going again Ballyscanlon had caught him up. Many people, especially in the cheaper rings, began to shout instructions to Richards, not that he could hear them. However, he saw the danger in time and, shaking his colt up, won with ease. Cluny, I believe, now goes on to Chepstow, where he may win again.

Lemurian's chance in the Selling Handicap was fairly obvious on his last running over this course when, in a similar event, he had been beaten by only Sawston, who is rather better than a selling plater. Nevertheless, several other starters for the race yesterday were better backed than he was. Form, nevertheless, worked out well, for Lemurian, ridden by H. Wragg, drew out close home to win comfortably from Rathnally, who has deteriorated, with Aunt Mary, a recent winner over the course, third. Hilltoi, who was well backed, found the course too sharp and the distance too short. His turn in a similar event over a longer distance should come soon. Bredes Boy, better known as Devastation, broke down, but Absurdum ran well enough to be noted as a possible winner soon.

There is very little that needs to be written about the Maiden Two-Year-Old Plate, for it was won all the way, and, in the end, with the greatest ease, by the favourite, Lady Marjorie, ridden by G. Richards, owned by Mr. Benson, and trained by M. Hartigan. The Pomp filly was second and Boy Bachelor third, but the minor placings are best forgotten for future reference, as the race was won so easily and so far out that many of the runners were not persevered with. The winner is by Sansovino, the sire of Jacopo, out of Florena, and so full sister to a rather jady filly, Lady Angela, who won this year at Worcester. I noted that Lady Marjorie was inclined to switch her tail during the race, but she ran on very truly, and that is not to be taken as a sign of jadiness. She had run only once before, when she was prominent, but not placed, behind Sordo and, Unlikely, the latter winning at Newbury.

To the great and unfeigned delight of Mrs. Wilmot, the wife of the owner, and many other people, Cyllarus, a very unlucky loser at Goodwood, won the Great Southern Handicap, getting up in the last stride to beat Cat o' Nine Tails by a short head, after Cat o' Nine Tails had seemed a certain winner. Sirett, who rode the winner, is to be congratulated on his riding, for he never ceased to persevere, and snatched victory out of defeat. I had thought that when Cyllarus was beaten at Newmarket and at Goodwood that he did not stay a mile and a quarter, the distance of yesterday's race, but he won it yesterday because of his own persistence and the persistency of his rider. Prince Paradise was third, while Smoked Salmon once more ran well, which is more than can be recorded of the well-backed Intruder, who was always about last, and could never be persuaded to improve. I recall that he also ran a bad race in the Esher Cup, and it may be that, like not a few other horses that I could name, he does not like this course. Horses, although a well-known Lord Suffolk once described them as exceptionally foolish animals, have their very definite likes and dislikes. Cyllarus was bred by his owner, Mr. F. W. Wilmot, who, after years of trying and experimenting, is now breeding with great success a number of winners.

Fiesole was always favourite for the Holiday Plate, a race for two-year-olds, but he is now beginning to find his level and, indeed, is probably not improving. He is bred to be very good, being by Swynford out of Fifine, who was out of Fifinella, who won both the Derby and the Oaks during the War. I have pointed out in these Notes on many occasions that the children of Fifinella and Fifine have been disappointing after a good beginning. Then came Press Gang to prove an exception, but the time will come, in my opinion, when Press Gang will let his many friends down; he half did so last week. The owner of Fiesole and his trainer wisely decided early in the season, having had others of his breed, that he was not likely to train on, and so he was not only added to the list but he was also raced out. He repaid them and paid his way, for, before his failure of yesterday, which was complete, he had won a number of races. He was well enough away yesterday, but it was clear a long way from the finish that he would not win and, in the end, he was not even placed behind my selection, Coot, who, after making most of the running, won easily from Bibi Tella and Sordo. Coot, who belongs to Lord Astor, and is, I think, his first two-year-old winner of the season—it is to be hoped that there are more to come—is by Phalaris out of that good mare Concertina. She won so easily that she is to be remembered for her next race.

Somme Orb, a half brother to that great three-year-old sprinter, Stingo, both being out of Merry Orb, was a disappointment in the Lubbock Sprint Handicap, in which he had every chance, but failed to run at all well, and was not placed behind Devonie, who, ridden by Childs, came with a fine run at the finish and won comfortably from Venskye, with Optimist third. Devonie is showing quite definitely two things. The first is that she is a very good three-year-old sprinter, and the second is that her trainer, Allden, is a very capable member of his profession. He was once a very good lightweight rider, but his War activities stopped his riding career, to his own great regret.

A most enjoyable afternoon's racing came to an end when the well-backed favourite, Ellison, won the Apprentices' Handicap with ease. It made a difference to the betting when Observer, who had been announced as a starter, was withdrawn.

Meetings at Sandown Park are always so admirably managed that to suggest any alteration may seem impertinent, but, so long as the temporary totalisator is in use, it does seem a great pity that, in addition to the one in the Paddock, there is not one on the members' lawn. One could easily be erected beside the present quite unused covered stand at the Esher end of the lawn. It would not only take much money, but would also be very convenient for members who will not take the long walk to the Paddock at the last minute.

BRIGHTON PROSPECTS

2.0.—CHANNEL SELLING PLATE (5f. 66 yards).—MEG O' THE MILL is expected at Newmarket to run well on this particular course.

2.30.—DOWNS MAIDEN PLATE (6f.).—SWANK may improve upon his third place at Liverpool, but will have to run well to beat Pasiphae.

3.0.—BRIGHTON STAKES (1¼m.).—JUGO won this race in 1928 and last year was able to carry his 9st. and beat in a race run in the rain both Good St. Anthony and Talpa. On this occasion, with C. Ray up, an extra 2lb. may not prevent the six-year-old from winning once again. Servus, from whom some danger was to be expected, probably will not go. Break of Day is not reliable to support and Muezzin should be the animal to test Jugo's stamina most severely.

3.30.—HENFIELD SELLING HIGH-WEIGHT HANDICAP (1m.).—ROQUEFORT II. may not like Brighton as well as Lingfield, but on the latter form can win.

4.0.—MARINE PLATE (5f. 66 yards).—This looks a fairly open race, with Golden Legend and Duchess of Mars and Smile, the lightweight, well matched apparently on the handicap. I take of these DUCHESS OF MARS to win.

4.30.—ALFRISTON PLATE (1m.).—PRETTY SHOT may give Donoghue a winning ride over the mile here.

RIPON PROSPECTS

Heavy rain has made the Ripon course ride very heavy.

2.0.—MALLORIE SELLING HANDICAP (5f.).—Pollock's Mudlark appears to have too much weight, and the race probably will fall to AIDE DE CAMP. Most danger may come from Downholme and Privilege, whom Fawdon rides.

2.30.—GRAND STAND HANDICAP (1m.).—This race should suit Meripace (Nevett), who, however, will have Rivalry, and probably Collodian, to beat. My choice rests with COLLODIAN.

3.0.—STUDLEY SELLING PLATE (5f.).—I like the chance of DETRIMENT, whom Thwaites rides.

3.30.—RIPON CITY WELTER HANDICAP (1¼m.).—This event has an open appearance. Eileandonan, who was concerned in a finish of heads with Good Mint and Pickle here in the spring, and Brigliadoro are, through Good Mint, closely handicapped. Spionella (Nevett), Red Laird, and Aultlore are fancied. I shall select AULTLORE, and regard Spionella and Red Laird as the next best.

4.0.—CLARO PLATE (5f.).—This race may fall to DEBONAIR.

4.25.—NEWBY PLATE (1¼m.).—The most promising of the likely runners here are LIMERICK and Latchford, and the former is preferred.

DERBY PROSPECTS

2.0.—LOUDOUN SELLING PLATE (5f.).—CORBALLY QUEEN FILLY is fancied to win here.

2.30.—ABBOTS HILL SELLING PLATE (6f.).—GOOD STORY will carry a stone more than when she ran second to Tuffan at Leicester over the same distance, but may well improve upon that form.

3.0.—HOLIDAY PLATE (1m.).—Sargasso may find it none too easy to give the weight away to either Njantic or PORT ARTHUR. I take the last named to win.

3.30.—BREEDERS' St. LEGER (1¼m.).—It is hard to imagine this £1,200 race being won by any other than TREWS, disappointing animal though he has been so far.

4.0.—RANGEMORE PLATE (5f.).—CEDARWOOD should be capable of winning here.

4.30.—BURTON MAIDEN PLATE (5f.).—WENCESLAS won last time out, if only by a head from the favourite, Watch Light, at Nottingham, and should win again to-day.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

BRIGHTON

Seven horses left Headquarters for Brighton yesterday, and I believe that there is a winner or two among them.

MEG O' THE MILL will be our only representative in the Channel Selling Plate. She is a sharp little animal, who will be suited by this quick course, and I give her a good winning chance.

The Downs Maiden Plate.—For this race Guards' Officer, Vernella, Saucy Sally, and Tefnut will not be saddled, so we must look to PASIPHAE as being the best from Headquarters. This filly has been improving during the last few weeks, and I am confident that she is better now than she has been all the season, and may win.

Servus has not left to take part in the Brighton Stakes. However, in Break of Day and Muezzin we shall be represented by two well-fancied candidates. Pickering has his horse at just about his best, but I shall leave him to select MUEZZIN, who did a very nice gallop on Saturday with Walloon. His light weight gives him a splendid chance.

The same stable expect another winner with ROQUEFORT II., who has only to run as well as he did at Lingfield to win the Henfield Selling Handicap to-day.

In the Marine Plate our runners will be Blue Mermaid and Golden Legend. The first named is a really good-looking filly, and is beginning to find her true form, but the running of GOLDEN LEGEND in the Singleton Handicap at Goodwood last week looks to be better, and if he shows the same form here he should win.

We shall not be represented in the Alfriston Plate.

DERBY

Our runners for the second day of the Derby Meeting will leave Headquarters on the morning of racing.

Cravenette colt, Calipha, and GOOSANDER are likely to be saddled for the Loudoun Selling Plate, and the last-named will go near to winning.

In the Abbots Hill Selling Plate REBEL SAINT, who did well in a gallop on Saturday with Venetian Blind and Lonevana, is much fancied.

SARGASSO, who is already on the spot for the Holiday Plate, has quite a big weight to carry, but I do not know of anything to beat him. Niantic and Port Arthur are well in.

In the Breeders' St. Leger Lansdowne has quite a big weight to carry, and may not go to the post. Captain Shaw may also be absent. RAVENSWOOD has now got his chance to win a good race, and I believe that he will prove to be our best. Gashmu is fancied.

The Rangemore Plate.—For this race most of our entries will be started, and I give preference to PULLABROOK.

AVIATION looks to hold a good chance in the Burton Maiden Plate.

RIPON

The following horses will require beating for their respective races:—AIDE DE CAMP in the Mallorie Selling Plate; COLLODIAN in the Grand Stand Plate; MISS CHAUCER FILLY in the Studley Selling Plate; RINMAHER in the Ripon City Welter Handicap; DEBONAIR in the Claro Maiden Plate; and LATCHFORD in the Newby Plate.

LAW NOTICES, AUG. 5

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.
COURT I. (Registrar Mellor).—At 11:—Pratt, S. (trns. W. S. and A. T. Johnson); McGowan, C. J. (trns. Thomson, J. R.); Rosenbloom, M. (trns. J. Rosenbloom and Sons); Seaton, E. (trns. Seaton, H. (trns. Schaefer, H. A.); Smith, E. V.; Woolton, A. H.; Robinson, T. H.

Companies

Chancery Division.—Companies Court.—Room 67.—At 11:—John Brown and Co., Ltd., re (Unitedbase, of Harwich and Leeds Shipbuilders, Ltd., Room 61.—At 12:—London Holeproof Hosiery Co., Ltd., Room 36.—At 11.15:—Celtic Collieries, Ltd.—At 11.30:—City Equitable Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—At 12:—Foundation Co., Ltd. (British Steamship Investment Trust, Ltd., v. Foundation Co., Ltd.).—At 12.30:—Dominion Gramophone Records, Ltd.; Dominion Gramophone Records, Ltd.).

King's Bench Judge's Chambers.—Humphreys, J., will sit in Chambers at 11 for the disposal of 21 cases remitted to him and at 12 for two cases not expended by counsel.
Master Sitting.—Jelf.
Lasing Master.—Blake.

RACING

BRIGHTON PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

2.0.—The CHANNEL SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. T.Y.C. (five furlongs and 66 yards).

	St	lb
DUST (Mr. A. Boyce Barrow) ..... Hamshaw	9	0
SEMITONE (Major H. C. Colmore) ..... J. Beary	9	0
aSPLENDID II. (Mr. G. F. X. Hartigan) M. Hartigan	9	0
GREY MORN F, by Square Measure (Lady Aylesford) Douglas-Pennant	8	11
aCURFEW BELLE (Lieutenant-Colonel O. C. Clare) ..... Allden	8	11
aPROSPER G, by Knockando (Mr. M. Dollar) J. Wood	8	11
TWIN SPIRIT (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	8	11
FIRESPOT F, by Black Gauntlet (Mr. H. R. Mosenthal) ..... F. Leader	8	11
aMEG O' THE MILL (Mr. S. D. Pickering) Pickering	8	11
ETCHING (Mr. A. de Rothschild) ..... T. Cannon	8	11
aLEMBELLE F, by Tremola (Mr. F. Wright) ..... Templeman	8	11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

Splendid II., C. Richards; Curfew Belle, P. Serby; Prosper Gelding, —; Firespot filly, C. Ray; Meg O' The Mill, —; Lembelle filly, S. Donoghue.

2.30.—The DOWNS MAIDEN PLATE of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds. Six furlongs.

	St	lb
M.P. (Mr. T. Field) ..... Private	9	0
LAST CAST (Sir C. Hyde) ..... Scobie	9	0
JOURNEY'S END (Mr. W. J. Waldron) ..... R. Jones	9	0
LUCKY HUNTER (Mr. W. Rosenthal) ..... Mckeon	9	0
CYLLARUS (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) ..... Gwilt	9	0
BENEFACTOR (Mrs. Bennett) ..... G. Bennett	8	11
BATTLE (Mr. H. W. Bradbury-Pratt) ..... Larkin	8	11
aTETRAVILE (Mr. J. Brown) ..... Morelon	8	11
GUARDS' OFFICER (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	8	11
VERNELLA (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	8	11
MY AUNT (Miss S. Hall) ..... Wilmot	8	11
SAUCY SALLY (Mr. F. W. Horlock) .. Walter Griggs	8	11
aSWANK (Mr. J. R. Joel) ..... C. Peck	8	11
PASIPHAE (Mr. S. B. Joel) ..... Earl	8	11
VALENTINE (Prince Aly Khan) ..... J. Beary	8	11
SUMMER TERM (Mr. E. Martin) ..... Hackett	8	11
TEFNUT (Sir J. Rutherford) ..... R. Day	8	11
REMONT (Mr. Friend Sykes) ..... Morris	8	11
aGUILGAGH (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... J. Beary	8	11
aSUNSET GLEAM (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) ..... A. Law	8	11
NO TRACE (Lt.-Col. M. Wingfield) ..... Wragg	8	11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

Lucky Hunter, J. Sirett; Tetravile, C. Richards; My Aunt, —; Swank, B. Carslake; Pasiphae, T. Lowrey; Tefnut, S. Donoghue; Remony, F. Herbert; Guilgagh, —.

2.30.—DOWNS MAIDEN PLATE (6f.).—SWANK may improve upon his third place at Liverpool, but will have to run well to beat Pasiphae.

3.0.—BRIGHTON STAKES (1¼m.).—JUGO won this race in 1928 and last year was able to carry his 9st. and beat in a race run in the rain both Good St. Anthony and Talpa. On this occasion, with C. Ray up, an extra 2lb. may not prevent the six-year-old from winning once again. Servus, from whom some danger was to be expected, probably will not go. Break of Day is not reliable to support and Muezzin should be the animal to test Jugo's stamina most severely.

3.30.—HENFIELD SELLING HIGH-WEIGHT HANDICAP (1m.).—ROQUEFORT II. may not like Brighton as well as Lingfield, but on the latter form can win.

4.0.—MARINE PLATE (5f. 66 yards).—This looks a fairly open race, with Golden Legend and Duchess of Mars and Smile, the lightweight, well matched apparently on the handicap. I take of these DUCHESS OF MARS to win.

4.30.—ALFRISTON PLATE (1m.).—PRETTY SHOT may give Donoghue a winning ride over the mile here.

RIPON PROSPECTS

Heavy rain has made the Ripon course ride very heavy.

2.0.—MALLORIE SELLING HANDICAP (5f.).—Pollock's Mudlark appears to have too much weight, and the race probably will fall to AIDE DE CAMP. Most danger may come from Downholme and Privilege, whom Fawdon rides.

2.30.—GRAND STAND HANDICAP (1m.).—This race should suit Meripace (Nevett), who, however, will have Rivalry, and probably Collodian, to beat. My choice rests with COLLODIAN.

3.0.—STUDLEY SELLING PLATE (5f.).—I like the chance of DETRIMENT, whom Thwaites rides.

3.30.—RIPON CITY WELTER HANDICAP (1¼m.).—This event has an open appearance. Eileandonan, who was concerned in a finish of heads with Good Mint and Pickle here in the spring, and Brigliadoro are, through Good Mint, closely handicapped. Spionella (Nevett), Red Laird, and Aultlore are fancied. I shall select AULTLORE, and regard Spionella and Red Laird as the next best.

4.0.—CLARO PLATE (5f.).—This race may fall to DEBONAIR.

4.25.—NEWBY PLATE (1¼m.).—The most promising of the likely runners here are LIMERICK and Latchford, and the former is preferred.

DERBY PROSPECTS

2.0.—LOUDOUN SELLING PLATE (5f.).—CORBALLY QUEEN FILLY is fancied to win here.

2.30.—ABBOTS HILL SELLING PLATE (6f.).—GOOD STORY will carry a stone more than when she ran second to Tuffan at Leicester over the same distance, but may well improve upon that form.

3.0.—HOLIDAY PLATE (1m.).—Sargasso may find it none too easy to give the weight away to either Njantic or PORT ARTHUR. I take the last named to win.

3.30.—BREEDERS' St. LEGER (1¼m.).—It is hard to imagine this £1,200 race being won by any other than TREWS, disappointing animal though he has been so far.

4.0.—RANGEMORE PLATE (5f.).—CEDARWOOD should be capable of winning here.

4.30.—BURTON MAIDEN PLATE (5f.).—WENCESLAS won last time out, if only by a head from the favourite, Watch Light, at Nottingham, and should win again to-day.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

BRIGHTON

Seven horses left Headquarters for Brighton yesterday, and I believe that there is a winner or two among them.

MEG O' THE MILL will be our only representative in the Channel Selling Plate. She is a sharp little animal, who will be suited by this quick course, and I give her a good winning chance.

The Downs Maiden Plate.—For this race Guards' Officer, Vernella, Saucy Sally, and Tefnut will not be saddled, so we must look to PASIPHAE as being the best from Headquarters. This filly has been improving during the last few weeks, and I am confident that she is better now than she has been all the season, and may win.

Servus has not left to take part in the Brighton Stakes. However, in Break of Day and Muezzin we shall be represented by two well-fancied candidates. Pickering has his horse at just about his best, but I shall leave him to select MUEZZIN, who did a very nice gallop on Saturday with Walloon. His light weight gives him a splendid chance.

The same stable expect another winner with ROQUEFORT II., who has only to run as well as he did at Lingfield to win the Henfield Selling Handicap to-day.

In the Marine Plate our runners will be Blue Mermaid and Golden Legend. The first named is a really good-looking filly, and is beginning to find her true form, but the running of GOLDEN LEGEND in the Singleton Handicap at Goodwood last week looks to be better, and if he shows the same form here he should win.

We shall not be represented in the Alfriston Plate.

DERBY

Our runners for the second day of the Derby Meeting will leave Headquarters on the morning of racing.

Cravenette colt, Calipha, and GOOSANDER are likely to be saddled for the Loudoun Selling Plate, and the last-named will go near to winning.

In the Abbots Hill Selling Plate REBEL SAINT, who did well in a gallop on Saturday with Venetian Blind and Lonevana, is much fancied.

SARGASSO, who is already on the spot for the Holiday Plate, has quite a big weight to carry, but I do not know of anything to beat him. Niantic and Port Arthur are well in.

In the Breeders' St. Leger Lansdowne has quite a big weight to carry, and may not go to the post. Captain Shaw may also be absent. RAVENSWOOD has now got his chance to win a good race, and I believe that he will prove to be our best. Gashmu is fancied.

The Rangemore Plate.—For this race most of our entries will be started, and I give preference to PULLABROOK.

AVIATION looks to hold a good chance in the Burton Maiden Plate.

RIPON

The following horses will require beating for their respective races:—AIDE DE CAMP in the Mallorie Selling Plate; COLLODIAN in the Grand Stand Plate; MISS CHAUCER FILLY in the Studley Selling Plate; RINMAHER in the Ripon City Welter Handicap; DEBONAIR in the Claro Maiden Plate; and LATCHFORD in the Newby Plate.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

DERBY MEETING

Chatsworth Selling Handicap.—Top Dressing.
Harrington Plate.—Unlikely.
Burton Maiden Plate.—Miss Putt. Flying Colours filly. Pomme d'Argent.

BRIGHTON MEETING

Marine Plate.—Mellin.
Sussex Stakes.—Porthole. Irish Peach.
Henfield Selling Handicap.—Talkie.
Stanmer Selling Handicap.—Tangira.

MISCELLANEOUS

De Warrenne Handicap (Lewes).—Mellin.
Lewes Engagement.—Adios Strings.
Mallorie Selling Handicap (Ripon).—Varne.
Newby Plate (Ripon).—Misper.
Bolton Selling Plate (Thirsk).—Dazzle filly.
Thirsk Engagements.—Prince Lochinvar.
Lambrick Sprint Handicap (Sandown Park).—Knight Errol.
Great Western Stakes (Chepstow).—Mary Toye.

RIPON RESULTS

1.45 (1.46).—The SHAROW SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. Six furlongs (straight).

	Yrs	st	lb
INSTALMENT (Mr. R. Renton) ..... Bramble Flower (Mr. R. Renton) 5 yrs. 9st. 11lb. ..... Caldwell	1		
KING PAO, gr g, by Econen—Klithia (Mr. V. H. Smith), 6 yrs. 9st. 11lb. ..... T. Burns	2		
RED SHADOW, ch g, by Ruskley—Lucy Farrand (Mr. R. E. Sharples), 4 yrs. 9st. 11lb. ..... A. Waudby	3		

(Winner trained by Renton, at Ripon)

Starting Prices.—9 to 4 on Instalment, 3 to 1 agst Red Shadow, 100 to 8 King Pao.
Totalisator Price (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend 3s. 0d. Total win pool, 4,393 units. Won by half a length; a neck separated second and third. No bid for winner.

2.15 (2.17).—The FISHERGREEN PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Six furlongs (straight).

TOM TIT III., b c, by Blue Ensign—Great Defeat (Mrs. V. D. Sainsbury), 8st. 5lb. ..... S. Wragg	1		
GALLINI, b c, by Spion Kop—Chicken Pie (Sir E. Hanmer), 8st. 5lb. ..... W. Nevett	2		
PORPHYE, ch f, by Rose Prince—Stratum (Lady Yule), 8st. 2lb. ..... G. Baines	3		
Barreau (Sir A. Weldon), 9st. 3lb. ..... J. Leach	0		
Rosamond's Choice (Mr. D. Macnee), 9st. ..... J. Kirby	0		
Pure Food (Mr. J. Bell-Irving), 8st. 5lb. ..... Brown	0		
Genephontes (Mr. J. Farr), 8st. 5lb. ..... R. Crisp	0		
Queenetta c, by Bachelor's Craft (Mr. G. R. Sadler), 8st. 5lb. ..... W. Forsyth	0		
Silver Plaid (Mr. G. Sowerby), 8st. 5lb. ..... H. Grant	0		
Magpie (Mrs. M. Lambert), 8st. 5lb. (car. 8st. 6lb.) ..... J. Taylor	0		
Guy Rowley (Lady A. Compton Vyner), 8st. 5lb. (car. 8st. 5lb.) ..... J. Dines	0		
Mantrap (Major C. Behrens), 8st. 2lb. ..... H. Stubbs	0		
Canterbury Week (Mr. W. Hardcastle), 8st. 5lb. ..... H. Jameson	0		
Salt of the Earth (Lord Harewood), 8st. 2lb. ..... J. Simpson	0		
Toreley (Mr. E. M. Sykes), 8st. 2lb. ..... A. Caldwell	0		

(Winner trained by Holland, at West Horsley)

Starting Prices.—5 to 1 each agst Barreau and Toreley, 11 to 2 Tom Tit III., 6 to 1 each Porphyr, Rosamond's Choice, and Gallini, 100 to 8 each Queenetta colt and Grey Bowler, 33 to 1 each agst the others.
Totalisator Prices.—Win dividend, 14s.; places, 5s. 3d., 7s. 3d., 7s. 6d. Total win pool, 8,170 units; total place pool, 8,515 units.
Won by five lengths; half a length separated second and third. Salt of the Earth was fourth and Silver Plaid last. Canterbury Week was left.

2.45 (2.49).—The YORKSHIRE SELLING WELTER HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile.

	Yrs	st	lb
MARITA, b f, by Br ni, by Abjond—Lady Scot (Mr. C. H. Fargus), 6 yrs. 6st. 11lb. ..... R. Crosby	1		
JEAN'S BAIRN, ch f, by Planet—Jean Ainslie (Mr. A. Boarman), 4 yrs. 8st. 4lb. ..... W. Nevett	2		
FLINT STONE, ch g, by Rock Flint—Sermione (Mr. R. W. Armstrong), aged, 8st. ..... C. Brown	3		
Silex Major (Mr. H. F. Clayton), 5 yrs. 9st. 2lb. ..... H. Stubbs	0		
Rhyolite (Mrs. H. E. Beddington), aged, 8st. 2lb. ..... T. Burns	0		
King of Clubs (Mr. W. J. Bellerby), aged, 8st. 2lb. ..... H. Jameson	0		
Nuntol (Mr. W. G. Mason), 6 yrs. 8st. 2lb. S. Wragg	0		
Flaming Rose (Mr. R. Reston), 6 yrs. 7st. 11lb. ..... J. Caldwell	0		
Fast Stick (Mr. W. Webster), 3 yrs. 7st. 8lb. ..... W. Stephenson	0		
Velvet-like (Mr. T. B. Watson), 4 yrs. 6st. 12lb. ..... J. Simpson	0		

(Winner trained by Botterill, at Malton)

Starting Prices.—9 to 4 agst Jean's Bairn, 5 to 1 Nuntol, 7 to 1 each Past Stick and Flaming Rose, 8 to 1 each Rhyolite and King of Clubs, 10 to 1 Marita, 20 to 1 each agst the others.
Totalisator Prices.—Win dividend, 45s. 6d.; places, 10s. 6d., 2s. 3d., 6s. 9d. Total win pool, 8,107 units; total place pool, 8,251 units.
Won by a length; a short head separated second and third. Flaming Rose was fourth and Nuntol last. No bid for winner.

3.15 (3.18).—The GREAT ST. WILFRID HANDICAP PLATE of 500 sovs.; second to receive 50 sovs. and third 20 sovs. One mile and a half.

	Yrs	st	lb
L. T. V. (Mr. D. M. Gant) ..... W. P. Lowe	4	8	11
BEN IN OB (Lord Astor) ..... Lawson	4	8	7
aGOLDEN CLOUD (Mr. M. Cuddy) ..... Kelly	4	8	11
aLITTLEWARTED (Mr. Walton) ..... Kibble	4	8	11
MONKLAND (Mr. W. Wilmot) ..... J. Chapman	4	8	7
BOXING GLOVE (Mr. E. H. Gregory) ..Golightly	4	8	6
aBORODINO (Mr. J. R. Porter) ..... Porter	4	8	6
aTETRAGON (Mr. T. Richards) ..... Nicholls	4	8	4
JACKYLIS (Lieutenant-Colonel T. Carthew) ..... S. Wootton	3	7	13
LUCKY HUNTER (Mr. V. Rosenthal) ..... Bullock	3	7	10
MARY TOVE (Sir F. Eley) ..... Templeman	3	7	10
aBELLE BIRD (Mr. C. Evans) ..... Merritt	3	7	10
MY AUNT (Miss S. Hall) ..... Wilmot	3	7	10
PRETTY SHOT (Mr. J. B. Joel) ..... C. Peck	3	7	10
aPHANTASIA (Major D. Matthews) ..... Kirk	3	7	10
DORYPHORUS (Mr. D. L. Wilson) ..... E. T. Waugh	3	7	10

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

Ben in Ob, C. Richards; Golden Cloud, —; Borodino, G. Walsh; Tetragon, C. Ray; Jackylis, —; Lucky Hunter, J. Sirett; Belle Bird, R. Fawdon; My Aunt, —; Pretty Shot, S. Donoghue; Phantasia, T. Lowrey.

RIPON RESULTS

1.45 (1.46).—The SHAROW SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. Six furlongs (straight).

	Yrs	st	lb
INSTALMENT (Mr. R. Renton) 5 yrs. 9st. 11lb. ..... Caldwell	1		
KING PAO, gr g, by Econen—Klithia (Mr. V. H. Smith), 6 yrs. 9st. 11lb. ..... T. Burns	2		
RED SHADOW, ch g, by Ruskley—Lucy Farrand (Mr. R. E. Sharples), 4 yrs. 9st. 11lb. ..... A. Waudby	3		

(Winner trained by Renton, at Ripon)

Starting Prices.—9 to 4 on Instalment, 3 to 1 agst Red Shadow, 100 to 8 King Pao.
Totalisator Price (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend 3s. 0d. Total win pool, 4,393 units. Won by half a length; a neck separated second and third. No bid for winner.

2.15 (2.17).—The FISHERGREEN PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Six furlongs (straight).

TOM TIT III., b c, by Blue Ensign—Great Defeat (Mrs. V. D. Sainsbury), 8st. 5lb. ..... S. Wragg	1		
GALLINI, b c, by Spion Kop—Chicken Pie (Sir E. Hanmer), 8st. 5lb. ..... W. Nevett	2		
PORPHYE, ch f, by Rose Prince—Stratum (Lady Yule), 8st. 2lb. ..... G. Baines	3		
Barreau (Sir A. Weldon), 9st. 3lb. ..... J. Leach	0		
Rosamond's Choice (Mr. D. Macnee), 9st. ..... J. Kirby	0		
Pure Food (Mr. J. Bell-Irving), 8st. 5lb. ..... Brown	0		
Genephontes (Mr. J. Farr), 8st. 5lb. ..... R. Crisp	0		
Queenetta c, by Bachelor's Craft (Mr. G. R. Sadler), 8st. 5lb. ..... W. Forsyth	0		
Silver Plaid (Mr. G. Sowerby), 8st. 5lb. ..... H. Grant	0		
Magpie (Mrs. M. Lambert), 8st. 5lb. (car. 8st. 6lb.) ..... J. Taylor	0		
Guy Rowley (Lady A. Compton Vyner), 8st. 5lb. (car. 8st. 5lb.) ..... J. Dines	0		
Mantrap (Major C. Behrens), 8st. 2lb. ..... H. Stubbs	0		
Canterbury Week (Mr. W. Hardcastle), 8st. 5lb. ..... H. Jameson	0		
Salt of the Earth (Lord Harewood), 8st. 2lb. ..... J. Simpson	0		
Toreley (Mr. E. M. Sykes), 8st. 2lb. ..... A. Caldwell	0		

(Winner trained by Holland, at West Horsley)

Starting Prices.—5 to 1 each agst Barreau and Toreley, 11 to 2 Tom Tit III., 6 to 1 each Porphyr, Rosamond's Choice, and Gallini, 100 to 8 each Queenetta colt and Grey Bowler, 33 to 1 each agst the others.
Totalisator Prices.—Win dividend, 14s.; places, 5s. 3d., 7s. 3d., 7s. 6d. Total win pool, 8,170 units; total place pool, 8,515 units.
Won by five lengths; half a length separated second and third. Salt of the Earth was fourth and Silver Plaid last. Canterbury Week was left.

2.45 (2.49).—The YORKSHIRE SELLING WELTER HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile.

	Yrs	st	lb
MARITA, b f, by Br ni, by Abjond—Lady Scot (Mr. C. H. Fargus), 6 yrs. 6st. 11lb. ..... R. Crosby	1		
JEAN'S BAIRN, ch f, by Planet—Jean Ainslie (Mr. A. Boarman), 4 yrs. 8st. 4lb. ..... W. Nevett	2		
FLINT STONE, ch g, by Rock Flint—Sermione (Mr. R. W. Armstrong), aged, 8st. ..... C. Brown	3		
Silex Major (Mr. H. F. Clayton), 5 yrs. 9st. 2lb. ..... H. Stubbs	0		
Rhyolite (Mrs. H. E. Beddington), aged, 8st. 2lb. ..... T. Burns	0		
King of Clubs (Mr. W. J. Bellerby), aged, 8st. 2lb. ..... H. Jameson	0		
Nuntol (Mr. W. G. Mason), 6 yrs. 8st. 2lb. S. Wragg	0		
Flaming Rose (Mr. R. Reston), 6 yrs. 7st. 11lb. ..... J. Caldwell	0		
Fast Stick (Mr. W. Webster), 3 yrs. 7st. 8lb. ..... W. Stephenson	0		
Velvet-like (Mr. T. B. Watson), 4 yrs. 6st. 12lb. ..... J. Simpson	0		

(Winner trained by Botterill, at Malton)

Starting Prices.—9 to 4 agst Jean's Bairn, 5 to 1 Nuntol, 7 to 1 each Past Stick and Flaming Rose, 8 to 1 each Rhyolite and King of Clubs, 10 to 1 Marita, 20 to 1 each agst the others.
Totalisator Prices.—Win dividend, 45s. 6d.; places, 10s. 6d., 2s. 3d., 6s. 9d. Total win pool, 8,107 units; total place pool, 8,251 units.
Won by a length; a short head separated second and third. Flaming Rose was fourth and Nuntol last. No bid for winner.

3.15 (3.18).—The GREAT ST. WILFRID HANDICAP PLATE of 500 sovs.; second to receive 50 sovs. and third 20 sovs. One mile and a half.

	Yrs	st	lb
L. T. V. (Mr. D. M. Gant) ..... W. P. Lowe	4	8	11
BEN IN OB (Lord Astor) ..... Lawson	4	8	7
aGOLDEN CLOUD (Mr. M. Cuddy) ..... Kelly	4	8	11
aLITTLEWARTED (Mr. Walton) ..... Kibble	4	8	11
MONKLAND (Mr. W. Wilmot) ..... J. Chapman	4

Sporting News

(Continued from page 4)

CRICKET

TATE'S BENEFIT

A QUICK FINISH AT HOVE

Wickets fell so quickly in Tate's benefit match between Sussex and Middlesex at Hove yesterday that the game was all over by half-past 6, Middlesex winning by nine wickets.

Although Tate is thus deprived of a third day's gate, he had a splendid crowd yesterday, and, what is almost as important, the crowd had plenty to entertain and excite them. After all the rain that had fallen in the night it seemed impossible that play should begin as early as 11.20, but Tate's match is no ordinary match, and both captains were anxious to start as soon as possible. One end of the pitch was comparatively dry, but the other was decidedly wet, and, with the sun showing signs of shining, the Sussex total of 243 swelled to imposing proportions.

A. H. H. Gilligan immediately showed what he thought of the possibilities of the pitch by putting Langridge on at the end that gave him most chance, and keeping him there until the end of the Middlesex innings. H. J. Enthoven was bowled, playing late at a ball of Tate's that kept rather low at 89, but Hendren and G. O. Allen put on 50 runs by the best batting of the match. The wicket was bound to become more and more difficult, and Hendren's innings was as admirable for its understanding of circumstances as for its purely technical merits. Runs had to be scored quickly, and Hendren proceeded to score them. He was often two or three yards out of his crease in playing Langridge, but he invariably picked out the right ball to hit, and the right ball to smother. He soon drove Langridge for two 4's, one past mid-on and the other straight to the sight-screen, and a little later he scored 14 runs in one over, a 6 and a 4 by drives, and the other 4 by a pull-drive off a half-volley that sent the ball wide of long-on. He was eventually out at 139, following across a leg-break, which turned a little too sharply even for a stroke which had nothing but purely defensive intentions.

Allen, in spite of some half-hearted and very unintelligent barracking, proceeded to play extremely good cricket. Langridge was making the ball turn sharply, but any ball that dropped either over, or short of, a length produced the appropriate forcing stroke. Three times he went down on his right knee and swept over-pitched balls of Langridge's to the boundary at square-leg, and when he was out caught at mid-off, playing forward too soon to Langridge, Middlesex, with six wickets down for 169 runs, had probably done rather better than they expected. G. T. S. Stevens hit two 4's in succession off Langridge, and at luncheon the total had been raised to 190 without further loss. If the wicket had been dubious before, it was thoroughly unpleasant afterwards, and the last four Middlesex wickets fell for 24 runs, Langridge, very properly, taking them all for 15 runs.

Sussex were, therefore, left with what turned out to be the inadequate lead of 29. At the end of the Sussex innings L. A. R. Peebles came out with the startling analysis of five wickets for eight runs, while Allen, who bowled an unconscionable number of no-balls, took the same number of wickets for 31 runs. Figures, however, in this case, as in so many others, prove nothing at all, and, while Peebles deserves every credit for using the dangerous end of the pitch cleverly, Allen broke the back of the Sussex innings. Sussex's troubles began early, as with the total at six Bowley was beaten by Allen's pace off the pitch, and touched a ball to Price at the wicket. K. S. Duleepsinhji for two overs nobly covered up and lifted a contemptuous bat to those balls of Allen's that swung away from the off-stump, but at 18 the Hendren-Allen combination once more ended his innings, but this time Hendren, who had to fall over on his back to make the catch, could not successfully pretend he did not know what all the fuss was about.

With two wickets down for 18 Sussex had done by no means disastrously, and when J. Parks and Cook raised the score to 40 they had if anything rather the better of the game. After J. Parks had been bowled by Peebles, however, a collapse set in, and the last six wickets fell for 52 runs. Allen was too fast for both Cook and Langridge, and in one over Peebles got rid of both Tate and Wensley. Tate mis-hitting a spinning ball to short-leg, and Wensley, reaching forward, lifting his heel and being stumped. The innings finally closed for the meagre total of 72, leaving Middlesex with an infinity of time in which to score the 102 runs they needed for victory.

Lee and Hearne began as if they realized that their task was severe, but the wicket was not quite so difficult as it had been, and even the fact that Langridge got Lee leg-before-wicket at 27 could not have given Sussex any real grounds for thinking that they could win the match. If Hearne and Hendren could have been immediately separated then the crowd might reasonably have indulged in dreams of Sussex winning by 10 runs, but Hearne and Hendren played the kind of dressed, and at 6.30 they had won the match for their side.

SUSSEX

First Innings			Second Innings		
Bowley, c. Price, b. Hulme	54		c. Price, b. Allen	1	
Parks (J.), c. Hulme, b. Hair	64		c. Peebles, b. Allen	5	
K. S. Duleepsinhji, c. Hendren, b. Allen	2		c. Hendren, b. Peebles	3	
Cook, b. Allen	2		b. Allen	8	
Langridge (Jas.), c. Lee, b. Peebles	8		c. Price, b. Allen	19	
A. H. H. Gilligan, l.-b.-w., b. Stevens	22		b. Allen	0	
Parks (H.), l.-b.-w., b. Peebles	20		c. Peebles, b. Peebles	1	
Tate, c. Price, b. Hulme	1		b. Peebles	6	
Wensley, not out	0		c. Price, b. Peebles	5	
Hammond, c. Stevens, b. Allen	40		st. Price, b. Peebles	0	
Cornford, b. Allen	11		b. Allen	1	
Dyas, 4 l.-b., 9; n.-b., 2	15		Byes, 14; l.-b., 2; n.-b., 11	27	
Total	243		Total	72	

MIDDLESEX—First Innings

Lee, c. Cornford, b. Tate	1
Hearne, l.-b.-w., b. Parks (J.)	13
Hendren, c. Dulcepsinhji, b. Langridge	74
G. O. Allen, c. Bowley, b. Langridge	32
N. Haig, c. Langridge, b. Tate	11
T. W. Hayward, c. Tate, b. Langridge	11
F. T. Mann, c. Dulcepsinhji, b. Langridge	3
Hulme, not out	13
A. R. Peebles, c. Cornford, b. Langridge	4
Price, c. Wensley, b. Langridge	0
Byes, 2; l.-b., 8; w., 1	11
Total	214

Second Innings—Lee, l.-b.-w., b. Langridge, 19; Hearne, not out, 42; Hendren, not out, 36. Byes, 4; l.-b., 3. Total (1 wkt.), 104.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SUSSEX—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Allen	21.1	4	41	4
Haig	16	6	41	0
Peebles	20	3	54	2
Hulme	3	0	14	1

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Allen	11.1	1	31	5
Haig	4	3	6	0

MIDDLESEX—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Tate	22	7	60	1
Wensley	17	7	30	0
Parks (J.)	11	6	19	1

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Tate	6	0	20	0
Wensley	5	1	10	0
Langridge	11	3	29	3
Parks (J.)	5	1	10	0

UMPIRES.—Parry and Denton.

THE GERMAN TEAM

AN INVITATION FROM M.C.C.

The team of German cricketers now on tour in this country will, at the invitation of the Marylebone Cricket Club, watch for the match between the Army and Public Schools at Lord's on Thursday. They will be entertained to tea by Sir Kynaston Studd, president of the M.C.C.

STATEMENT FROM THE OVAL

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. R. C. N. Palairet, secretary of the Surrey County Cricket Club, to Mr. G. Henderson, who has organized the visit of the German cricketers to England.

Surrey County Cricket Club, Kennington Oval, S.E.11, August 4.

Dear Sir,—I see it stated in the newspapers that the eleven from Germany who are visiting this country asked for leave to refuse admission to the Pavilion at the Oval on Saturday next.

There are the facts:—At about 12.30 p.m. on Saturday a verbal message was brought to me which I understood to be that a team was before asking if any privilege had been granted to the German eleven for the first Test Match. To this my reply was "No," as no privilege having been asked for was in my power to grant.

If I had realized that all the members of the team were present and were asking for admission for the day, I should have arranged for their admission, this being the usual procedure at the Oval.

I trust you will convey to the members of the German team our sincere apologies for the quite unintentional slight caused to them.

Yours faithfully,
R. C. N. PALAIRET, secretary.
C. Henderson, Esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE'S LEAD

GOOD BOWLING

Somerset gave a feeble display of batting against Gloucestershire at Clifton yesterday and were dismissed for the poor total of 123, Parker taking seven wickets for 44. Gloucestershire scored 181, Young taking five for 51, and at the close of play Somerset in their second innings had scored 15 for the loss of Young's wicket.

During the two hours to which cricket was limited on Saturday Somerset had lost three wickets for 61, and yesterday morning their batsmen found such difficulty in playing Parker that the remaining seven wickets fell in the course of an hour and 50 minutes for the addition of 62 runs. Much rain had fallen during the night, but the Clifton ground recovered so well that J. C. White and F. Lee were able to continue batting at the appointed hour. The pair had increased the total by 19 when Lee was out to an easy catch at forward short leg. Gloucestershire should have met with another success at 87, White giving a simple chance of stumping, but this error made little difference for, 10 runs later, the Somerset captain was leg-before-wicket to Parker. Afterwards Parker carried all before him, Case alone offering any serious resistance.

B. H. Lyon added to the brightness of the cricket when, with Sinfield, he opened the Gloucestershire innings after luncheon and quickly scored 19 out of 23, before being caught off Wilcox. Sinfield left at the same total, and Hunt made a clever catch to send back Moore without addition to the score. Then Hammond and Smith settled down to pull the game round, and, combining sure defence with judicious hitting, these two put on 60 runs in an hour for the fourth wicket. With Dacre in the hundred went up in an hour and three-quarters, and Hammond, showing his best form, went on to complete his 50. By this time hot sunshine had affected the wicket, and runs had to be fought for. At tea-time Gloucestershire were within 13 of the Somerset score with five wickets in hand. Seabrook stayed with Hammond until the Somerset total was passed, and Hammond reached his 100 in two hours and three-quarters, and was still undefeated when the innings closed for 181.

Score:—

SOMERSET.—First Innings

Young, c. Moore, b. Parker	17		
E. F. Longrigg, c. Smith, b. Hammond	12		
R. A. Incle, c. Hammond, b. Goddard	7		
Lee (F. S.), c. sub., b. Parker	7		
J. C. White, l.-b.-w., b. Parker	14		
C. C. Case, not out	31		
G. Hawkins, st. Smith, b. Parker	25		
Welman Parkes, c. Hammond, b. Parker	8		
A. G. Marshall, c. and b. Sinfield	0		
Lee (J. W.), c. and b. Parker	0		
Hunt, b. Parker	1		
Leg-byes	0		
Total	123		

Second Innings—Young, l.-b.-w., b. Sinfield, 6; E. F. Longrigg, not out, 4; R. A. Incle, not out, 0. Byes, 3; n.-b., 1—5. Total (1 wkt.), 15.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

B. H. Lyon, c. Incle, b. White	19		
Sinfield, c. Lee (F. S.), b. Young	0		
Hammond, not out	100		
C. N. Moore, c. Hunt, b. Young	3		
Smith, c. Longrigg, b. Lee (J. W.)	100		
Dacre, c. Welland, b. Lee (J. W.)	29		
F. J. Seabrook, st. Marshall, b. Young	10		
Neale, b. Young	9		
Barnett, c. Hunt, b. Young	13		
Parker, b. Lee (J. W.)	0		
Goddard, c. Lee (J. W.), b. Young	3		
Byes, 2; n.-b., 1	3		
Total	181		

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SOMERSET.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Sinfield	19	7	37	1	Goddard	32	14	38	3
Barnett	2	0	4	0	Parker	35.3	13	44	7
Hammond	2	2	18	1					

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Welland	3	1	7	0	White	20	5	65	1
Parkes	3	0	17	0	Lee (J. W.)	20.3	6	40	4
Young	28	19	51	5					

UMPIRES.—Best and Toone.

GLAMORGAN COLLAPSE

Further rain fell in Swansea during Sunday night, but the St. Helens ground recovered so well that the Australians were able to continue batting against Glamorgan at 12 o'clock yesterday, when a big holiday crowd, estimated at over 20,000, saw an astonishing collapse by the touring team, who, losing their last five wickets for 18 runs, were all out for a total of 245. Glamorgan, however, also failed, and were all out for 99. Then the Australians scored 18 for no wicket before stumps were pulled up.

F. Ryan found the conditions after luncheon all in his favour, and in one spell of 14 overs he was virtually unplayable, taking six wickets at a cost of 21 runs and, incidentally, having the distinction of bowling Bradman who, playing back, was beaten by the pace of the ball off the pitch. Bradman and McCabe continued the Australians' innings yesterday morning. Now and again the ball got up awkwardly and neither batsman looked really comfortable, but they stayed together until the third wicket had put on 101 runs in 90 minutes. Richardson never looked like staying and was easily disposed of in making a wild stroke, and Bradman, who took 20 minutes longer than McCabe to reach his 50, also fell to Ryan soon afterwards. The Australians had 227 runs on the board with five men out at luncheon time, and after the interval Ryan carried all before him. In dismissing Fairfax he took his 100th wicket of the season and at the same total—232—he got rid of Grimmett.

The fast bowling of Wall greatly troubled the early Glamorgan batsmen, Bates being caught off a ball which kicked up, with 14 runs on the board, and Turnbull having his middle stump sent flying several yards at 28. The total was carried to 37 and then Grimmett took up the attack. His first ball was pulled to the boundary by D. Davies, but in the first over after the tea interval Dyson was completely deceived and bowled by Grimmett. No recovery was made from this bad start, and although D. Davies and Hills batted pluckily Glamorgan were out for 99 in two hours and a half.

Score:—

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

W. H. Ponsford, b. Davies (D.)	
A. Jackson, c. Hills, b. Mercer	53
D. G. Bradman, b. Ryan	30
S. McCabe, c. Davies (D.), b. Ryan	53
V. Richardson, st. Eyer, b. Ryan	3
F. Fairfax, c. Davies (D.), b. Ryan	3
A. Jackson, c. and b. Mercer	0
C. V. Grimmett, c. Davies (D.), b. Ryan	18
T. Wall, l.-b.-w., b. Mercer	0
A. Hurwood, c. Turnbull, b. Ryan	0
C. W. Walker, b. Mercer	2
Bye, 1; l.-b., 5; n.-b., 3	10
Total	245

Second Innings.—W. H. Ponsford, not out, 9; A. Jackson, not out, 9. Total (no wkt.), 18.

GLAMORGAN.—First Innings

Bates, c. Fairfax, b. Wall	7
Dyson, c. Grimmett, b. Wall	25
M. J. Turnbull, b. Wall	0
Davies (D.), b. Fairfax	3
Bell, l.-b.-w., b. Grimmett	28
Hills, not out	3
Davies (E.), run out	21
E. C. Clay, c. Hurwood, b. Grimmett	0
Mercer, c. Richardson, b. A. Jackson	1
Every, b. A. Beckett	0
Ryan, c. Richardson, b. Grimmett	2
L.-byes, 1; n.-b., 1	2
Total	99

BOWLING ANALYSIS

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Mercer	32.3	7	70	2	Ryan	24	3	76	6
Davies (E.)	6	0	31	0	Davies(D.)	11	3	23	1
Clay	16	3	35	0					

GLAMORGAN.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Wall	11	3	24	2	A Beckett	9	5	5	2
Fairfax	11	1	32	1	Grimmett	16.3	4	34	4

UMPIRES.—King and Morton.

RAIN SPOILS HOLIDAY MATCHES

Rain prevented any play yesterday in five County matches, including the important Bank Holiday fixtures at the Oval, at Old Trafford, and Canterbury. The other grounds on which no play was possible were Birmingham and Northampton. The scores, therefore, remain as under:—

THE OVAL.—NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, 181; SURREY, 96 for 2.

OLD TRAFFORD.—LANCASHIRE, 218 for 2; YORKSHIRE to go in.

CANTERBURY.—KENT, 271; HAMPSHIRE, 98.

BIRMINGHAM.—WARWICKSHIRE, 70 for 2; DERBYSHIRE to go in.

NORTHAMPTON.—NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, 114; LEICESTERSHIRE, 4 for 1.

THE MINOR COUNTIES

YORKSHIRE SECOND XI. v. LANCASHIRE SECOND XI.—At Hunslet.—No play.

STAFFORDSHIRE v. DENBIGHSHIRE.—At Wolstanton.—No play.

NORTHUMBERLAND, 57 for 9 (Hutchinson 5 wickets for 16, Ellis 3 for 11). Rain stopped play. At Newcastle.

CAMBERIDGESHIRE, 89 for five (G. Cuttle-Brown 59 not out). Rain stopped play. At Cambridge.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, 69 for 5 wickets (Bland 50, Fordham 37) v. NORFOLK.—At Norwich.

DEVON, first innings, 96 (J. H. Amery 34; V. Y. Woodhurn 5 for 50, H. Hinde 3 for 25); BERKSHIRE, first innings, 106 for 7 wickets (the Hon. R. J. F. Remnant 44).—At Reading.

WILTSHIRE, 94 (Butler 53; Lock 6 for 57); SURREY II., 163 (Wilson 63; Smith (W. O.) 4 for 31).—At Bemerton.

OXFORDSHIRE, 60 (Smith 5 wickets for 21); BEDFORDSHIRE, 236 for 9 wickets (J. C. Cook 63, W. A. Sims 74).—At Bedford.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

THE OVAL.—Surrey v. Nottinghamshire (continued).

CANTERBURY.—Kent v. Hampshire (continued).

BIRMINGHAM.—Warwickshire v. Derbyshire (continued).

CLIFTON.—Gloucestershire v. Somerset (continued).

MANCHESTER.—Lancashire v. Yorkshire (continued).

NORTHAMPTON.—Northamptonshire v. Leicestershire (continued).

WORCESTER.—Worcestershire v. Essex (continued).

SWANSEA.—Glamorgan v. Australians (continued).

LORD'S.—Lord's Schools v. The Rest (continued).

LORD'S SCHOOLS v. THE REST

A GOOD RECOVERY

The Lord's Schools won the toss against the Rest yesterday and after making 253 in their first innings got rid of one of the Rest side for five runs. The Rest had at one time done exceptionally well in getting six of their opponents out for 100 runs.

E. N. Evans and A. W. Allen, of Eton, were the only regular opening batsmen on the Lord's Schools side, J. H. Human, the captain of the Rest side, put on P. J. de Havilland to bowl the first over of the match from the Nursery end and D. F. Surfleet to bowl the second from the Pavilion end. Surfleet, who puts a lot of body into his action at the right moment and makes the ball curve quickly off the pitch, bowled Allen with a good length break which broke back sharply from the off. J. C. Atkinson-Clark began to bat as if he was seeing the ball very quickly and clearly, but after making 12 perfectly he appeared to lose sight of a ball which was practically a half-volley, hit over it and late, and was bowled. R. de W. K. Winlaw was put on instead of de Havilland at 45, when J. H. Human himself seemed the obvious change, but his four overs were expensive, J. G. W. Davies, who got nearly all his bowling, playing him well and hitting him hard. The 50 went up after 45 minutes and batting and 71 in the hour. Davies was caught at the wicket, trying to hit a short ball from Malcolm a little too hard, after making 31 at a fast pace. P. M. Nelson, a fine hitter when he gets going, played too late at a slightly faster straight ball from Malcolm. W. M. Welch played just inside a ball that was going away with the bowler's arm and was caught at short-slip and after the hundred had gone up after as many minutes Evans was caught at short-leg, six of the Lord's Schools' wickets being down for 100.

At the same score Cornu was put on at the Pavilion end. He was unlucky enough, however, to be bowling against two left-handed batsmen, A. S. Lawrence and B. O. Allen, to whom the boundary on the leg-side was very, very short. Lawrence hit Cornu for two 6's, the second a tremendous hit into the box on the left of the big scoring board, and at tea the score was 127 for six wickets, Lawrence being not out 22 and Allen not out seven. After Cornu was again treated harshly, Allen hitting two 6's off him from consecutive balls, the second, a high and tremendously big hit, going over the grandstand, the ball never being seen again. Malcolm was put on for Cornu, who changed over to the Nursery end, and Surfleet bowled the next over at the Pavilion end. Surfleet bowled Lawrence, when a wicket was very badly wanted, with a shortish ball, to which Lawrence played a seemingly absent-minded stroke with a very cross bat. Allen was out to a magnificent catch at square-leg from a high, hooked stroke from which the ball would easily have gone over the boundary rope. P. H. F. Mermagen, whose fielding was one of the events of the day's play, backed right on to the rope to feel his exact position, and then jumped at the one possible moment, to catch the ball, at full stretch above his head, with his left hand. So coolly and easily was the catch made that it would be possible not to realize how extraordinarily fine a piece of cricket it was. R. T. Robinson and J. T. H. Comber looked like making a good stand, for the bowling was by this time almost collared, but Comber cannot have heard Robinson call him for a run for a leg-bye and stayed where he was, Robinson being run out, to the bowler's end without making any attempt to get back. In compensation for this misunderstanding Comber then showed the best batting of the day. He had hit the ball in the middle of the bat from the beginning of the innings, and he proceeded to make tremendously powerful strokes all round the wicket. A. G. Pelham made 12 runs himself, and the last wicket put on 48 runs in a quarter of an hour before Comber made his first weak stroke, which gave a catch to mid-off.

The Rest were left with 20 minutes to bat, but began very badly, G. Davies-Scourfield, one of the most dangerous batsmen playing in the match, being caught at short-leg for three. After that it was a question of F. C. Jarchow and J. H. Human keeping their wickets up, and this they did, without worrying about the runs, until the time for drawing stumps.

Score:—

LORD'S SCHOOLS.—First Innings

E. N. Evans (Haileybury), c. Beresford, b. de Havilland	47		
A. W. Allen (Eton), b. Surfleet	12		
J. C. Atkinson-Clark (Eton), b. Surfleet	12		
J. G. W. Davies (Tonbridge), c. Van der Gucht, b. Malcolm	31		
P. M. Nelson (Marlborough), b. Malcolm	0		
W. M. Welch (Harrow), c. Human, b. de Havilland	36		
A. S. Lawrence (Harrow), b. Surfleet	38		
B. O. Allen (Clifton), c. Mermagen, b. Surfleet	28		
R. T. Robinson (Rugby), run out	16		
J. T. H. Comber (Marlborough), c. Surfleet, b. Malcolm	54		
A. G. Pelham (Eton), not out	12		
Byes, &c.	4		
Total	253		

THE REST.—First Innings

F. C. Jarchow (Brighton), not out	0		
D. G. Davies-Scourfield (Winchester), c. Atkinson-Clark, b. Lawrence	0		
J. H. Human (Repton), not out	3		
Byes, &c.	2		
Total (1 wkt.)	5		

R. M. Beresford (Oundle), D. F. Surfleet (U.C.S.), P. H. F. Mermagen (Winchester), de W. K. Winlaw (Faulkbourne), P. J. de Havilland (Stowe) to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

LORD'S SCHOOLS.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
De Havilland	24	6	60	2	Malcolm	10·4	4	21	3
Surfleet	23	4	77	4	Cornu	7	0	47	0
Winlaw	4	0	22	0	Human	3	1	21	0

UMPIRES.—Smith and Attfield

WORCESTERSHIRE CHEAPLY DISMISSED

The match between Worcestershire and Essex at Worcester yesterday suffered further interference from rain, when only 35 minutes' cricket was possible before luncheon. Worcestershire made a gallant effort to retrieve their bad start, but were all out for 128. At the close of play Essex had scored 48 for the loss of one wicket.

Walters soon played on to O'Connor, but Gibbons and V. Fox stopped the break-down by putting on 37 for the fifth wicket. Slight rain drove the players into luncheon earlier than the appointed time, and afterwards Gibbons found another useful partner in Quaife, the pair putting on 37. Hipkin ended the stand by deceiving Quaife with a leg break which the batsman dragged into his wicket, and three runs later Gibbons, after a stay of 1hr. 50min. cut the ball on to his stumps. Though Coventry and Root failed to score freely off Hipkin they kept their wickets up and it was left to Palmer to finish off the innings by taking the last three wickets.

Essex were in difficulties as soon as they went in, for after Crawley had driven Root to the boundary he was dismissed by a brilliant one-handed catch at fine leg without any addition to the score. Pope offered three chances, which were not accepted, while making a single, and O'Connor had an escape when he had made 3, the Essex second pair putting on 44 without being separated before a deluge of rain ended cricket for the day at 20 minutes to six.

Score:—

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Fox (J.), c. Crawley, b. Nichols	0		
Wright, c. Nichols, b. Smith	6		
Nichols, c. Sheffield, b. Nichols	6		
Gibbons, b. Hipkin	48		
F. P. Walters, b. O'Connor	48		
Fox (V.), c. Crabtree, b. Smith	5		
B. W. Quaife, c. and b. Hipkin	17		
Hon. J. Coventry, b. Palmer	10		
Root, c. Crawley, b. Palmer	2		
Brook, not out	17		
Perks, l.-b.-w., b. Palmer	7		
Byes, 6; w., 1; n.b., 1	8		
Total	128		

ESSEX.—First Innings

L. G. Crawley, c. Fox (V.), b. Root	4		
Pope, not out	22		
O'Connor, not out	22		
Total (1 wkt.)	48		

H. M. Morris, H. J. Palmer, Russell, Cutmore, Nichols, Sheffield, Hipkin, and Smith (P.) to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	13	4	20	2	Palmer	9	3	16	2
Smith	15	8	28	2	Hipkin	13	10	9	2
O'Connor	8	1	34	1					

UMPIRES.—Bestwick and Buswell

CLUB RESULTS

TEDDINGTON, 170; M.C.C., 166.

STREATHAM, 296 (C. F. Stanger-Lewis 105, B. W. D. Sharpe 54) and 118 for 5 declared; OLD WYKEHAMISTS, 262 (F. J. W. Milligan 57) and 155 for 6. At Winchester.

SHORNCLIFFE GARRISON, 161 and 241 (Lance-Corporal Parker 50); TOWN OF BROTHERS, 201 and 205 for 7 (L. O. Ramsay 64).—At Shorncliffe.

BATTERSEA, 183 (A. J. Trollope 60, Dr. F. Shaw 53); UNITED SERVICES, PORTSMOUTH, 202 for 9 (Colonel L. L. Hore 56).

BAND OF BROTHERS, 278 for 6, declared (T. Y. Mitchell 99, G. A. Simpson 77, the Hon. C. Lyttelton 51); SEVENOAKS, 215 and 118.

ROSSALL C.C., 110; NAUTICAL COLLEGE PILGRIMS, 165 for 6 (R. Y. Jones 52).

ASHFORD, 148 (E. J. Spicer 50); HANDSTEAD, 280 (E. G. Atkinson 102, J. S. Williams 100).

SUPPLEMENTARY, 317 for 9, declared (W. Drury 74); HAYWARDS HEATH, 127.

CLUB MATCHES

FREE FORESTERS IN HOLLAND

The Free Foresters beat the Flamingos at The Hague by an innings and 37 runs.

Score:—

FLAMINGOS

	First Innings		Second Innings	
E. Jansen, l.-b.-w., b. Capes	19		l.-b.-w., b. Hughes Hallett	6
L. Sodderland, b. Macnab	14		b. Burdett	6
M. Jansen, c. Franklin, b. Wilson	0			0
G. Roumerster, c. Macnab, b. Wheatley	26		b. Burdett	0
A. J. de Beus, b. Hughes	26		c. Wheatley, b. Burdett	0
Jhr. P. Feith, c. Franklin, b. Wilson	35		l.-b.-w., b. Hughes Hallett	33
Mr. H. A. Kessler, b. Wilson	33		c. Pattisson, b. Capes	23
J. van Tienhoven, run out	1		b. Wheatley	21
	7		c. Wilson, b. Franklin	1
P. G. East, b. Wilson			not out	17
G. Schill, not out	4		b. Wheatley	27
B. Hopink, c. Pattisson, b. Wilson	8			
Byes, &c.	4		b. Wheatley	0
	10		Byes, &c.	17
Total	187		Total	147

FREE FORESTERS.—First Innings

Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Johnston, l.-b.-w., b. Hopink	52		
Major F. Burdett, c. J. Jansen, b. East	7		
J. B. Wheatley, b. Sodderland	7		
G. Wilson, c. Hopink, b. de Beus	100		
H. C. Pattisson, c. Sodderland, b. East	98		
C. J. Capes, c. A. de Beus, b. Hopink	50		
H. W. J. Franklin, l.-b.-w., b. East	11		
C. R. Pattisson, c. Hopink, b. East	2		
R. B. Stanley, c. and b. Hopink	3		
Captain J. V. Hughes Hallett, c. M. Jansen, b. Sodderland	30		
G. A. C. Macnab, not out	4		
Byes, &c.	9		
Total	371		

KEEN MATCH AT CATTERICK

In a match played on the Colburne ground at Catterick Camp the Catterick Garrison just failed to beat the Yorkshire Gentlemen. Score:—

YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN

D. C. Stevenson, c. Machin, b. Hudson	19		
F. P. Bush, c. Machin, b. Speary	77		
F. O. Simpkin, b. Hudson	4		
S. S. M. Dellus, c. Matthews, b. Christie	12		
S. Enderby, b. Footman	9		
E. W. Thompson, c. Hudson, b. Christie	4		
T. T. Stubbs, c. Kirby, b. Hudson	2		
F. H. Joy, b. Daly	6		
G. H. Joy, b. Daly	0		
J. R. Fishbourne, not out	6		
P. Oldfield, b. Daly	0		
Byes, &c.	4		
Total	134		

CATTERICK GARRISON

A. F. Kirby, not out	61		
J. N. H. Christie, c. Thompson, b. Stubbs	19		
Lieutenant-Colonel R. Greenwell, b. Joy	13		
E. V. H. Hudson, b. Joy	3		
Lieutenant-Colonel C. Matthews, c. and b. Stubbs	0		
Colonel V. M. Fortune, c. Enderby, b. Stubbs	0		
Major D. Daly, not out	15		
Byes, &c.	21		
Total (5 wkts.)	130		

Lance-Corporal Cutts, Private Footman, Private Machin, and Bandsman Speary did not go in.

R.A. v. BUTTERFLIES

The match between the Royal Artillery and the Butterflies at Woolwich was left drawn.

Score:—

BUTTERFLIES

	First Innings		Second Innings	
L. G. Crawley, c. Fielding, b. Hamilton	36		c. Hueonin, b. Morris	11
E. O. Bleakley, c. Fielding, b. R. H. Foster	12		c. and b. Hamilton	28
A. R. V. Barker, b. R. H. Foster	1		c. Fielding, b. R. H. Foster	28
A. Murray, c. Hamilton, b. Morris	73		not out	13
G. W. Norris, b. R. H. Foster	113		c. Fielding, b. Morris	21
Captain P. S. Gregson-Ellis, b. Hamilton	40			
J. H. P. Brain, c. Hamilton, b. Morris	1		b. Hamilton	0
Captain A. H. Hornby, not out	7		not out	6
A. N. Hickley	—		b. R. H. Foster	1
M. Crofton	—		c. Pinney, b. Morris	1
Byes, &c.	5		Byes, &c.	9
Total (6 wkts.)	288		Total (7 wkts.)	118

Innings declared closed. M. Milbanke did not go in.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—First Innings

J. E. Pridham, c. Parker, b. Milbanke	14		
C. P. Hamilton, c. Parker, b. Milbanke	55		
T. F. Foster, c. Norris, b. Hickley	170		
O. W. Foster, c. Crawley, b. Norris	52		
Captain C. P. Mermagen, b. Milbanke	38		
S. Fielding, b. Norris	41		
R. H. Foster, c. Barker, b. Hickley	2		
R. Pinney, run out	0		
Captain F. E. Pelling, run out	7		
Captain P. E. Hugonin, not out	16		
Byes, &c.	30		
Total	393		

M.C.C. v. GUERNSEY

M.C.C. beat Guernsey in their Channel Islands tour by 132 runs on the Elizabeth College ground.

Score:—

First Innings	M.C.C.	Second Innings	
T. Usher, b. L. L. Stone	0	b. H. V. Stone	14
Covill, b. H. V. Stone	0	b. L. L. Stone	6
T. Arnott, b. L. L. Stone	9	l.-b.-w., b. H. V. Stone	20
H. N. E. Alston, l.-b.-w., b. Lewis	3	not out	149
Captain T. E. W. Brinckman, run out	4	b. L. L. Stone	3
J. E. J. Taylor, c. and b. Lewis	3	c. H. V. Stone, b. L. L. Stone	9
E. R. B. Drummond, c. and b. Nield	13	c. H. V. Stone, b. Cohen	1
Warburton, c. Lewis, b. L. L. Stone	18	c. Cohen	1
H. Ara Thomas, c. Lewis, b. Nield	2	b. H. V. Stone	16
H. D. Swan, not out	7	l.-b.-w., b. H. V. Stone	1

Letters to the Editor

INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONY

BENEFITS OF JOINT ACTION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The article in *The Times* of August 1 on the rapid development of international telephony is a cheering tonic to an industrial world depressed. To account for the progress, the article states that the present forward movement can be associated with the introduction of the thermionic valve, and that an international consultative committee was appointed, whose explorations opened the way to the advances.

It may be helpful to examine the facts more fully. The thermionic valve was necessary, but not sufficient to overcome the physical difficulties. At the International Telegraph Congress, held as long ago as 1904 in London, the Hungarian and French delegates proposed that there should be an international conference where important technical questions relating to traffic could be discussed. This matured in 1908, when M. Kolossváry, Secretary of State and chief of the Hungarian telegraph and telephone administration, invited representatives to Budapest. Requirements, however, proved to be far beyond what was then contemplated.

Between 1908 and 1914 telephonic events moved fast, especially in the United States, where research and enterprise met with reward. Canada, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway quickly took advantage of the telephone as an aid to commerce, but Europe did not yet grasp the idea of what might be accomplished by through communication between nations. It was reserved for Mr. Frank Gill, in his presidential address at the Institution of Electrical Engineers, on November 2, 1922, to analyse the European situation, to explain the technique of through working, to summarize the requirements of an international system of telephony, to set forth alternative plans of co-ordination between the various administrative bodies throughout Europe in respect to design, construction, and maintenance, to indicate the principles that would govern education of staff, finance, and diplomatic relationships, and generally to inspire action. One of the many fruitful results that followed his address was the formation, in 1924, of the Comité Consultative International. In 1923 the French telephone administration called a preliminary committee to consider international service, and the results were so encouraging that the Comité became permanent. It has the short title, the C.C.I.

There was now recognition that the outstanding technical, administrative, and diplomatic difficulties of nations were largely in common. By conjoint study, and by moving together towards standard types of equipment and transmission lines, progress was assured. The results of the pioneer work of theory, in which England, Germany, France, Italy, and Denmark held a high place, and of the researches in theory and practice in which the United States of America had excelled, were generously placed at the disposal of all nations who were intent upon improving the means of intercommunication. The success to which your article directs attention appertains, therefore, to an achievement of the same international character, even if it is not of the same magnitude, or does not evoke the same sentiment, as the abolition of the slave trade or as the control of fisheries by convention.

From the stultifying dictum that international law is no law, *The Times* in 1872 rescued humanity by defining such law as the limit of the conscience of the strongest. That definition remains, and the hope of the world now rests upon evidence, as exemplified by international telephony, that national consciences can act in unity to remove asperities, and that their strength can be concentrated to solve technical problems for the development of new industries the benefits from which rest upon all, provided that there is fair trade through open doors. The moral of this is that to close the Imperial portals is to shut out good will and to abandon hope either of prosperity or of peace.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ROLLO APPLEYARD.

The Athenæum, Aug. 3.

RESTORATION OF OLD INNS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I comment on Mr. Usher's letter in your issue of July 17? This letter is most interesting, as it shows a point of view regarding the treatment of old buildings diametrically opposed to that held by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings—namely, that of restoration instead of repair. Stated as briefly as possible, these two points of view are:—

1. To remove all signs of alteration and addition that have been made to the original structure, and to substitute work in imitation of that which is known or believed to have originally existed.

2. To preserve both the original work and the later alterations, so long as these are true to the tradition prevailing at the time they were made, and do not inconvenience the users of the building.

The S.P.A.B. stands for the second of these ideals, and through its influence many old buildings retain their historic and aesthetic interest, and do not serve as exhibition grounds for the academic knowledge of owners or architects.

If Mr. Usher will re-read the article in the annual report, he will see that no attack is made upon his firm, which is, in fact, credited with the very best intentions. All that has been done is to make use of the King's Arms as an illustration of the results of restoration instead of repair. It is interesting to remember that in the Society's younger days the same controversy raged over the treatment of old churches. But now, generally speaking, the principle of repair rather than of restoration has, in that field, won the day.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
S. MARESCO PEARCE.

117, Church-street, Chelsea, S.W.3.

THE REIGN OF PROSPERITY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In view of quite a sequence of letters on the industrial situation, there is now no excuse for the mishandling of the unemployment problem. No longer can we say in apology for our failure to restore the reign of prosperity "We did it ignorantly." For Mr. Mascn has, with forceful incisiveness and clarity, summed up for us the recent arguments of a score of your contributors:—(1) "There is too much spending, both public and private, and that affects our imports"; (2) "Our prices are still too high, and that affects our exports."

Very well. All who would truly serve to deliver the country from industrial despair have two things which they can immediately do:—(a) Stop spending; (b) accept a self-denying ordinance in regard to their personal incomes. At once then we are delivered from paying huge sums to other countries for our luxuries, and the stringent economies in wages, salaries, honorariums, and dividends will relieve our industry of its handicap in the competition of the world markets. Our reward will be "thus to have brought about favourable exchanges and an increase in employment," a sufficient reward enough.

There is only one other thing—suppose other communities do the same? We cannot fight them to persuade them that that would be folly. Where, then, is the abundance of intensified production going to be absorbed?

Yours faithfully,
PERCY JACKSON.

Bassenthwaite Cottage, Maryport.

TRAFFIC IN OXFORD

MORE CONTROL BY POLICE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your American correspondent, who must have known Oxford over a long period of years, in his admirable letter of July 29 points out the disastrous effects of the present motor traffic on our city. He refers more particularly to the congestion in the High-street, and to the evil effects of vibration on the college buildings, as well as to the noise which already makes life in certain parts of these buildings almost unbearable. May I, as a ratepayer and citizen of more than 45 years' standing, endorse every word he has written?

One of the remedies he suggests is the construction of by-pass roads, which would mitigate some of the evils, but the construction of these roads takes time. Meanwhile many of us who live on the main roads, although we may not suffer from congestion, suffer terribly from noise and vibration. We realize quite clearly how much this vibration is slowly destroying our houses, and the noise affecting our health. We realize, too, that other towns, cities, and villages suffer in the same way.

What is the remedy? The Minister of Transport, on June 3, 1929, issued a series of regulations for the express purpose of putting an end to excessive noise caused by motor-cars, motor-cycles, and lorries, to come into force on August 1, 1929. Has any city or town in England seriously attempted to enforce these regulations? I doubt it. I am sure we have not in Oxford. The truth is, we suffer in Oxford, as do other towns, from a shortage of police. An enormous amount of time is now taken up in the direction of traffic at cross-roads and elsewhere, and we have not sufficient men to watch for noisy cars, motor-cycles, and lorries. I can quite understand ratepayers, in view of the heavy rates and taxes they have to pay, fighting shy of paying for more police, but why should not some of the money raised by heavy taxes on motor-cars be spent in training men for special road services—the prevention of dangerous speed, noise, and vibration? As an owner-driver I have often thought that money was wasted on cutting down trees and shaving off very slight corners on our trunk roads when it could have been better spent in preventing excessive speed, noise, and vibration. In this way work could be given to many who need it.

One other point. Our motor regulations will never be seriously considered by the inconsiderate and reckless driver until our magistrates harden their hearts and inflict heavier fines or suspend driving licences for very definite periods. To a motorist the suspension of a licence would always be a greater deterrent than the infliction of a fine.

Yours faithfully,
WM. COLLIER, M.D.

Oxford, Aug. 4.

DECLINE OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue of July 26 Dean Welldon seems to imagine that because Sunday schools are declining in numbers all religious education must be relegated to day schools.

If the Dean would study day school figures he would see that the decline in day schools has been proportionately the same as that of Sunday schools. It seems rather a strange argument to make the inference that because there is a decline in Sunday school in numbers of scholars, Sunday school work should be relegated to day schools or educational authorities. Admittedly "times have changed," but the Sunday schools are not played out by any means. Educational methods have not been ignored by the great Sunday school pioneers. The famous grading system, initiated over 25 years ago, was based upon sound psychological study of child life, and in this the Sunday school people have been the pioneers as well as in the advocating of small classes.

What guarantee is there that the "educational authorities will ensure the universality of religion as decisive elements in the formation of national character"? If the Dean could give us a guarantee that the Christian religion will be thoroughly taught in our day schools, secondary schools, and universities and produce his evidence for it, some of us would feel more comfortable in mind, but we know quite well that apart from half an hour given frequently in a very perfunctory way to the teaching of Scripture, religious education in national life is much neglected. Our Sunday schools still inculcate worship, an acknowledgment of God in life, a recognition of Christ as Saviour and Lord, and a thorough teaching of the nature of the Christian religion. Do the educational authorities do this?

The Sunday schools are having a heavy set-back in regard to numbers, due to the fact of the whirl of modern life, the building of new areas, the decline in the birth-rate, &c. We have every reason to hope that when the ship begins to shake in the storm it is not time to say "Let her sink," nor to jump overboard into another boat, but to remember to stick to it, never forgetting that our job in the Sunday school is one that demands courage. The Sunday school world proposes to go on, not to give up the ghost.

I am sorry that the Dean shows the white flag so hastily because he is afraid of the number bogy. Why follow Pythagoras so closely?

Yours sincerely,
ERNEST G. BRAHAM,
General Secretary, National Sunday School Union.

56, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

THE FIRST RAILWAY ACT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In view of the general belief that the first Railway Act was that authorizing the Surrey Iron Railway in 1801, the following paragraph from Joseph Priestley's "Historical Account of the Navigable Rivers, Canals, and Railways of Great Britain," 1831, may be of interest to your readers:—

BRANDLING'S RAILROAD
(31 George II., Cap. 22, Royal Assent 9th June, 1758)

This railroad proceeds from the extensive collieries, situate at Middleton (belonging to the Rev. R. H. Brandling), about three miles south of the town of Leeds, and terminates at convenient staiths, near Meadow-lane in the above town. It is three miles in length, and was constructed under the powers of an Act, entitled, "An Act for establishing Agreements made between Charles Brandling, Esq. and other Persons, Proprietors of Lands, for laying down a Waggon Way, in order for the better supplying the town and neighbourhood of Leeds, in the County of York, with Coals."

There are upon this railway two inclined planes, one at the southern corner of Hunslet Carr, and the other at Belleisle, near Middleton, upon which the full descending waggons, regulated by a brake, draw up the empty ones. It is here worthy of remark, that it was upon this railway that the powers of the locomotive engine were first applied in this part of the country, by the ingenious inventor, Mr. John Blenkinsop, the manager of the Middleton Collieries.

I have been allowed the privilege of examining the original Act at the Houses of Parliament, and I find that it empowers the promotors to "fix, lay and place wood timber brick stone earth gravel iron rails sleepers and other materials" for their purpose. And the Act recites that for this purpose "it will be absolutely necessary that a waggon way (such as is used for and about the coal mines in the Counties of Durham and Northumberland) should be made framed laid down and continued."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
RANDALL DAVIES.

London and North Eastern Railway, 4, Cowley-street, Westminster, S.W.1, Aug. 1.

CIVIL SERVICE BONUS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—My attention has been called to the statement in *The Times* of July 23 that the Government have decided that from September 1 the Civil Service bonus shall be based on a figure of 65 instead of 70 as at present.

At a time when costs of production are so high that we cannot sell our goods in the export markets or compete against cheaper foreign goods in the home markets, one must protest against the Civil Service bonus being placed at 65 with a cost-of-living figure at 55. Wages in the sheltered industries are one of the chief causes of our export trade difficulties and unemployment. It is difficult to understand why, when the nation is much poorer, the bonus should be fixed at a figure to place the recipients in a position more favourable than that enjoyed by them before the War and before the loss of £10,000,000,000 of the accumulated wealth of the past century.

Fixing the bonus at 65 when the cost-of-living index figure is 55 imposes on the taxpayer an unjustified tax burden of about £1,800,000 a year, all of which is a further handicap on our power to find employment for labour.

I am, Sir,
EMPLOYER.

EMPIRE TRADE

NEED OF PARTICULAR AGREEMENTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The revival of trade and industry throughout the Empire is such an all-absorbing problem that I may be pardoned for emphasizing certain of its points which are sometimes forgotten in the enthusiasm for the general principle.

Empire trade reciprocity, the goal at which we aim, involves necessarily a series of trade agreements between the Mother Country on the one hand and the Dominions and Colonies on the other. The concessions which can be asked of and made by one part of the Empire will not be the same as those involved in another. Let me exemplify.

Newfoundland produces fish, iron ore, and newsprint chiefly. Great Britain is not in the list of her customers for any of these products except newsprint. Newfoundland sends her fish to Southern Europe and South America; her iron ore to Canada, the United States, and the Continent, her newsprint to the United States chiefly. But she could find a market in Great Britain for iron ore and paper, if she were assured of a steady price which would not be subjected to the subversive operation of dumping. In return she would be prepared to take from Great Britain very large supplies of manufactured goods which she now buys from her present customers, giving us the same kind of preference that she would expect from us.

New Zealand, however, would not be interested in the preferences extended to Newfoundland. As a producer of chilled mutton and lamb, butter, honey, and apples she stands to benefit by preference extended to these commodities, in return for which she would be willing to give preference to the importation from Great Britain of such things as steel rails, heavy engineering machinery, manufactured textiles, and other products which she does not supply herself. But in the case of Australia, although a similar preference for the agricultural products of the Commonwealth would be required, it would be no use asking in return a preference for British steel products, since Australia produces these things herself. What she does not produce, and badly needs, are such things as tinplate and heavy electrical gear. She would be ready to give the Mother Country the preference in these commodities, in return for a tariff on wheat, wool, hides, apples, meat, and other Australian goods, and this tariff would mean the elimination of the competition responsible for so much unemployment in Great Britain among workers in these industries.

Or, again, let us take South Africa. The agriculturists of the Union, producers of oranges, grapes, grape fruit, peaches, nectarines, and wine, stand to benefit very definitely by a tariff imposed in Great Britain upon imports of this nature from sources without the Empire. Such a tariff would have done much to obviate the conditions which have made life so difficult in South Africa during the past 12 months. In return South Africa could offer us a tariff giving Britain the preference in steel material and machinery commodities which she does not produce herself. But she could not admit British textiles on similar terms, for she is building up a textile industry of her own.

Plainly the whole question is one for a round-table conference of statesmen and industrialists, agriculturists and merchants, and business men of all kinds, from all the countries concerned. Call it an Empire Trade Parliament if you like, a Parliament intent, however, on business results, and not political manœuvres. If the spirit of Imperial patriotism is present, there should be no difficulty in getting down to a basis of mutual concession and united action. I trust that the forthcoming Imperial Conference in London will meet in such a spirit.

Yours faithfully,
NEWTON MOORE.

House of Commons, July 30.

LONDON ASSESSMENTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Notwithstanding Sir Kenyon Vaughan-Morgan's further letter in your issue of July 26, I still maintain that the increases in London assessments are chiefly due to the increases in gross values. Reliable corroboration of this is to be found in the letter of Mr. W. H. Hamilton, vice-president of the Incorporated Society of Auctioneers and Landed Property Agents, in your issue of July 24, who speaks with first-hand experience in the matter.

The "distinct difference" between the principles of rating and taxation alleged by Sir Kenyon is imaginary—a fallacious argument originated by bureaucracy to further their designs on single valuation. The principles are the same in both cases. Both rates and taxes are levied for the purpose of defraying the cost of "benefits received" by, or services rendered to, the community, and are levied on the ratepayers and taxpayers on the basis of their supposed "ability to pay." Whether the rental value of the house or premises occupied is a true criterion of "ability to pay" is open to discussion, but for the purposes of the rates and those taxes which are assessed on the basis of the estimated gross annual or rental value there should in fairness be only one such estimated value.

The statement in the last paragraph of Sir Kenyon's letter that assessment committees will now be able to fix rateable value without being "hampered"—"untrammelled" he called it in his previous letter—by the existing system, might be misleading. The system of fixing the rateable value remains unchanged. It is, as hitherto, based on estimated gross value, i.e., the gross annual rent which a tenant might reasonably be expected to pay, as estimated by the borough councils and finally determined by the assessment committees. It is to be hoped that those authorities will turn a deaf ear to Sir Kenyon's thinly veiled incitement to under-value, which would cause serious inequalities in rating, and would be a pretext for further bureaucratic interference.

This costly and reactionary piece of legislation has been inspired and engineered by bureaucracy entirely in its own interests. It is of no benefit to the country, and will inflict great hardship on large numbers of already over-burdened ratepayers and taxpayers.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HUNT.

Orpington, July 26.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH OF YOKOHAMA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The undersigned, trustees of Christ Church, Yokohama, venture to appeal through your valued columns for further assistance in the rebuilding of the Anglican church, which was totally destroyed in the great earthquake and fire of 1923. The congregation has now grown so much as to exceed that the small temporary wooden church is quite inadequate.

Plans for an earthquake-proof and fire-proof building have been obtained by the church committee, and the sum required for the erection of this is approximately £10,000. Of this amount, half is already assured, and the trustees and committee hope to raise the remaining sum of £5,000 by means of this further public appeal, as it is quite beyond the means of the resident congregation to provide the whole amount.

Copies of a pamphlet, stating shortly the history of Christ Church and containing a description of the building scheme, with illustrations of the ruins of the former church and of the proposed new church, may be obtained from the Rev. E. M. Strong, M.A., O.B.E. (who was chaplain at the time of the great earthquake), Middle Claydon Rectory, Steeple Claydon, Bucks. Donations may be sent directly to the Rev. E. M. Strong; to the manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 9, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3; or the manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, 38, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

It has been decided that the chancel of the new church shall be a permanent memorial to the many British and American members of the community who lost their lives in the great earthquake. His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador to Japan, Sir John Tilley, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., has authorized the undersigned to intimate his warm approval of the efforts of the Yokohama community to restore their church and his sympathy with the appeal.

We are, Sir, yours faithfully,
For the Trustees,
E. HAMILTON HOLMES, H.B.M. Consul-General, Yokohama, Chairman.
SAMUEL HEASLETT, Bishop in South Tokyo.

Correspondents are again asked to type or to write their letters on one side only of the paper.

Points from Letters

A FREE-TRADER'S CONVERSION

As a free-trader by conviction, and not as a matter of policy, I am a strong upholder of free trade as a whole. But I am not convinced that it can be good in parts, and I submit that justice, as well as logic, demands that when in any industry you have protected the employee against the employer, you are bound, sooner or later, to protect the employee against foreign producers who pay, for each unit of industry, only half the wages and, often enough, only a third of the taxes which he is expected to provide.—Mr. C. F. RYDER, The Grange, Scarcroft, near Leeds.

THE CHANGING ROADS

Many of these ugly, concrete, ribbon roads are being made in districts where there is not the slightest need for them. Not only this, but they are unsafe for pedestrians and for children who have to traverse them on their way to school. Footpaths are an urgent necessity. In addition, no provision is made for beautifying them. Surely it would be worth while to endeavour to retain some features of rural charm by planting trees along the edges of our roads, instead of making them an eyesore with barbed wire and concrete posts.—Mr. E. R. YARHAM, 13, Gertrude-road, Norwich.

TRAFFIC CONTROL BY LIGHTS

An electric lamp is small in area; it has to be focused with a lens and heavily cowled before it is at all visible in strong daylight. This focusing and cowling restricts the angle at which the light can be seen. On a roadway, however, vehicles do not confine themselves to one track so that the angle of vision is very important. At Ludgate-circus, where the roadway is narrow, it has been necessary to erect a set of these signals on each side in order to try to overcome this objection, but where the roadway is broad, such as the east side of Trafalgar-square, even two sets of signals would be hopelessly lost.—Mr. E. S. C. BETTELEY, Sungate, Hook-road, Surbiton, Surrey.

INCENTIVE TO MIGRATION

I think a much stronger incentive should be given by the Government than they give at present to the youth of our country to colonize. To one who knows our "white" colonies well, it appears unbelievable that a strong campaign is not conducted by the Government to get every healthy boy and girl to those wide countries which are crying out for young blood, our blood. In the schools a strong propaganda of Empire lectures and cinemas should be given; information bureaux established throughout the country, in fact, recruitment on Service lines; free passages and a paternal supervision of the young people during their first years in the country they select.—COMMANDER C. ST. G. TUCKER, Futteypore, Wishing Tree, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

AMERICA AND INDIA

Public opinion in the United States tends strongly to be localized. Even on national issues the States fall into certain well-defined blocks. Even the educated are incurious of foreign affairs by comparison with Europeans. Europe itself in the West and Middle West is forgotten. The Californians take little interest in political developments east of the Rockies, saving a national issue. Add to this the strong tradition in American politics, handed down from Washington, of non-interference in foreign affairs, which is a correlative of the Monroe Doctrine, and it will be seen what a formidable task awaits those who would make a nation-wide appeal to the Americans on the subject of India.—Mr. F. J. W. FOLLIOT, 20, Bolton-street, Mayfair.

"SHENANDOAH"

The explanation of Mr. Maginty of the origin of "Shenandoah" appears to me about as ingenious as a theory of mine during the late War that the expression "hype" in the Guards' "Slope hype!", i.e., arms, was derived from the Greek ὑπό.—The Rev. C. W. PORTER, Rectory Lodge, Hinton Martel, Dorset.

COSTS OF PRODUCTION

It is rather astonishing that Sir Ernest W. Glover should fail to see that protection would give British manufacturers an advantage if it enabled them to substitute their own goods for some of the cheaply produced foreign goods now used in Britain, even if protection did not give our manufacturers higher prices.—Mr. J. D. THOMPSON, Beechwood Cottage, Lymm, Warrington.

BRITISH MOTOR-CARS ABROAD

As a resident in Belgium for several years, I can confirm that the number of British cars owned in this country is exceedingly small. There are two principal reasons:—(1) The import duty of 8*l.* a kilo, or about 5d. a lb., on imported cars; and (2) inferior salesmanship. The first probably cannot be got over, but the second requires study and application of the recommendations contained in the interim report of the committee appointed by the President of the Board of Education to consider the problem of "Education of salesmen."—Mr. W. C. CLARK-HALL, Councillor of the British Chamber of Commerce, 82, Rayguy House, 22, Place de Brouckère, Brussels.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ROWING

In the announcement in your issue of August 1 of "A Bibliography of Rowing," you state that the three great clubs, Leander, London, and Thames, have yet to have their story told. So far as the London is concerned this is not correct. I have a complete report of the club from 1856 to 1923. These reports used to be published annually and issued to the members. Up to 1906 they contained even a list of all the members of the club; they are probably the most complete published record of any club that is in existence. I sincerely hope that the club's success this year will induce the committee to bring these records up to date, if possible with a complete list of the members since 1906.—Mr. F. S. LOWE, Brookend, Lower Shiplake.

THE ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE

It would be truly lamentable if, through lack of support, the Royal Veterinary College should be compelled to close its doors, and thus bring to an end more than a hundred years of valued work. The College, however, is but one of five teaching establishments which are affiliated to the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and whose function it is to prepare students for the examinations conducted by the latter body for admission to the profession. In so far as investigations into diseases of animals are concerned, it must be remembered that this work is undertaken principally at research institutes which are maintained by the State. It would be unfortunate if the threat to close the Royal Veterinary College was understood to imply that there would be a complete cessation of admissions to the veterinary profession.—Mr. R. E. GLOVER, Cambridge.

HOLIDAYS IN CORSICA

I am contemplating a holiday in Corsica, but am told not to go as malaria is very prevalent there. I would be most grateful for an expression of opinion by any of your readers who have been there recently.—Mrs. EMILY JONES, Craig-yr-Eos Bungalow, Southerndown, Glam.

WOMEN MAGISTRATES

The following resolution was passed at the recent annual general meeting of the British Federation of University Women, a number of whose members have direct experience of this work:—"That this meeting is impressed with the need for more women magistrates and urges the appointment of an adequate number of suitable women for each Petty Sessional Division." They feel deeply the importance of the presence of women on the Bench, especially in many cases where a woman or child is being tried. They trust that the excellent example of the Duchy of Lancaster, where no Petty Sessional Division is without a woman magistrate, will be extensively followed.—Mrs. IDA SMEDLEY MACLEAN, President, British Federation of University Women, Crosby Hall, Cheyne-walk, London, S.W.3.

DOMESTIC SERVICE

There is no doubt that if the dole were withdrawn a very large number of unemployed women would go into domestic service. As things are now in this "Gilbertian" England the marvel is that there are any domestic servants at all.—Mrs. ELEANOR RITCHIE, Lea, Malmesbury, Wilts.

AIDS TO BIBLE READING

With regard to the alarm which has been recently expressed by a correspondent at "the absence in the average congregation of even an elementary knowledge of the Bible," it might appear to reflect upon the Church that aids to Bible study have not been provided. This certainly is not the case. Besides other aids there is the Church Bible Study Union (Warden, the Dean of Chichester), which was founded some years ago for the promotion of systematic and devotional Bible study. The work is carried on under the management of the *Guardian* Church newspaper, and its magazine, the *Daily Message*, is a *Guardian* publication. Any who are interested—clergy or laity—can have a free specimen copy of the magazine and all information by sending a post-card to the Manager, the *Guardian* Office, 14, Burleigh-street, London, W.C.2.—The Rev. R. WOOD-SAMUEL, The Manor House, Stonegate, Sussex.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT FUND

A PROPOSAL EXAMINED

ESCAPE FROM THE DOLE. By A. S. COMYNS CARR, K.C. (Faber and Faber. 1s. net.)

Dissatisfaction with the Unemployment Fund as merely a source of maintenance for the unemployed and a desire to turn the fund to productive uses have inspired many proposals for maintaining men and women in employment rather than in unemployment by its aid. This pamphlet by Mr. Comyns Carr merits discussion not only on its own account but because it reflects a widespread conviction that the fund can be used curatively. Its main features are as follows:—

The Government should guarantee to pay out of the Unemployment Fund the loss (if any) up to a fixed limit which may result from a firm either undertaking a specific contract or working to full capacity with a full staff for a fixed period in some or all of its factories or departments, if it has more than one.

The offer should be open in substantially the same terms to every firm in each trade to which it applies, including those which might be said not to need it because they are already fully occupied on profitable business. . . . Fairness demands that they should get it, especially as a similar guarantee would be helping their competitors.

As the scheme would be experimental it might be limited in the first place to the trades with the highest percentage of unemployment.

No firm would be eligible which does not prove that it is efficient in equipment and organization, or does not make itself so.

A firm, or industry, would not be eligible in which wage rates are unreasonable (in either direction) by comparison with other firms or industries, or in which conditions of employment are such as to hinder economical manufacture. A committee (or a committee for each trade) would be required to determine, with expert assistance, the questions involved.

The guarantee would be limited to losses genuinely incurred without mismanagement. The committee would have the right to inspect books or work in progress. Arbitration machinery to settle disputes.

The guarantee would have for a maximum amount the average cost to the unemployment fund of paying benefit to a definite proportion of the total employees of the firm during the period of the agreement—this proportion not to exceed the average unemployment in the trade concerned in the preceding 12 months.

An agreement relating to a specific contract would be fixed in relation to the total number of men estimated to be engaged on the contract.

Two or three questions require an answer. What would be the effect of the scheme on the economic relation of one firm to another? What would be the effect on the selling price of all articles in the category or grade of those subsidized? What would be the attitude of purchasers calling for quotations for the supply of the subsidized products?

Mr. Carr proposes two kinds of subsidy. One would be paid to a firm which, without sufficient orders to fulfil, kept its workpeople in one or all of its departments in full employment. Such a firm would receive as a subsidy a maximum amount equal to the unemployment benefit of that proportion of workpeople in the department or works corresponding to the percentage of unemployment in the trade during the preceding 12 months. With the aid of this subsidy the firm would be able to manufacture more cheaply, but the output would go into stock unless the reduction in price made possible by the subsidy resulted in an increase of the effective demand. If the product went into stock it would be an anticipation of future demand. There is an obvious limit to the increase of stock and, therefore, production for stock must be regarded as a very temporary measure which could be adopted only in industries producing a standard article.

If, on the other hand, a lowering of the price of the commodity had the effect of enlarging the effective demand, then the consequence would be a general lowering of the price not by this or that subsidized firm but by all competing firms. Mr. Carr recognizes that in fairness the subsidy must be available equally to all the firms in a trade. They would all (as many as were entitled) apply for the subsidy, as he indeed foresees, and the subsidy would be essential to maintain production at the lower price level. It was the certainty that all firms could claim it in fairness (unless there was to be a subsidized alteration of economic relations) which led the framers of the coal industry subsidy (which Mr. Carr condemns) to make it at the outset available to all. Mr. Carr claims that the distinction between his scheme and that which applied for nine months in the coal industry is that the coal subsidy was paid without regard to efficiency, without inquiry into the financial results in each case, and without requiring any definite service or any improvement in equipment, organization, or working conditions. But these conditions collectively are exceedingly difficult to apply and, if applied, would delay the adoption of the scheme indefinitely.

The second use of the subsidy would be to finance particular contracts which could not otherwise be undertaken without loss. Here, again, the obvious criticism is that the price of these contracts would become the standard price; and not one or two contracts merely, but all like contracts would soon require a subsidy. The coal industry is in the future to have minimum price-lists, so that Mr. Carr's scheme will scarcely be applicable there. Take shipbuilding, therefore. It is not made clear, but perhaps it is intended that Mr. Carr's scheme would not work to the advantage of one firm against another in fulfilling a British order. But all British firms should be entitled to buy ships as cheaply as the foreign competitor whose order was only procurable through the payment of a subsidy in British money. The lower price would enable him to run his ship more cheaply. British shipowners—not one, but all—must have equality of treatment.

The last criticism to be raised here has already been suggested. The purchaser, knowing that a subsidy is available, will insist on a revised price that makes full allowance for the lower cost of production. Mr. Carr may reply that the subsidy would only be given in cases where the fulfilment of the contract would entail a loss. But one contract cannot be isolated from others and treated by itself. The general market price would be affected. If the market price is sufficient, though no more than sufficient, to permit of production by an efficient firm without financial loss the goods will be produced. If the price is below that level and a subsidy is necessary to enable an efficient firm to undertake the contract, the purchaser will for the future rely upon the subsidy to keep the price down. What will be the final result? Prices will be permanently lower in the subsidized trades—not only in those sections of the trades now unemployed but all through; and to make possible a continuance of output a continually expanding subsidy will be necessary until at last it is general. But long before then the unemployment fund will have been exhausted.

NEW NOVEL

In THE YOUNG LIVINGSTONES (Hodder and Stoughton, 7s. 6d. net) Mr. Denis Mackail presents himself once more in the acceptable role of student youth. With the girl Barbara and her brother, Rex, he can provide variety together with a distribution of interest between the two sexes, and can postpone his sympathetic rendering of Barbara in love almost to the end of the 12 episodes of which this chronicle is composed. Rex serves also as a peg on which Mr. Mackail hangs a picture of Victorian family life which is "amusing" both in the ordinary and the technical senses of the term, though the facts on which it is based are open to dispute. It is the fashion of the day to say that the parents in the class of which Mr. Mackail writes were hostile to their children; he goes farther and gives details of a period described as recent "when all brothers were naturally ashamed of their sisters and when all sisters naturally despised their brothers," and when the family mansion in which they bickered was a sort of gaol. "To-day" brother and sister are at liberty to be allies. Their friends, their scrapes, their financial embarrassments, their relations with their elders and with the visitors whom their elders invite to the flat, their car-drives and theatricals and "parties"—Mr. Mackail tells us about all of them with a mastery all his own of the syncopated speech of the young.

Flowers were laid on the grave of Captain Fryatt in BRUGES Cemetery yesterday by the Belgian Association of Wartime Political Prisoners.

CAR BUYERS' GUIDE

AUTHORISED AGENTS & DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE LEADING MAKES OF CARS

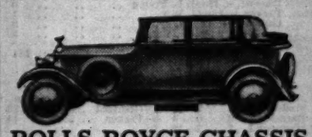
The public choice
SINGER CARS
From £135
All the latest models on view at
STRATTON HOUSE PICCADILLY
TELEPHONE: REGENT 1023 & MAYFAIR

LENDRUM & HARTMAN Ltd.
FOR
BUICK AND CADILLAC
BUICK HOUSE,
26b & c Albemarle St., W.1.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS
LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES

COOK & PALMER LTD.
LONDON DISTRIBUTORS for SINGER CARS
202, GREAT PORTLAND STREET, W.1.
Telephone: Welbeck 3314.

1930 SWIFT Tens
Joint London Distributors:
NEWNHAM MOTOR CO., 237, Hammersmith Rd., W.6, and HENLYS, LTD., Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W.1, and 343/7, Euston Road, N.W.1.

Ford
ARTHUR E. GOULD, Ltd.,
WALMAR HOUSE, 290/292, REGENT ST., W.1
(3 doors north of Oxford Circus.)



ROLLS-ROYCE CHASSIS fitted with
TICKFORD SUNSHINE COACHWORK
Ideal for all weathers. Fully opened or closed in 10 seconds by turning small handle.
SALMONS & SONS,
12, NEW BURLINGTON ST., W.1.
Works: Newport Pagnell.

ESSEX
Sole London Distributors
SHAW & KILBURN LTD
117-123 GT. PORTLAND ST.
LONDON · W.1.

MERCEDES CARS
GORDON WATNEY & CO.
31, Brook Street, W.1.
Phone: MAYFAIR 0267

ROVER
ROVER ANDREWS MOTORS LTD.
50, BERKELEY ST. W.1
Telephone: MAYFAIR 3576

Standard CARS
SOLE CONCESSIONAIRES LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES
THE LARGEST SELECTION OF SUNBEAM CARS
PASS AND JOYCE LTD
WORLD'S LARGEST SUNBEAM DISTRIBUTORS
373-375 EUSTON RD. LONDON, N.W.1
33, KING ST. WEST, MANCHESTER

CarMart Ltd
BALDERTON STREET, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1.
MAYFAIR 7280

Willys CARS
4 cylinder Models from £198
6 cylinder Models from £295
London Showrooms:—Willys Overland Crossley, Ltd., 151, Gt. Portland Street, W.1.

RENAULT

4-cylinder Saloons	from £208
12.5 H.P. 6-cylinder Saloons	from £230
21 H.P. 6-cylinder Saloons	from £307
28 H.P. 8-cyl. Saloons	from £399
Chassis	£287
40 H.P. 8-cyl. Saloons from	£1,382
Chassis	£1,015

Full particulars and trial runs given on application. Deferred payments and part exchanges arranged.
RENAULT LTD.,
Showrooms: 21 Pall Mall, S.W.1. Tel.: Regent 0774

DELAGE
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY OF ALL MODELS
8-cylinder Saloon, £995. 21 h.p. 6-cylinder Saloon, £775. 15.2 h.p. 6-cylinder Saloon, £595.
Oldest Authorised Agents.
LONDON & PARISIAN MOTOR CO., LTD.
87, Davies Street, London, W.1.
'Phone: Mayfair 4224/5. 'Grams: "Corelio, London."

STEWART & ARDERN LTD.
FOR
MORRIS CARS
THE SOLE LONDON DISTRIBUTORS
Catalogue from Dept. "T"
MORRIS HOUSE, 103, NEW BOND-ST. W.1.

Austin
JOINT LONDON DISTRIBUTORS
ROOTES
Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W.1.
PHONE - GROSVENOR 3401.

10/30 FIAT
ALL STANDARD MODELS
Also Special Coachwork
ALWAYS ON VIEW
including the new famous 10/30
Sole London Distributors:
FIAT LONDON DISTRIBUTORS Ltd.
Managing Director: JOHN LAMB.
43/44, Albemarle Street, W.1.

CARS OF TO-DAY 1930
NEW AND REVISED EDITION CONTAINING NINETY-FOUR COMPLETE REVIEWS
By The Times Motoring Correspondent.
PRICE 2/- Post Free 2/3
Obtainable from Newsagents, Booksellers or Bookstalls, or from the Publisher, The Times Printing House Square, London, E.C.4.

THE ART OF DRIVING
A book for those who take a pride in their cars.
Price 1/3, or 1/5 Post Free.

THE VETERINARY CONGRESS

OPENING IN LONDON

THE EARL OF HAREWOOD'S SPEECH

The eleventh International Veterinary Congress, which was opened yesterday in the Central Hall, Westminster, and will continue throughout the week, is the successor to the congress that was broken up on its second day in August, 1914, when war with Germany began.

Members and delegates in attendance number nearly 1,500. A considerable proportion of them are delegates appointed by 40 foreign nations, and by 16 Dominions, Colonies, and Dependencies of the British Empire, and many are representatives of local authorities, veterinary colleges, research institutes, and other organizations in this country. After the Earl of Harewood had addressed the congress and formally declared it open, and Sir John McFadyean had been elected president, it was unanimously agreed that a telegram in the following terms should be sent to the King:—

"Delegates and members of the eleventh International Veterinary Congress assembled at the Central Hall, Westminster, send their humble and loyal greetings to your Majesty and express their deep sense of gratitude for your gracious patronage."

WORK OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE

The EARL OF HAREWOOD, in the course of his address, expressed the gratitude of the congress to those foreign Governments who had given facilities for distinguished members of the veterinary profession to attend, and its thanks to those members who had given their time, and perhaps a part of their private practice, in order to be present. He welcomed them with two feelings which were quite contradictory—on the one hand with pride, and on the other hand with shame. He felt the pride which every Englishman must feel when he recognized the enormous part which had been played by breeders of herds and flocks in this country in building up and establishing the finest stock throughout the world, a position which could not have been made but for the watchful eye of the veterinary profession. On the other hand, he had a feeling of shame because of the position which was at present occupied by the Royal Veterinary College. It was not an institution of which they could for the moment be proud; but he hoped that that would soon be remedied. Badly equipped and worse housed, it was a marvel that from that institution such a large proportion of the eminent veterinary surgeons of this country had come in past years, ably assisted as they were, of course, by other veterinary institutions in other parts of the United Kingdom.

The primary purpose of that congress, as he understood it, was to disseminate throughout the world knowledge of animal diseases which had been acquired perhaps privately, perhaps by the great institutions, in various parts of the country and to make that knowledge available to all whom it could interest, first and foremost to those whose life was devoted to the cure and prevention of such diseases. Secondly, it was to disseminate that knowledge among farmers and other owners and lovers of animals, and, last but not least, it was to make that knowledge available to Parliament and to the various Legislatures throughout the world in order that regulations might be put into force to assist the prevention of contagious and other diseases. In the past the congress had done useful work in that direction, and he was certain that there was no Legislature in the civilized world that had not got reason to be thankful for the knowledge which had become public by means of it. The first congress, held in 1863, appeared to have been summoned very largely with the object of discussing the very serious position which had arisen through the cattle plague which was at that time raging throughout Europe. It was a curious and most interesting fact that in this country many of the diseases which had been a scourge in the past had almost ceased to exist. Assisted, no doubt, by our insular position, we had been more easily able to enforce the regulations which had been devised, largely through the assistance of that congress, *in order to exterminate those diseases.* But *it was also a curious fact that* the cattle plague, which had been virtually extinct in this country for 100 years before the congress, which was called so largely with the object of dealing with it, broke out in this country within two years of the deliberations of that congress. The cost to this country, something approaching £5,000,000, would have been a fraction of that amount if the recommendations of the veterinary profession had been properly carried into effect. But, unfortunately, uneducated opinion—backed, he was sorry to say, by the power of the Press—was able to prevent the enforcement of the very drastic regulations which ought to have been carried out to suppress the plague, and the result was disastrous.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

Preventive measures had not yet been devised in all countries in order to exterminate foot-and-mouth disease. The measures which were being adopted in this country, though to a large extent successful, would, he hoped, in a short time be out of date and be superseded by better ones when more thorough and complete investigations into the disease had taken place. It was true that the killing of infected animals was the only method for preventing the spread of the disease; but he deplored it, and he hoped it would not be a method that would be necessary for all time to come. (Cheers.) Another disease which was of importance to all people in all countries was tuberculosis, especially in cows, because of the danger of transmission from the animal to the human being. The discussions at the congress on this subject would be watched throughout the whole world, and he was perfectly certain that the members would have to assist them the whole power of the medical profession as well as their own veterinary research laboratories. If and when they were able to deal with that disease effectively, they would not only have performed a great service to the agricultural and animal-loving world, but they would also have done a big thing to improve the health of the human race. The scope of the deliberations of the congress became greater year by year. At the earlier congresses it was apparently only contagious disease that were discussed, but he was glad to say that they no longer limited their discussions to these, but were willing to extend them to any subjects that could be brought within the scope of the veterinary profession. Although in many ways the economic aspect of the veterinary profession came first in their consideration, there was no doubt an immense public attraction in the humanitarian aspect. He knew from the slight connexion which he had had with the veterinary profession what an enormous amount of public support they obtained from those who wished to see the sufferings of dumb animals reduced to the minimum. He hoped that the exchange of views and opinions on the subjects which had been tabled for discussion would prove as valuable in the advancing of veterinary science as had been the deliberations of previous congresses.

The PRESIDENT, in the course of a short address, reviewed the history of the congress from the first meeting, which was held at Hamburg in 1863 and was convened on the initiative of an Englishman, to the congress which was broken up in 1914 on the outbreak of the Great War. He said he would not refer to the tragic events which interrupted that congress, but he was sure that it was the desire of every member that the present congress would be able to gather up and reunite more firmly the threads that were broken 16 years ago. (Cheers.)

A number of the delegates from foreign countries and the Dominions afterwards addressed the congress.

CONTROL OF ANTHRAX

Later, sectional meetings were held for the discussion of animal diseases. At one of these an address was given on "The Control of Anthrax" by Dr. F. FISCHOKDER, Director of the Veterinary Department of the Polish Ministry of Agriculture at Warsaw. Having described the precautions which importing countries could adopt to prevent the importation of skins infected with anthrax, he said that Ascoli's technique could be employed with advantage for the examination of hides for anthrax, in so far that skins which gave a negative result to the test might be admitted without hesitation. A positive reaction to the Ascoli test could not be held to furnish proof of the presence of anthrax, because in a considerable percentage of cases in which anthrax could be excluded with certainty the Ascoli test gave a positive result. In such cases inoculation and cultivation must be resorted to for the demonstration of anthrax organisms.

The congress adjourned till to-day.

A special meeting of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons was held at the college,

(Continued at foot of next column)

STATE INSURANCE SCHEMES

MR. ADAMSON ON SICKNESS CLAIMS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

GREENOCK, Aug. 4

The ninety-fifth annual High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters' Friendly Society began its session at Greenock this morning. There are present some 800 delegates, representing districts of the Order in Great Britain and two from New Zealand. After the High Chief Ranger had been played in by a piper the audience sang "God Save the King" and "O God our Help in Ages Past."

Mr. W. ADAMSON, the Secretary of State for Scotland, joined with the Provost in welcoming the delegates, whom he described as social workers. He said that long before the State claimed him he was an active Forester. Even now scarcely a day passed among the many problems of administration which came before him but he was made to realize more clearly how valuable to our national well-being were the ideals for which the great friendly societies stood. All who were interested in national health insurance were watching the increasing expenditure on sickness and disablement claims with great anxiety.

The report issued by Sir Alfred Watson on the position had caused a considerable amount of uneasiness, and an Inter-Departmental Committee had been examining the problem in all its bearings. Various explanations had been put forward, but he had to confess that he had secured no satisfactory explanation. They could not be content to leave things as they were. As a nation we were spending £200,000,000 a year on social services, and yet we had this extraordinary phenomenon that an increasing number of claims for benefit, based on incapacity for work, were being received under National Health Insurance. This was a problem which concerned not only National Health Insurance workers but every citizen who had the welfare of the nation at heart. In Scotland they were attempting a comprehensive inquiry into the expenditure under National Health Insurance, and the results would be made available not only for the doctors and those engaged in its administration but also for the local authorities, in order to enable them to carry out their functions more completely.

It might well be that legislation would be required before the Government could bring the schemes of social insurance into a complete whole, but it seemed to him that even now much could be done if there was a whole hearted cooperation between all engaged in social services. They would expect him to make some pronouncement upon the future of our social insurance schemes, but he would content himself by saying that there was a desirability of bringing about a closer relationship between all the parties engaged in the work.

THRIFT A PARAMOUNT NEED

Mr. A. MARSDEN, High Chief Ranger, in his address, mentioned that it was in Greenock 86 years ago that the flag of Forestry was first planted in Scotland.

Despite economic handicaps and the wider development of social insurance legislation, there was much to congratulate themselves upon within the Order. Lapses from membership were smaller in number last year than for a generation. Valuations more stringent in character than in the past had shown a strengthened financial position in the voluntary section of their Order. Surpluses in the voluntary section amounting to £1,750,000 and on the State side to £2,750,000, if rightly used, were justifiable causes for gratification. The juvenile membership, from which he was proud to have graduated, and which held the greatest promise for the future, stood at a higher figure than ever before.

They were primarily a thrift organization. Thrift was one of the paramount needs of the day. The exercise of personal thrift, civic thrift, and national thrift would do more to hasten the return of prosperity to this country than most of the spectacular schemes launched from time to time. The friendly society movement represented a stirring of mutual help and benevolent and educational activity among intelligent working people such as no other country could show.

All claims met by approved societies were supported by medical certificates, for the standard and strict accuracy of which the doctors must accept full responsibility. It had been freely alleged that laxity in this direction was one of the chief causes of the present unsatisfactory position. The doctors' position had been made more difficult by the reduction of the interval necessary for removal from one panel to another. He believed the present procedure placed an undue strain upon the conscientious doctor. By the cooperation of approved societies, doctors, and officers of the Ministry of Health, wide inquiries and tests were now being made. He trusted that as a result any looseness of procedure or practice would be remedied, whether it existed among doctors or approved societies or both.

Within given limits the nation's workers were compelled to insure and to pay contributions, and few would cavil at the compulsion. But they were free to have their health insurance affairs managed by themselves or their representatives, and, in the case of friendly societies, to deal with their own brethren in times of sickness and need. If coordination or financial expediency or any other consideration resulted in the disappearance of these two features of health insurance, then the British scheme would cease to hold within itself those characteristics which had won the confidence of the insured population.

CHANGES AT REIGATE

HOUSING AND AN AERODROME

Reigate Corporation has purchased 22 acres on the outskirts of the town for £10,000 for housing, and a number of cottages at the western end of High-street, Reigate, for £3,000, to be demolished for road widening. These sales were negotiated by Messrs. Watkin and Watkin, who have also effected the sale of a freehold of 90 acres at Lowfield Heath for the purposes of an aerodrome.

Reigate, noted for its Castle and Priory, has suffered great changes, the Castle having been for the most part destroyed by the Parliamentarians in 1648. The Priory, as the present house is still called, is a comparatively modern structure on the site of a thirteenth-century Augustinian establishment. The greater part of Reigate was sold by auction in 1921 by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, including the old Town Hall in the High-street, which stands on the south side of a chapel dedicated to Thomas à Becket. Eugene Aram, prototype of Bulwer Lytton's celebrated character, was for a while a teacher in a private school in Reigate.

VICTIMS OF RUNAWAY HORSE

At the Southwark Coroner's Court yesterday Mr. F. DANFORD THOMAS held an inquest on the bodies of HENRY WILLIAM BUTCHER, 63, an iron manufacturer's agent, of Ickburgh-road, Upper Clapton, and THOMAS JOHN RODMAN, 26, a messenger, of Broad-lane, Tottenham, who were killed by the bolting of a horse drawing a railway van near Mark-lane Station. Evidence was given by Denis Charles Cain, the driver of the van, who said the horse bolted through a motor-car shooting across in front of its head. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," and expressed their sympathy with the relatives of the dead men. They exonerated the carman from all blame, and commended the City Police for the way in which they rendered first-aid to the injured men.

Red Lion-square, last evening, for the purpose of conferring honorary associateships on a number of distinguished foreign veterinary surgeons who were attending the International Veterinary Congress. SIR JOHN MCFADYEAN, who presided, described the Royal College as at once the parliament and the executive of the veterinary profession in this country. It had the exclusive right of conferring the diploma which enabled a person to describe himself as a veterinary surgeon, and it had also the right to elect as honorary associates men who had distinguished themselves in the field of veterinary science. The honour was not one which was lightly bestowed, and at the present time there were only 30 living honorary associates, the list being headed by the Prince of Wales.

The President then presented the honorary associateship diplomas to the following gentlemen:—

Dr. M. Burgi (Berne), Dr. de Blieck (Utrecht), Dr. Frei (Zurich), Dr. Pietro Ghidini (Turin), Dr. George Hilton (Veterinary Director-General of Canada), Dr. Holth (Oslo), Mr. Jonescu Bruin (Bucharest), Dr. Ligniers (Buenos Aires), Dr. Mohler (Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, U.S.A.), Professor Markeberg (Denmark), Professor Rubay (Brussels), Dr. Slang (Berlin), and Professor Zwick (Giessen).

FARM LAND 49,000 ACRES LESS

BIG INCREASE IN SUGAR BEET

The area covered by the annual returns made as on June 4 to the Ministry of Agriculture by occupiers of agricultural holdings exceeding one acre in extent in England and Wales is 30,672,000 acres, revealing a net loss of agricultural land of 49,000 acres since June, 1929.

The area returned as under crops and permanent grass is 25,379,000 acres, or 59,000 acres less than in 1929, while the acreage of rough grazings is 5,293,000 acres, which shows an increase of 10,000 acres. The arable acreage returned was 9,834,000 acres, and while this acreage shows a further reduction of 114,000 since last year, the decrease is appreciably less than that shown in any of the three preceding years. There was again an increase in the area under permanent grass, which at 15,545,000 acres is 55,000 acres more than in 1929. The acreage left as bare fallow shows a reduction of 30,600 acres, so that the area returned as actually under crops in June, 1930, other than clover and rotation grasses, was 138,000 acres less than last year.

The area under corn crops (including beans and peas harvested as corn) shows a reduction of 140,000 acres, a small increase in the wheat and rye acreages, and in the areas of beans and peas harvested for corn, being heavily outbalanced by reductions in the area under barley, oats, and mixed corn. Potatoes and roots show a reduction in acreage of 96,000 acres and 39,000 acres respectively, while sugar beet shows a remarkable increase of 117,000 acres, or over 50 per cent. The acreage under vegetables as a whole shows a decrease; an addition to the acreage under small fruit is more than counterbalanced by a slightly heavier decrease in orchards, and the area under hops is less by about 4,000 acres.

The area under wheat was 1,346,000 acres, or 16,000 acres (1.2 per cent.) larger than in 1929, a small but welcome increase in view of the great shrinkage of the area under this crop in the last 10 years. More than half of the counties returned increased acreages under this crop, and these were mainly in the North-Eastern, Eastern, East Midland, and the two Northern divisions. Norfolk returned nearly 5,000 acres more than in 1929, and Lincolnshire a net increase of nearly 3,000 acres. There was a reduction of 1,400 acres in the East Riding, but an increase amounting to 5,800 acres in the other two Ridings.

The barley acreage, which shrank by 65,000 acres last year, showed a further substantial reduction of 94,000 acres (8.4 per cent.), and at 1,026,000 acres was the smallest area ever recorded. The decrease was general throughout the country, no county of importance in regard to this crop recording any increase.

The increase of 92,000 acres shown in the acreage under oats last year was almost eliminated by a reduction of 81,000 acres (4.4 per cent.) this year, the total acreage returned under oats being 1,773,000 acres. Practically every county in England and one-half of the Welsh counties returned smaller acreages than in 1929.

The acreage returned as under potatoes was 423,000, which was 96,000 (18.5 per cent.) less than in 1929, and is the smallest acreage under this crop since 1910.

An increase of 117,000 acres (50.8 per cent.) in the area under sugar beet has brought the acreage to 347,000 acres. Except for trifling decreases in three northern counties and one in Wales increases were general throughout the country. The bulk of the increase was shown in the Eastern and North-Eastern divisions, which between them returned 93,000 acres more than in 1929. The largest county increases were 28,000 acres in Lincolnshire; 21,000 in Norfolk; 13,000 in Suffolk; and 12,000 in the Isle of Ely.

LIVE STOCK

The numbers of live stock on agricultural holdings on June 4 again show reductions as compared with the previous year, with the exception of sheep, which increased by 1.4 per cent. The reductions in the case of cattle and pigs were 1.9 and 2.6 respectively, or very slightly greater than in 1929, while the decrease in the number of horses, at 3.8 per cent., was the same as that shown last year.

The total decrease in the number of cattle was 111,600. As was the case last year the falling off was relatively least in the dairy herd as a whole, the reduction of 25,500 in the number of cows and heifers in milk representing a loss of 1.2 per cent., and that of 41,700 in the case of cows in calf, but not in milk, a loss of 1.6 per cent. Heifers in calf, on the other hand, showed a reduction of 12,300, or 3.4 per cent., the decrease in this class being relatively the heaviest among the various classes of cattle.

The reductions of 673,000 and 294,000 in the number of sheep which occurred in 1928 and 1929 were followed in 1930 by an increase of 223,100. The number of breeding ewes showed an increase of 88,700, or 1.3 per cent. in contrast to a reduction of 129,700 in 1929.

Pigs again show a reduction, but the decrease, which was 60,800, or 2.6 per cent., was small compared with the reduction of 604,500, or 20 per cent., shown in 1929.

The total number of horses on agricultural holdings continues to decline, the reduction of 38,200 (or 3.8 per cent.) shown this year being relatively equivalent to that recorded in 1929.

Agricultural workers show a reduction of 28,500, or nearly 4 per cent., to which all classes contributed.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

LARGE NUMBER OF DEATHS

Returning home in a motor-car with three companions early yesterday morning, George Hodgson, of Driffield, Yorkshire, was killed in an accident a few miles outside Driffield. The car took fire, and Hodgson's death was probably due to burns. Two of the other three men were found suffering from head injuries and burns, and the third, Charles Hought, was found to have broken his collarbone.

Mr. Hugh Hammersley, of Totland Bay, Isle of Wight, a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and his wife were seriously injured in a motor accident yesterday while they were on their way to Cowes for the yacht racing.

Thirty people were injured, several seriously, when a motor-coach, from Blackpool to London, belonging to a Rochdale firm, was involved in an accident at Leicester yesterday. A small car overturned a few yards from the coach, which crashed into a wall.

Norman Leslie Blewitt, 21, newsagent, of Shireland-road, Smethwick, Birmingham, a motor-cyclist, was thrown from his machine between Monmouth and Raglan yesterday, skidding on the wet road surface, and was killed.

A motor-cycle and an omnibus came into collision at West Hartlepool yesterday. The cyclist, William Potter, was seriously injured, and his pillion rider, Mary Bushell, 19, a shop assistant, was killed. Both belonged to Hebburn.

While cycling along Canes-lane, North Weald, yesterday afternoon, Herbert Waterman, 54, of Harlow Common, came into a head-on collision with a motor-car driven by Mrs. Pike, of Harlow, and died from the effects of his injuries shortly after admission to the Epping Cottage Hospital.

John Alfred Goddard, of Cherry Orchard-lane, East Croydon, while motor-cycling on the Lyndhurst road in the New Forest came into collision with a motor-car and was killed.

Rose Miles, a servant, of Medron Farm, Standon, Hursley, Hants, was riding pillion on a motor-cycle driven by Mr. Oswald Hyde, of Farley, Hants, in Middlebridge-street, Romsey, yesterday afternoon, when the machine crashed into a fence and Miss Miles was killed.

VICTORIA DOCK

WORK TOWARDS NEW APPROACH

WEST HAM HOUSING SCHEMES

This month should see the completion of a first instalment of the West Ham Corporation's housing scheme in Prince Regent-lane and Beckton-road—a scheme which is linked up with the larger project of the new approach to Victoria Dock. Before this road can be made 490 dwellings must be demolished and their present occupants rehoused elsewhere, and that is why West Ham has embarked upon the Prince Regent-lane housing scheme. It is to comprise 600 flats and other dwellings, accommodating 3,600 persons, and every dwelling will have its separate garden. The roads and sewers on the new estate were all finished a month ago, and a batch of 40 dwellings is expected to be ready for occupation in a few weeks' time. The clearing of the site for the new road can then begin, and thereafter the inhabitants will be transferred at intervals to the new dwellings as successive batches of these are finished. By the end of next February the operation should be completed.

TRAFFIC CONGESTION

The new road will start in East India Dock-road, near Leamouth-road. After crossing the River Lea by a new bridge and passing Canning Town station, where the railway bridge will be reconstructed, the road will turn sharply to the right and run parallel and close to the existing Victoria Dock-road for some distance. Rising gradually into an elevated roadway, it will pass successively over Victoria Dock-road, the railway, and the entrance to Tidal Basin, and then descend to join the North Woolwich-road at Cranbrook.

Much of the dock region of East London is already desperately overcrowded with traffic—this is, indeed, the reason why a new road is necessary—and it will be difficult to avoid making the congestion worse during the construction of the road. To reduce the inconvenience to a minimum the work is to be carried out in sections, beginning with the long approaches to the bridge which will replace the existing iron bridge over the Lea. The borough engineer (Mr. W. Lionel Jenkins) expects to be in a position to invite tenders for these sections of the road in the course of the next six weeks or two months.

THE NEW BRIDGE

Meanwhile work is going on steadily at the site of the new bridge, which in itself will take probably two years to build. This was a part of the scheme which did not involve the removal of any buildings, and the contract for it was let at the beginning of this year. The bridge will be of steel, and of a single span of 200ft. The ferro-concrete piles of the foundations are now being driven into the clay with pile-drivers. As soon as possible a start is to be made with a subsidiary section of the main scheme—the substitution of a bridge over the railway at Silvertown Station for the level crossing there. The railway is to be bridged to the north-west of the station. The diversion of the North Woolwich-road at this point will necessitate the demolition of existing property, as in the larger scheme, and the occupants will be rehoused on the Prince Regent-lane estate. As a preliminary step, the railway company has secured Parliamentary powers to close to vehicles the White Gates level crossing and that at Silvertown Station.

The whole of the work is expected to occupy four years, and the estimated cost of it is £2,518,000. Only materials of British origin will be used on the work, which is at present giving direct employment to just over 1,000 men.

PORT OF LONDON SANITATION

ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

The annual report of Dr. Charles F. White, the Medical Officer of Health for the Port of London, states that the tonnage of vessels entering the Port during 1929 was 28,911,899, showing an increase of 1,170,164 tons over that for the previous year. Of the 15,932 vessels arriving from foreign ports, 1,952 vessels carrying 73,050 passengers and 58,996 members of crews were boarded and inspected by the medical officers. Three hundred and sixty-four vessels arrived on which there were, or had occurred during the voyage, 573 cases of notifiable disease. The number of these cases actually landed in the Port was 233. The remainder were sent to other hospitals or allowed to go home.

No cases of plague arrived, and no plague-infected rats were found on shore or on ships in the port. The arrangements assured the prompt detection of any sign of the existence of rodent plague.

Sixteen vessels on which 22 cases of smallpox had occurred entered the port, and four patients were removed to the Isolation Hospital. One of them died. An epidemic of typhoid fever occurred on one vessel, 10 cases being treated at the hospital, where two died. One case of psittacosis, a ship's carpenter, was removed to the hospital, where he recovered.

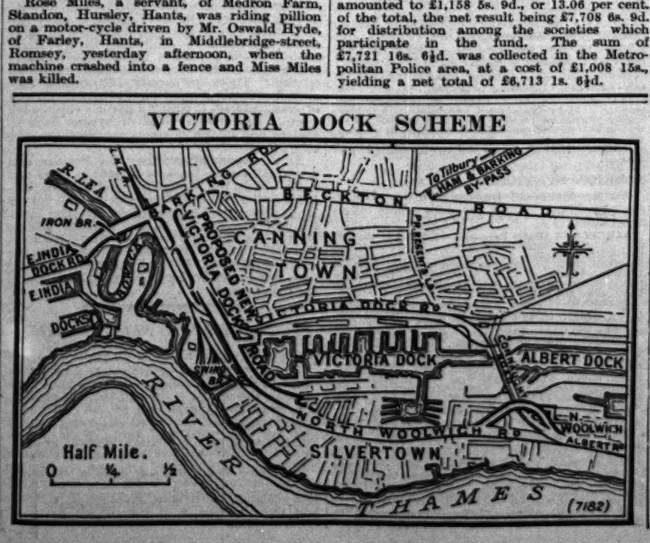
A new bathing and disinfecting station has been erected at the hospital, which will prove of great value in facilitating the bathing of contacts with smallpox and other diseases and the disinfection of their clothing and effects. A new mortuary and *post-mortem* room has also been provided. The sanitary inspectors made 15,616 inspections of vessels and 5,450 inspections of shore premises. The number of vessels fumigated for rat destruction, under the supervision of the inspectors, was 214, and 3,208 rats were thus destroyed. In addition, 5,327 rats were trapped on ships and 9,370 on shore in the port. Two hundred and twenty-three certificates of deratization and 202 of exemption from deratization were issued, in accordance with the International Sanitary Convention of 1926.

The carrying out of the provisions of the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1925, formed an important part of the work of the Port Sanitary Authority. The control of imported mutton, on account of the prevalence of caseous lymphadenitis, was continued, but the improvement in the condition of consignments resulting from the institution of a system of examination in the countries of origin made it possible in June to reduce the percentage of carcasses examined from 100 to 10 per cent. The inspection of imported oxtongues from South America was continued, but those coming from Brazil were found so consistently free from disease that they had been exempted from routine sampling. The percentage of tongues from other sources which were found to be affected with actinomycosis was 0.9 per cent. The total weight of foodstuffs destroyed or disposed of for purposes other than human consumption on account of disease or unsoundness during the year was approximately 1,743 tons.

"GERANIUM DAY" COLLECTION FOR THE BLIND

The gross receipts on "Geranium Day," the annual street collection for the Greater London Fund for the Blind, amounted to £8,866 12s. 6d. The cost of collection amounted to £1,158 5s. 9d., or 13.06 per cent. of the total, the net result being £7,708 6s. 9d. for distribution among the societies which participate in the fund. The sum of £7,721 16s. 6½d. was collected in the Metropolitan Police area, at a cost of £1,008 15s., yielding a net total of £6,713 1s. 6½d.

VICTORIA DOCK SCHEME



ROUND THE SHOPS

EARLY AUTUMN CLOTHES ON SHOW

Tweeds and early autumn clothes are now being shown side by side with the lighter clothes which are in actual use. Stocktaking is going on in many houses and a general clearing-up of departments. Remaining items from the sales have been taken into stock at very low prices, and there is a certain amount of desultory searching for these. On the whole little remains, as prices were lower than ever this year during the final days of the sales.

DEBENHAM AND FREEBODY, Wigmore-street, have a new collection of early autumn coats, tweed coats, and evening wraps in their mantle department. A very smart coat in black zibeline is made slightly fitting and has a novel collar of grey squirrel with long jabot ends. A coat in a novelty black lainage has been designed by its tailor, M. Habetin; it has a slight pouched effect at the back and is trimmed with Persian lamb. A matron's coat in fine black cloth has a long-roll collar of sable-dyed squirrel and is tailored into the figure. Otter-musquash, a new silky brown fur, is used to trim a diagonal tweed in green tones made with a bolero effect and a double top to the sleeves; it has a three-seamed back. A Bernard model coat trimmed with Persian lamb is in black-and-white tweed made with a yoke and a high waist-line. Fitch paws are worked to give a shaded effect of light and dark brown and make an effective collar to a top-coat. The new leaf brown is used in Cumberland herring-bone tweed to make a coat that is slightly shaped and is trimmed with a collar, cuffs, and hem of beaver. A smart nappa leather coat in very soft skins in chocolate brown has a big collar of beaver lamb and costs 16½ guineas. A golf coat in the same leather costs 8½ guineas; both of these coats are available in a good range of colours.

BRADLEYS, Chepstow-place, are showing travel coats and clothes for Scotland at the present time. Among the new wrap coats is one made in fine quality beige or speckled tweeds with a long roll collar and cuffs of Jap fox; it is cut on straight lines and has the pocket set in a panel. It looks well when carried out in speckly tweed. A wrap coat that is finding favour for Scotland is made with cape sleeves that leave the arms free for shooting; it has patch pockets and is made in proofed tweeds and suiting and costs six guineas. For country wear there is a new coat made on simple lines with inset pockets and a half belt; finished with a small collar in natural musquash it costs 16½ guineas, and with a collar in nutria rabbit it costs 11 guineas. A practical suit for shooting is made in dark brown mixture tweed; the coat, which can be worn open or closed, is finished with large patch pockets, belt, and buckle. The skirt has pleats back and front to give freedom of movement; it is very well tailored and is priced at 11½ guineas during August. Hats for wear with tweeds are in becoming shapes in tweed felts at 69s. 6d., and in monchon, a soft fabric with a downy bloom on it, at three guineas.

MARSHALL AND SNELGROVE, Oxford-street, are showing at the present time everything the schoolgirl needs for her holidays and her return to school in the autumn, besides a very comprehensive selection of clothes for boys and girls between two and eight years. There is still a good selection of dresses in muslin and washing crêpes for holiday wear, and these are marked at special prices. The new autumn clothes show the same influences in frocks and coats for the very young as in those for their elders. There are high waists and long skirts for tiny tots for home wear, and there are the same long skirts in party frocks for elder girls. Novelty velours and tweeds are being made in matching coats and hats in the new colours for little girls, and there are smart tweed coats for little boys, with short trousers to match and a real man's shirt and tie and a tweed hat to complete the outfit. The children's and girls' departments at Marshall's are stocked with everything needed for school and home wear, and all the accessories are available on the same floor.

HARVEY NICHOLS, Knightsbridge, have some attractive house-party evening gowns in the model gown department, all of which have matching little coats. In sea-green moiré with a satin design there is an *ensemble* of evening dress and matching coatee, the latter made with a basque; it is priced at 12½ guineas. A cape-coatee in black lace is the accessory to an evening gown in black lace in a Spanish design at 10½ guineas. Chiffon frocks in the plain soft colours that have taken the place of the flowered materials are made with matching coatees in velvet and cost 10½ guineas. Evening gowns without coats are shown in new models; a graceful dinner gown in fine strong black net is made with a transparent top that gives a becoming look and has long sleeves. A new satin printed in its own tones and having the appearance of panne velvet is in tones of Wedgwood-blue and has an unusual drapery at one side. A handsome dress in plain heavy silk satin made on becoming long lines is available in various colours at 9½ guineas.

SELFRIDGE'S, Oxford-street, are holding a series of impromptu mannequin parades of current fashions on fine afternoons on their roof. These are topical affairs showing clothes actually in demand at the moment in the fashion departments and are described as "a walking catalogue." Music is provided to add to the enjoyment of those who attend these parades in the roof gardens, which are very pleasant on a hot summer's day.

COLONEL GREEN'S DEATH

CORONER'S VERDICT

At Oakham, Rutland, yesterday, the inquest was held on the body of Colonel Sidney Joseph Green, Joint Master of the Cottesmore Hounds, who on Saturday was found shot on the roadside near his hunting box at Oakham. The Coroner (Captain S. J. Fowler) found that he committed suicide while of unsound mind.

Dr. Thomas Clapperton, of Oakham, said that he was called to Colonel Green's house about 8 o'clock on Saturday morning by the butler. There was a wound in the crown of the head and a bullet entrance wound in the roof of the mouth. In his opinion the wound was self-inflicted.

William Boucher, butler to Colonel Green, said that he last saw him alive at 10 o'clock on Friday night. He was in his office, sitting against the writing table. He turned his head towards the witness and said: "Breakfast at nine, Boucher." On the previous night Colonel Green had said that he had intended to go to Ireland on Saturday, but that as he was "not feeling quite up to the mark" he was not quite sure about it. About 6 p.m. on Friday he asked the witness to telephone to Sir Raymond Greene and tell him that he could not keep his appointment, as he was not feeling very well and would dine at home. Recently he had not seemed quite himself. He was quiet and more reserved. He had not his usual energy. His bed was not slept in on Friday. He knew of no reason whatever why Colonel Green should take his life.

Horace Carton, a postman, said that while driving a Post Office combination along the Uppingham-road into Oakham at 6 a.m. on Saturday he saw the body lying on the grass on the left side of the road.

Inspector Bottom, of Oakham, said that he and a detective went to the spot. Colonel Green was lying on his back on the grass. A revolver containing five rounds of ammunition and one empty cartridge case lay by the left-hand side of the body.

Colonel Harold Philip Green, of the Brewery, Luton, of which he is a director, said that he last saw his brother, Sidney Green, at lunch time on Friday at Luton. He seemed very depressed. He was naturally of a cheerful disposition, but lately had seemed very quiet and somewhat unwell.

The CORONER.—I want you to tell me quite plainly was there any reason why he should have taken his life?—In my opinion there was no reason whatsoever.

Percival William Hensman Lovell, of Conway-road, Luton, company secretary, said that during Friday morning Colonel Green had discussed a number of business matters with him in the brewery offices. He had not then his usual zest and keenness for business. On entering his office the witness found him with his head buried in his hands. He turned and said, "I am not feeling at all well."

The CORONER said he would produce three letters which were left by the Colonel and no doubt had been written by him in the last hours of his life. The first, addressed to his father, John William Green, stated:—

Forgive me, my dear, true-loving father, but I am so unhappy. I cannot stand life any more. My love to you all and my dearest sisters.—Your loving son, SIDNEY.

The next letter was to Colonel Green, his brother:—

Good-bye my dear brother Harold. I am so unhappy I cannot stand life any longer. Please forgive me.—Your loving brother, SIDNEY. P.S.—Say good-bye to all of them at the brewery for me.

The next letter was addressed to Mr. J. Welch at the Kennels, the huntsman of the Cottesmore:—

Good-bye Welch, and look after my dog hounds. I loved them, and thank you for the splendid way you have hunted them for me.—Signed, SIDNEY GREEN.

The CORONER recorded a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind," and expressed deep sympathy with the family.

FARADAY CENTENARY

PLANS FOR CELEBRATION NEXT YEAR

The Royal Institution is making arrangements for the celebration in September, 1931, of the discovery by Michael Faraday of electro-magnetic induction, in which lies the origin of the dynamo and which is the starting point of the utilization of electric power for the purposes of man.

The day of the discovery was August 29, 1831. On that day Faraday, as his Diary shows, working in his laboratory at the Royal Institution, wound two coils of wire on to opposite sides of a soft iron ring, connected one coil to a battery and the other to a galvanometer, and at the "make" and "break" of the battery circuit observed the deflections of the galvanometer connected in the other circuit. From this simple experiment and the variations made in it by Faraday in subsequent trials has grown in the past 100 years the science of electrical engineering. The Royal Institution, in a preliminary announcement of the proposed celebrations, says:—"No other experiment in physical science has been more fruitful in benefit for mankind. August 29, 1931, is, then, the centenary of one of the great events in the history of the world."

The Royal Institution and the Institution of Electrical Engineers have joined forces in making plans for the celebrations, and a number of other societies and organizations are cooperating. The Royal Society will entertain the delegates; the British Association has arranged the dates for its centenary meeting in London, also in 1931, to coincide with the Faraday celebrations; the Federal Council for Chemistry will participate in the arrangement of a Faraday Exhibition, for Faraday's chemical researches—his isolation of benzene and his establishment of the laws of electro-chemistry—are hardly less remarkable than his purely electrical discoveries, and Government, university, and scientific interests have joined in offering their assistance to make the celebrations worthy of the occasion.

The provisional programme includes a Faraday Commemorative Meeting at the Queen's Hall on Monday, September 21, 1931, at which addresses will be given on Faraday's work. On the Tuesday the Summer Meeting of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, with joint conference of allied associations, will be held; on Wednesday morning there will be the opening of the Faraday Exhibition to the public at the Albert Hall, and in the evening the opening meeting of the British Association will be held at the Central Hall, Westminster.

Faraday kept a careful Diary, in his own hand, of all his experimental work, which was bequeathed to the Royal Institution and for over 60 years has been its most treasured possession. The Royal Institution has resolved to publish the Diary in full. It is intended to have two or more of the six or eight volumes in which the work will ultimately be completed ready by September, 1931. It will be issued by Messrs. G. Bell and Sons, Limited, York House, Portugal-street, W.C.2.

ROMAN CATHOLICS AND NEW EDUCATION BILL

Twenty thousand Roman Catholics at Durham yesterday passed a resolution demanding for non-provided schools the same Exchequer grants as those given to council schools. CANON H. MACKIN, of Jarrow, declared that the Government had wisely withdrawn their Education Bill and they were grateful to the Prime Minister. But they were very suspicious of the designs of Sir Charles Trevelyan and the National Union of Teachers on Catholic schools. "We want to warn those who are engaged in drafting another Bill," he said, "that a Bill containing similar conditions we will resist and fight and kill. We will tolerate no interference with our present legal rights to appoint Catholic teachers to give Catholic religious instruction in Catholic schools." The Catholics so far had raised no opposition to the proposed extension of the school leaving age, but they would be bound to reconsider their position unless the new Bill provided suitable maintenance grants for the older children retained at school and made some financial provision for the extension of Catholic school buildings to accommodate them.

The tanker Inverurie, belonging to Messrs. Andrew Weir and Co., has arrived at the Clarence Wharf, Belfast, for repairs by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Limited.

News in Brief

While on patrol duty yesterday near Doncaster, an A.A. scout ran his motor-cycle over a snake on the roadway and killed it.

Edgar William Harris, a postman, was fined £10 at Bromley (Kent) on Friday for secreting five letters belonging to the Postmaster-General.

The decomposed body of Mrs. Jennings, of Stretford, Manchester, has been found by Boy Scouts in the park near Dunham Massey, Cheshire. An empty bottle and a glass were found close by.

The Marylebone magistrate yesterday refused the request of a man charged with being a suspected person to be released on bail in order that he might sign on at the local labour exchange and draw the "dole."

William Dorman, 60, of Kirkdale, Liverpool, was admitted to Stanley Hospital yesterday with the thumb and first finger of his hand blown away. He was hitting a detonator with a file, in an endeavour to use the copper parts for a banjo, when there was an explosion.

Charged on a warrant at the Tower Bridge Police Court with the unlawful conversion of £6 17s., the moneys of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, and Paperworkers, 220, Blackfriars-road, Charles Frederick Howe, 38, warehouseman, of Calderon-road, Leyton, was remanded on bail till to-day.

Captain J. L. H. Williams,

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

THE COST OF LIVING IS THE COST OF LABOUR

By CALLISTHENES.

Much of the talk about the higher cost of living seems to hint at some villain in the piece. Some activity of the State or of the banks or of the trusts is supposed to manipulate the secret levers of national economics and the cost of living goes up. It is implied that if we could but find and push the levers back again our discomforts would disappear.

We get a saner view of the matter if we start with the knowledge that the higher cost of living is almost entirely the higher cost of labour.

For value is overwhelmingly made up of labour costs.

One may study the principle in any object of daily life.

The actual value of the mahogany in the table at which we write is practically nil in the tropical forest. The labour of discovering and reaching the tree, the labour of cutting it down, of moving it to tide water, the labour of making the crane that loads it, and of using that crane in loading it, into the ship, the labour of making the ship and hewing the coal that brings it across the sea, the labour of unloading and transporting it to the timber yard, the labour of making the band saw that cuts it into convenient sizes, and of organising the factory that brings it to its present shape, the labour of running the railway and vans that transport it to its present position—this long, long series of operations, every one of which is labour of varying degrees of skill and intensity—this it is which creates almost the whole of the value of the table.

One can carry out the same analysis with the paper we write on, the bread we eat, the clothes we wear. The price of them is mainly the accumulation of numerous charges for the labour of men.

There is no need to follow Ricardo's proof that rent does not enter into the cost of production or to study the analysis of capital which shows it to be itself a reservoir of accumulated labour. The plain man can work out for himself the plain fact that, while rarity can do fantastic things with prices, the price of the ordinary articles which go to make up the cost of living is almost entirely constituted of the payments to manual or mental labour.

We think it worth while to state these things here because it seems to us a pity that any members of the public should have an unnecessary grudge against the market. The higher prices which they pay go chiefly to pay the higher wages of labour back through all the processes covering creation, transport and sale. The cost of carrying the "reservoir" of labour is the same as before—and in any case is comparatively small.

The cost of living is about 54 per cent. above 1913. Practically all wages are more than 54 per cent. above 1913. There is room in that fact for something else besides anxiety and suspicion and reproach. It seems less like a step to poverty than to prosperity.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

IN MANY DISEASES OF THE HEART
and blood vessels, Arterio-sclerosis, Haemorrhoids, take ½ tumbler of
Hunyadi János
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
It will remove flatulence, regulate the bowels, promote circulation, and secure relief and a feeling of well-being. Hunyadi János may be safely taken continuously, even by weak patients, as it produces no unfavourable after-effects. All good Chemists sell it.

SONG O' MY HEART WITH
JOHN McCORMACK
WORLD-FAMOUS TENOR
POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, REGENT STREET, W.1.
Daily 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Langham 2744.

TIVOLI CINEMA

MR. RONALD COLMAN IN "RAFFLES"

Mr. Colman is an admirable Raffles. Perhaps he is a shade too conscious of being a fine bowler and a good fellow, but once burglars are climbing through the windows of Melrose Court and detectives are crawling up the stairs he takes just the right kind of boyish delight in engaging the opposing forces with each other and snatching the necklace. He loses the return match played at his London chambers with a nonchalant gaiety that compels the admiration of the persevering Scots detective, and in the end snatches retirement with honour as neatly as he has snatched the necklace.

The film catches the spirit of Hornung's stories, and its producers—United Artists—have tried very carefully to get the English setting right. They have avoided all but the minor pitfalls. It seems strange that London should be wrapped in a thick fog for days on end while Raffles is playing cricket in the country, but the English summer is capable of anything and fog saves the architects of Hollywood the labour of constructing a London of their own. The country house cricket is plausibly and amusingly done. Mr. Fred Kerr is the making of the cricket match, as he is of the house party. His Lord Melrose is a delightful piece of drollery that heightens the eccentricity of Raffles. Precisely the opposite effect is made by a wildly voluble Lady Melrose, who drinks too much brandy and goes off to her room dragging the abashed hero with her and shouting for more brandy.

LANCASTER PAGEANT

SIXTEEN CENTURIES OF HISTORY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LANCASTER, AUG. 4

The Lancaster Pageant started its week's run to-day under most disappointing conditions, rain falling almost continuously throughout the performance. In spite of the adverse conditions, however, large crowds watched the 1,500 players re-enact scenes in the history of the county town from the third century to the nineteenth. Religious, social, and political life is illustrated, with the various changes in the habits, customs, dress, and attitude of the people during the sixteenth centuries covered.

The pageant opened with a scene in which a Roman chariot bore the traveller, succeeding episodes showing the development of transport till the arrival of the stage coach. The history of the religious life of North Lancashire opened with the coming of St. Patrick, followed by the laying of the foundation-stone of the Priory Church by John o' Gaunt, and later the passing of the church from monastic to secular hands.

Entertainments

RECENT GRAMOPHONE RECORDS

"THE BEGGAR STUDENT"

The Polydor Company, a German undertaking whose records are attracting more and more attention in this country on account of their general excellence, have recently issued a number of very attractive items. From a popular point of view perhaps the most interesting is an abridged version of Millocker's gay and amusing operetta, *The Beggar Student*, which is given a spirited performance by the soloists, chorus, and orchestra of the State Opera House, Berlin (95342-5). Millocker's music follows the Viennese tradition made so famous by Johann Strauss. These records are remarkable for their technical quality and balance.

For the serious musician the Polydor Company provide in their latest list several examples of chamber and orchestral music. In the first category there is a rendering of Mozart's delightful string quartet in G major (K.387) played by the Wendling String Quartet (95306-8). This combination is little known in this country, but judging from these records it is very efficient both on the technical and interpretative side. If anything, there is perhaps rather too much ruggedness in their playing of Mozart; one imagines that their style would be better suited to Beethoven; but that is a matter of individual taste. Polydor also provide another excellent example of chamber music played by the Guarneri String Quartet (95336). On one side there is the favourite canzonetta from Mendelssohn's Quartet in E flat major, while on the other we have the allegretto from Tchaikovsky's Quartet in E flat major.

At last we have a really good performance of Dukas's "L'Apprenti Sorcier," played for Polydor by the Lamoureux Orchestra of Paris, conducted by M. A. Wolff (66893-4). The surface is a trifle rough here and there, but generally speaking these records can be thoroughly recommended. On the fourth side there is a musical tableau, "Baba Yaga," by Liadov. This is music of a different order from the Dukas, but useful enough as a make-weight. The Lamoureux Orchestra, under the same conductor, has also recorded for Polydor Debussy's "L'Après-midi d'un Faune" (66892). This is a thoroughly sound rendering of a piece which is exceedingly difficult to reproduce satisfactorily on the gramophone. The delicate orchestration comes through very clearly, and altogether this is one of the best Debussy recordings we have heard.

In the Regal list there is a selection from *A Country Girl* by the band of the Royal Air Force (MX10), and a pot-pourri of Mendelssohn melodies by the Regal Salon Orchestra (MX11). Both are good value. Mr. Terance Casey plays for Columbia the intermezzo from *Cavalleria Rusticana* and the Barcarolle from *Tales of Hoffmann* on the Wurlitzer organ (D.B. 130).

MOTOR RACING

BROOKLANDS MEETING

The Brooklands Automobile Racing Club's August Bank Holiday meeting, which is usually one of the most popular of motor racing meetings of the year, must have been affected in some degree by the weather yesterday, but the attndance was excellent.

It was a notable day for Brooklands in that the stewards asserted their power even against possibly popular winners. The Brooklands Club has sound rules, and its stewards are now enforcing them without consideration of persons. The first demonstration of prompt action yesterday was after the second race, which was ostensibly won by Captain H. R. S. Birkin on Mr. Craig's Bugatti. Captain Birkin drove with his usual skill, but through lack of experience in driving relatively slow cars he drove over the red line which separated the very swift from the rather slower. He was disqualified, and Mr. J. R. Cobb was awarded first prize.

The third race provided another sensation of a different kind. There was here no intervention of stewards, and the destined winner, Captain Miller, driving a Wolseley "Moth" of somewhat ancient history, was never in doubt with those with knowledge of racing. Yet at the very end of the race there was misfortune. Mr. Victor Gillow, who, driving a Riley, won the first day of the Irish Grand Prix a fortnight ago, provided an accident which might have been very serious. His offside front tire burst shortly before he reached the finishing line in the Railway Straight. He did a broadside skid and promptly turned over completely until his car had regained its normal setting on its wheels. In spite of the complete roll, his injuries were relatively slight. His scalp was badly torn and he was badly bruised.

The fifth race, the Gold Star Handicap for the Gold Star offered by *The Star* newspaper, ended in a most unsatisfactory manner. It was an elimination race of the first order, as out of 12 starters only five finished. In the early stages Captain Birkin (4½-litre Bentley, supercharged) drove as he was expected to do and with a velocity which was not to last. One lap he completed at a speed of 131.76 miles an hour, travelling very close to the top of the banking. His petrol tank split, he lost pressure, and he left the race. Mr. W. B. Scott drove a Delage with consistency and skill, and overhauled Captain Campbell (Delage) to apparent victory. The stewards, however, decided that he had crossed the sacred red line which is laid for the security of the very fastest and—temporarily as it was to prove—the race was given to Captain Malcolm Campbell, who, during the race, had suffered from a surfeit of trouble. Later a protest was put in and it is understood that Captain Campbell had himself volunteered the statement that Mr. Scott was justified in his incursion into the red area. Thus there was no decision in the Gold Star race.

The ninth race, the August Bank Holiday Speed Handicap, was won by Captain Malcolm Campbell (Bugatti) after an exhibition of very fine driving.

The results were:—

CORNWALL SENIOR SHORT HANDICAP (distance about 6½ miles).—Nine started.—J. R. Cobb (driving K. J. Thomson's Delage) (scratch), 1; Captain Malcolm Campbell (Delage) (21sec.), 2; J. F. Field (Talbot) (27sec.), 3.

Won by 180 yards. Winner's speed, 111.9 m.p.h.

Captain H. R. S. Birkin (driving W. Craig's Bugatti) (16sec.) finished first by 120 yards at 112.97 m.p.h., but was disqualified for not observing the safety line rule at The Fork.

CORNWALL JUNIOR SHORT HANDICAP (BROOKLANDS FOUNDERS' GOLD CUP) (distant about 6½ miles).—Thirteen started.—Captain A. G. Miller (driving K. C. Dodson's Wolseley Moth II.) (1min. 39sec.), 1; S. C. H. Davis (driving Victor Riley's Riley) (12sec.), 2; V. E. Horsman (Triumph) (1min. 43sec.), 3.

Won by 400 yards. Winner's speed, 71.08 m.p.h.

AUGUST MOUNTAIN RACING HANDICAP (distance about 12 miles; 10 laps of the "Mountain" course) (nine started).—Captain A. C. R. Waite (Austin) (1min. 54sec), 1; V. S. Balls (Amilcar) (1min. 50sec), 2; G. E. T. Eyston (driving R. C. Stewart's Alfa-Romeo) (25sec.), 3.

Won by half a mile; 30 yards between second and third. Winner's speed 60.88 m.p.h.

"GOLD STAR" HANDICAP (distance about 25 miles) (11 started).—Order of finishing:—W. B. Scott (Delage) (1min. 26sec.), 1; Captain Malcolm Campbell (Delage) (1min. 26sec.), 2; D. Fry (driving Captain A. G. Miller's Delage) (1min. 56sec.), 3; R. C. Stewart (Alfa-Romeo) (2min. 45sec.), 4; J. R. Cobb (driving A. W. Fox's Talbot) (2min. 55sec.), 5. Award in dispute.

CORNWALL JUNIOR LONG HANDICAP (distance about nine miles) (10 started).—C. S. Staniland (Bugatti) (scratch), 1; Captain A. C. R. Waite (Austin) (54sec.), 2; Major A. T. G. Gardner (Amilcar) (30sec.), 3.

Won by a quarter of a mile; 120 yards between second and third. Winner's speed 102.98 m.p.h.

CORNWALL SENIOR LONG HANDICAP (distance about nine miles) (five started).—C. Paul (driving Mrs. A. G. Miller's Amilcar) (25sec.), 1; J. Dodson (Bellot) (45sec.), 2; J. F. Field (Talbot) (41sec.), 3.

Won by 400 yards; half a length between second and third. Winner's speed 107.25 m.p.h.

CORNWALL LIGHTNING LONG HANDICAP (distance about nine miles) (five started).—J. R. Cobb (driving K. J. Thomson's Delage) (scratch), 1; E. M. Thomas (driving Mrs. M. Scott's Bugatti) (47sec.), 2; G. E. T. Eyston (driving R. C. Stewart's Alfa-Romeo) (56sec.), 3.

Won by 500 yards; 100 yards between second and third. Winner's speed 121.19 m.p.h.

AUGUST MOUNTAIN SPEED HANDICAP (distance about 12 miles; ten laps of the "Mountain" course) (seven started).—Captain Malcolm Campbell (Bugatti) (scratch), 1; G. Hendy (Les Francis) (1min. 35sec.), 2; S. C. H. Davis (driving L. T. Delaney's Les-Francis) (22sec.), 3.

Won by 60 yards; half a mile between second and third. Winner's speed, 66.85 m.p.h.

OLD CROCKS' RACE (distance about 2½ miles; two laps of "Mountain" course).—GROUP I. (16 started).—The order of passing the finishing post was: E. Davenport (1899 Progress Voitrette) (4min. 48sec.), 1; F. Harvey (1898 Vivet) (5min. 18sec.), 2; S. C. H. Davis (1899 Star-Bolide) (3min. 54sec.), 3. GROUP II. (17 started).—The order of passing the finishing post was: E. E. Duncan (1900 Cyclon) (5min. 18sec.), 1; G. Bietenholz jun. (1902 De Dion) (4min. 48sec.), 2; L. Pollodri (1900 Mercédès) (1min. 18sec.), 3.

FINAL PLACINGS (calculated by cars which exceed their handicap speeds by the greatest margins).—Davenport (1899 Progress Voiturette) (excepted handicap speed by 5min. 43sec.), 1; Harvey (1898 Vivet) (exceeded handicap speed by 2min. 53sec.), 2; Duncan (1900 Cyclon) (exceeded handicap speed by 2min. 44sec.), 3.

Average speed of winning car, 25.48 m.p.h.

CARS OF TO-DAY

40-H.P. 8-CYL. RENAULT

(BY OUR MOTORING CORRESPONDENT)

The Straight-Eight Renault, known as the "Reinastella," is one of the most powerful touring cars, for it has eight cylinders with a capacity of 7,125 c.c.

The cylinders are cast in one block in line and have dimensions of 90 and 140 m.m. The head, in one piece, can be lifted after the make-and-break and distributor, which cannot be wrongly replaced, have been drawn out. The head has compression taps. The honeycomb radiator is in a V-shaped sloping shell in front of the engine; there are neat thermostatic shutters. The water filler is on the top of the head under the bonnet, the sides of which fold back. On the offside are the separate dynamo and the tandem-driven water pump, which has an adjustable gland with enough clearance for repacking. A large grease cup and extension pipe are supplied. It is simple to drain the radiator by hand, and there is also a tap below the pump casing. The bottom hose coupling of the radiator is not easily reached. Aft of the pump is a large external oil filter, which can be easily detached for cleaning by moving a stirrup. Farther back still is the starter, which has an open drive on to the flywheel. The flywheel acts as a fan, so that, although the position of the radiator and the system of combining dynamo and starter with drive from the front end of the crankshaft have been changed after many years, the air-cooling principle remains the same. Below the water radiator is an oil cooler. The car tested had an autovac tank on the dash under the bonnet and a spare eight-gallon tank in the scuttle, but on later models the petrol is drawn from the big reservoir at the back by a pump, and the capacity has been increased to 27½ gallons.

Steering is by worm and helical worm wheel. The coil is on the dash, and the accumulators comprise two 12-volt batteries, which are handily placed either side of the bonnet. The ignition switch can be set to either battery, and when it is on a gauge shows the amount of petrol. The valves are on the nearside, and the camshaft, like the dynamo, is chain-driven. The tappets can be adjusted after four cover plates, each held by three screws and a bolt, have been taken off; lubrication is by mist. Behind the radiator is a large oil filler with a deep gauze and a hinged lid. There is a dipper gauge rod with a handle; a separate handle can be turned for draining the sump. All these oiling points are convenient. The five-branch exhaust manifold has the mixing chamber cast with it. The pipe, however, is led away at the back end. The inlet consists of a two-branch outer pipe and a two-branch inner one; both are of circular section and have buffer ends. The nuts holding them are accessible. The carburettor can also be got at and has an acceleration pump. The sparking plugs are easily unscrewed and the make-and-break is double. The crankshaft runs in nine bearings and has a vibration damper in front. By the induction pipes the cylinders are 1, 3, 7, 5 from one 4-cylinder unit, and the cylinders 2, 4, 5, 6 a second one with cranks set at 90deg. The pistons are of aluminium, and have two oil scraper rings; the connecting rods are of forged duralumin. The order of firing is 1, 6, 2, 5, 8, 3, 7, 4. There are two oil pumps, one for the lubrication and the other for the circulation in the oil radiator.

The engine is held to two cross-members with two close points in front and at either side at the back. The floorboards are of aluminium and the section either side of the central change-speed can be easily lifted. But apart from giving access to three grease valves, two for the brake cross-shaft and the central one for the ball joint in front of the gear-box, very little can be seen or got at from above. As rear unit assembly of gearbox, propeller shaft in torque tube, and half-floating back axle is used the double plate dry clutch can be removed independently. The spigot bearing is automatically lubricated and the withdrawal is enclosed by the front of the gearbox. There is a metal universal joint between the clutch and the box. It is not easy to reach the level filler of the gear-case as the seat must be moved. The speed lever works flexibly and there are three forward gears with overall ratios of 4.4, 7.53, and 10.09 to 1.

With all the lubrication arrangements for the engine so conveniently made, it is a pity that more care has not been given to other parts of the chassis, and for such lubrication as that of the back spring shackles some centralized system would be a definite advantage. A banjo back axle case has at last been adopted and there is spiral level gearing. There are a dip-rod and top and level plugs.

There are only four brakes, the central hand lever working the same brakes at the back as are employed for the fourwheel set. Cables apply the force and there is a mechanical Servo at the inside of the gearbox, and adjustment can be made. The front brake operating spindles are anchored to the frame. The springs in front are half-elliptical, flat, and shackled forwards, while there is a steering damper in the back shackle of the offside front spring. The rear suspension consists of three springs, a cantilever on either side and much splayed, and a transverse spring above and behind the back axle. The springs fore and aft work with hydraulic shock absorbers. The disk wheels carry 30 by 5in. tires in front and 32 by 6.75in. at the back.

The limousine will carry eight persons, that is, three in front, while there are two additional seats which give good knee room, and the back seat will really take three comfortably. The driver's seat can be adjusted and there is good room all round. I found the body comfortable everywhere, except that I should like more support to the small of the back when driving. There are four good-sized doors and six side windows, the rearmost glasses of which wind down about a third and the others nearly right down. Blinds, a thermometer for the water, three interior lights, head lamps which can be lighted from separate batteries, a stop and reverse light, a double scuttle ventilator and screen wiper, a spare wheel on either side, a metal container behind with two cases, and a single glass sheet partition with a hand winder, are among the standard equipment. Tools are under the front cushions; the screen can only be opened for ventilation. The chassis costs £1,015 and the limousine £1,459. A sports saloon with partition costs £1,392.

ON THE ROAD

The engine is extremely powerful—the brake horse-power is stated to be 110 at 2,800 r.p.m.—as it ought to be for its size, yet it works very smoothly and is quiet. It ran coolly. The clutch worked properly, and the change speed was normal, though I should prefer a catch for reverse. The steering was light and fairly firm, though I could feel it pull a little on occasion when the brakes were put hard on as they were not quite equally adjusted. The Servo makes the four-wheel brakes act very strongly forwards and backwards, and frontways at any rate they are progressive enough. The suspension allows one to travel comfortably. The speedometer was marked in kilometres; I did not do more than 70 miles an hour through lack of opportunity, but this rate was quickly and easily reached and on quite a short stretch of level. Eighty-five should be within the engine's capacity. On first and second about 20 and 50 can be done. On the stretch a good 65 was attained against the gradient, the rates at the bottom and top of the 1 in 22½ hill were 30 and 60 while, with a standing start on top, the summit of the old Dashwood Hill was clearer at 30.

"Cars of To-day"—the seventh annual edition—containing 94 complete reviews, and a new and enlarged edition of "The Art of Driving" are published by The Times Publishing Company, Printing House-square, E.C.4, at 2s. and 1s. 3d. respectively, or can be had from booksellers, newsagents, or bookstalls.

From The Times of 1830

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1830. Price 7d.

We have received a note from Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, disavowing his being the willing object of any foolish flattery. He says, with great truth and propriety, "At my time of life praise or dispraise can affect me but little. In fact, if undeserved, I despise them both." A foolish friend, we believe, is worse than an open enemy. Mr. Coke adds, "I am now, after a long life laboriously devoted to the service of the public and the preservation of our common and dearly-cherished liberties, firmly convinced that I have done my best for my country; and if I have not succeeded to my wishes (and I frankly confess that I have not) I can only say 'tis not in mortals to command success.'"

* * * *

** The "foolish friend" had been taken to task by *The Times* for saying, during the Norfolk election, that he "adored" Mr. Coke.

* * * *

3 per Cent. Cons., 91¼ to ¼.

Mr. Edward Unwin, a former Master of the Stationers' Company and a well-known leader in the printing trade, celebrated his ninetieth birthday yesterday.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

TIDWORTH TATTOO

The National programme to-night includes a broadcast, beginning at 9.30, of the Tidworth Tattoo, relayed from the grounds of Tidworth House, Tidworth, Hants.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, August 5, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.), 193kc. (1,554.4m.)

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30-10.45**:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **11-11.30 (261.3m. only)**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). **12**:—Mabel Ferguson (mezzo-soprano); Louis Garnett (baritone). **12.30**:—Organ of Tussaud's Cinema. **1**:—Orchestra, from the Piccadilly Hotel. **2.5-2.30**:—Gramophone Records. **4**:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **4.30**:—The Prince of Wales Playhouse Orchestra, conducted by Frank Westfield, from the Prince of Wales Playhouse, Lewisham. **5.15**:—Children: Songs at the Piano by Helen Alston. The story of The Baby Fawns (William J. Long). Living in Wales—according to Richard Hughes. **6**:—The Post Office (London) Railway, by Mr. J. C. Squire. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—Brahms's Pianoforte Music, played by Leslie England. **7-7.20**:—Holidays off the Beaten Track, 2—A visit to the Outer Hebrides, by Major Christopher Stone.

7.30:—1. Jack Morrison (impersonations); 2. John Gabalfa, 'cello solos; 3. Claude Hulbert and Enid Trevor, in some more nonsense; 4. The Masks, in Old English Songs; 5. Cammeyer's Zither Banjo Society; 6. Forbes Randolph's Kentucky Singers; 7. Gershom Parkington Augmented Orchestra. **9**:—Weather; News. **9.15**:—Humour, by Fougasse. **9.30**:—Tidworth Tattoo, by permission of Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Montgomery Massingberd, relayed from the grounds of Tidworth House, Tidworth, Hants. **10**:—London and New York Stock Exchange Reports; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices **(1,554.4m. only)**. **10.10**:—B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by John Ansell; Dennis Noble (baritone). **10.55**:—Tidworth Tattoo continued (Part 2). **11.20**:—Band, from Gleneagles Hotel, Glasgow. **11.30**:—Tidworth Tattoo continued (Part 3). **12-12.30**:—**(261.3m. only)**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m.:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). **12**:—Gwladys Newth (mezzo-soprano); Edith Lake (violoncello); Miriam Morgan (pianoforte). **1**:—Organ of the Regent Cinema, relayed from Bournemouth. **2-3**:—Midland Regional programme. **5.15**:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—Midland Regional programme. **8**:—The J. H. Squire Celeste Octet; Strella Wilson (soprano). "":—The Harp Ensemble—Konstantin Koni (flute), Sybil Eaton (violin), Edwin Virgo (violin), Raymond Jeremy (viola), Cedric Sharpe (violoncello), Marie Korshinska (harp). **10.15**:—Weather; News. **10.35**:—Band from Gleneagles Hotel, Glasgow. **12-12.30**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

12:—London Regional programme. **1**:—Organ of the Picture House, relayed from Lozells, Birmingham. **2-3**:—Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis. **5.15**:—Children—Over the Way, a Travel Dialogue, by Mona Pearce; Sara Sarony will entertain; Musical Selections by the Instrumental Trio of the Hilo Hawaiian Melody Makers. **6**:—London Regional programme. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—Birmingham Military Band, conducted by W. A. Clarke; Judith de Leeuw (pianoforte); Eric Brown (baritone). **8**:—Orchestra, relayed from Birmingham; Sara Sarony (an Act of Reminiscences). **9.15**:—The Pro Rata Concert Party, relayed from the Jephson Gardens, Royal Leamington Spa. **10.15**:—Weather; News. **10.30**:—Midland News. **10.35-11**:—London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30-10.45**:—National programme. **11-12**:—Gramophone Records. **4**:—Edinburgh programme. **5.15**:—Glasgow programme. **5.47**:—Edinburgh programme. **6**:—Glasgow programme. **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—Edinburgh programme. **7.30**:—National programme. **9.30**:—Glasgow programme. **10**:—Scottish News. **10.10-12**:—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Service. **4**:—Metro-Gnomes, relayed from Caproni's Palais de Danse, Bangor. **5**:—Mary Johnston (soprano). **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Stop Press (?). **6.15**:—National programme. **10**:—Regional News. **10.5**:—Radio Quartet: Betty Bond (soprano); The Purslaw Who Failed, a Comedy in one act, by St. John Hankin. **10.55-12**:—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30-10.45**:—National programme. **12-12.30**:—National programme. **4-12**:—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30-10.45**:—National programme. **2.5-2.30**:—National programme. **4**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—The Rev. A. Sturdy: A Tramp Abroad—Walks in the Rhondda Valley. **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—Mr. Caradog Prichard: The Eisteddfod Past and Present. **7.30**:—National programme. **10**:—West Regional News. **10.10**:—The Bath Citizen House Players: Two One-Act Plays—The Woman Who Was Enchanted, by Froom Tyler, and Legend, by Philip Johnson, relayed from the Summer School of Dramatic Art, Citizen House, Bath. **10.55-12**:—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30-2:—Time; Weather; Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. **6**:—Gramophone Records. **6.15**:—Children. **7**:—Gramophone Records. **7.15**:—News. **7.30**:—Time and Leigheacht Gaedhilge. **7.45**:—Frances Moynagh: Monologues. **8**:—Concert. Dina Coneman (pianist); C. G. Hearne (bass); the Station Orchestra. H. R. White: Talk on Music; the Station Orchestra: Selection from Adrienne Lecouvreur (Cilea); J. O'Neil (tenor); Eugenia Marks (soprano); Gertie Byrne (vocalist); the Station Orchestra: Celtic Rhapsody (Jenkins); Male Voice Choir National Choruses. **10.30**:—Time; News; Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30-10.45 a.m.**:—National programme. **11-12**:—Gramophone Records, from Edinburgh. **4**:—Herring Fishing Bulletin, from Edinburgh. **4.5**:—Edinburgh Ladies' Trio: Margaret Graham (contralto), from Edinburgh; **5.5**:—Split attwell (pianist), from Edinburgh. **5.15**:—Glasgow programme. **5.47**:—Birthdays, from Edinburgh. **5.53**:—Herring Fishing Bulletin, from Edinburgh. **5.57**:—Weather forecast for Farmers, from Edinburgh. **6**:—Glasgow programme. **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—Mr. Lewis Spence: Reading from an Eerie Short Story-Master Mudie, from Edinburgh. **7.30**:—National programme. **10**:—Scottish News, from Edinburgh. **10.10-12**:—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30-10.45**:—National programme. **11-12**:—Edinburgh programme. **4**:—Edinburgh programme. **5.15**:—Children. **5.47**:—Edinburgh programme. **6**:—Miss Grace Lang: Purple and Fine Linen. **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—Edinburgh programme. **7.30**:—National programme. **9.30**:—John Adams (tenor); Ruby Dunn (pianoforte). **10**:—Scottish News. **10.10**:—National programme. **11.22**:—Band, relayed from the Gleneagles Hotel. **11.32-12**:—programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30-10.45**:—National programme. **12**:—Gramophone Records. **1-2**:—Northern Wireless Orchestra; John Perry (bass-baritone). **4**:—Northern Wireless Orchestra; Madge Morris (soprano) from Leeds. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Miss Christine Strathan: Stories of Northern Towns—1, York. **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—Mr. K. Bowman: Mr. K. Bowman Talking About. **7.30**:—National programme. **10**:—North of England News. **10.10**:—Sea Breezes at Blackpool. **10.50-12**:—Dance Band, relayed from the Tower Ballroom, Blackpool.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30-10.45**:—National programme. **12-1**:—National programme. **4**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **7**:—Mr. Charles Henderson: Four Legacies of the Middle Ages in Cornwall—4, St. Neot Church. **7.30**:—National programme. **10**:—Local News. **10.10-12**:—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30-10.45**:—National programme. **2.5-2.30**:—National programme. **4**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—Cardiff programme. **7.30**:—National programme. **10**:—West Regional News. **10.10-12**:—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.)**.—**NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30-10.45**:—National programme. **12-2**:—Manchester programme. **4**:—Manchester programme. **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—Manchester programme. **7.30**:—National programme. **10**:—North of England News. **10.10-12**:—National programme. **10.10-12** (Leeds only):—Manchester programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS.

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—7:—Trio Music and News. **8-10**:—Interval. **10**:—Chimes, Weather, and Exchange. **10.5**:—Orchestral Selections. **10.20**:—Recital of Aragonese Jotas. **10.45**:—Reading.—Pirates of the Air (Capus). **11**:—News. **11.5**:—Military Band Concert. **12 midnight**:—Concert of Light Music and Dance Music.

BELGRADE (429m.), 2.5kw.—7:—One-Act Comedy. **7.30**:—Quartet Concert. **8.30**:—Concert relayed from Zagreb (Agram). **10.30**:—Time and News. **10.45**:—Concert from the Moskva Hotel.

BERLIN (Konigswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 25kw.—4.30:—Programme from Leipzig. **5.30**:—Talk (Geology on one's Travels and Excursions). **6**:—Talk.—Great German Parliamentary Figures. **6.30**:—Elementary French Lesson. **6.55**:—Health Talk. **7.25**:—Talk.—Karl Immermann and his Time. **7.55**:—Weather for Farmers. **8**:—See Berlin (Witzleben). **8.30**:—Programme from Breslau followed by News from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (484.9m.), 1.5kw.—7.15:—The Narrative of the Week. **7.40**:—Pianoforte Recital. **8**:—(Gramophone Records Review. **8.30**:—Dance Music Programme, followed by Political Press Review and News.

BERN (463m.), 1kw.—7.15:—Time and Weather. **8**:—Teddy Bear's English Half-hour. **8.30**:—Orchestral Concert of Operetta Music. In the intervals at 9—a Sketch, at 9.30:—Man: a Humorous Talk with Song and Pianoforte Illustrations, relayed from Basle (1,016m.); and at 10—News and Weather.

BRATISLAVA (276m.), 12.5kw.—7.35:—Popular Orchestral Concert. **8**:—Programme from Prague. **10.15**:—Dance Music Programme. **10.55**:—Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—7:—Weather Report for Farmers. **7.2**:—Gramophone Concert. **7.35**:—Weather Report, followed by a Dialogue: National Schools and High Schools. **8**:—Concert by the Philharmonic Society. **9.40**:—Welchen. Wireless Play (E. Herrnstadt-Oettingen). Listeners' and Author's Solution. **10**:—Programme from Berlin (Witzleben), followed by Time, Weather, and Announcements. **11**:—Wireless Report.

BRNO (342m.), 2.6kw.—7.35:—Programme from Bratislava. **8**:—Programme from Prague. **10.15**:—Programme from Bratislava.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw.—7.20:—Relay from the House of the Author, Zs. Móricz. **8**:—Violin and Pianoforte Recital. **9.25**:—Racing Results. **9.30**:—Orchestral and Vocal Concert; followed by Tzizane Music from the Café Ostende.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—5:—Trio Concert. **6**:—Talk—Belgian History. **6.15**:—Talk—The History of Music. **6.30**:—Gramophone Records. **7.30**:—Le Journal Parlé. **8**:—Concert, arranged by the Liège Exhibition from the Royal Conservatoire of Music, Liège—Overture, Oberon (Weber); Concerto in G minor (Händel); Scherzo from A Midsummer Night's Dream (Mendelssohn); Scherzo from Baba Jaja (Lisdof); Scherzo for Orchestra (Lalo); Suite in F (Rouget). **9.5**:—Topical Talk. **9.10**:—Concert (continued): Habanera (Aubert); Symphony in C major (Dukas); News after the Programme. At 8.15 p.m. (on 338.2m.):—Concert organized by the Flemish Socialist Radio Club of Antwerp (SAROV).

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 0.7kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7.5kw.—3.30:—Concert from the Wivel Restaurant. In the interval at 4.15 (approximately):—(1,153m.) Weather and News. **7.15**:—Weather and News. **7.30**:—Talk: Elizabeth Orr. **8**:—Time and Orchestral Concert. **9**:—Talk: The Jubilee of St. Olaf at Oharleisn. **9.35**:—Weather and News. **9.50**:—Topical Talk. **10.10**:—Recital of Songs to the Lute.

PARIS (Eiffel Tower)—Call FL (1,445m.), 12kw.—8.56 a.m.:—Time Signal (32.5m.). **10.26 a.m.**:—Time Signal (32.5m.). **11.45**:—Le Journal Parlé. **8.10**:—Meteorological Report. **8.20**:—Concert. At **8.56**:—Time Signal (32.5m.). **11.26**:—Time Signal (2,650m.).

PARIS (Poste Parisien) (329m.), 0.5kw.—8.45:—Gramophone Records; Talk and News. **9**:—Concert.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.—12.30:—Gramophone Concert of Symphony Music. In the intervals at 1:—Exchange Quotations and News; and at 1.30:—Exchange Quotations. **2**:—Exchange; Market Prices. **2.30**:—Exchange Quotations. **2.

Imperial and Foreign News

UNIVERSITY CITY OF SPAIN

DON ALFONSO'S BIG SCHEME

(FROM OUR MADRID CORRESPONDENT)

When Philip the Second was building the Escurial, a foreign Ambassador whom the King was showing over the site ventured to say:—"Your Majesty will never be able to finish this building." "Why?" asked the monarch. "Because there is not enough gold in the world to defray the cost." Philip smiled his peculiar, inscrutable smile and kept silent. But later, on the stone pinnacle that tops the dome of hewn granite, there appeared a few feet from the summit (it can still be seen from the entrance to the Patio de los Reyes) a gold brick with the proud inscription:—"There is still gold, but there is no more stone."

Any foreigner, surveying to-day the scarred hillside of the Monclоa, on the western outskirts of Madrid facing the blue Sierra where stands the Escurial, might also be astonished at a colossal enterprise. A thousand acres of steep slopes are being levelled and terraced, and the vast scheme by which King Alfonso is providing Spain with a University City far surpasses the grandiose design of the Escurial.

The University City is the monument that the King chose three years ago to celebrate his jubilee on the throne. With the help of a committee, the most active and prominent member of which is Viscount de Casa Aguilar (his Majesty's dentist), a vast plan was promptly drawn up and work has gone on night and day for more than two years. In record time thousands of tons of soil have been moved and the site now stands ready for the foundations of the buildings. The campus with its many avenues and the enormous containing walls have been designed, and a beginning has been made with an 80ft. high viaduct across Cantarranas gully and the great arcades of the Botanical Gardens.

LATIN-AMERICAN HOSTELS

The Viscount de Casa Aguilar and a commission of architects visited Europe and America and studied every development of university life, in order that the Ciudad Universitaria de Madrid might profit by the experience of others. The Ciudad Universitaria promises to be unique not only in its extent and in its up-to-date organization, but also because no other country in the world has a score of other countries, speaking her language and acknowledging a common origin of culture and faith, in sympathy with the idea. Many of these countries (Cuba, Chile, Peru, Argentina, Uruguay) have shown an eager desire to cooperate, and there will be *Residencias* (hostels) built and maintained by Hispano-American nations.

General Primo de Rivera gave valuable support to the scheme, but it was on King Alfonso's initiative that the main source of revenue was permanently secured. The proceeds of an annual lottery of 55,000 tickets, costing 1,000 pesetas each, to be drawn in May, with 8,278 prizes ranging from 7,500,000 pesetas downwards, are set aside for the University City. It is estimated that in ten years this lottery will produce sufficient funds to defray the initial cost of the enterprise.

When the University City was decided upon and a provisional estimate set the cost at 360,000,000 pesetas (£14,000,000 at par), there was no Parliament to which to apply for a vote of funds. Gaming had been forbidden by the Dictator in all casinos and clubs. Those who wished to risk money on chance only had the *pelota* matches, horse races and the Government lotteries every ten days to fall back on. Here was a worthy object for which to collect funds. A Red Cross lottery was a regular autumn feature; why should not a University City lottery be held in the spring?

The Viscount de Casa Aguilar has had some difficulty in explaining this scheme in America, but it is working very well in Spain. This year the University City had a stroke of luck, because seven-tenths of the number that won the big prize (the tickets are retailed in *decimos*, that is to say, tenth parts, for the benefit of the public that cannot afford to pay 1,000 pesetas (£40) for a whole ticket) remained unsold in the fund and was thus won by the city.

IN A FAIR GROUND

The University City lies between the capital and the mountains. It is bounded on the south by the Parque del Oeste, on the west by the high road to Corunna along the bank of the Manzanares, on the north by the Royal Domain of El Pardo at the point where land has been surrendered by the King for use as a golf links, and on the east by a new quarter of Madrid spreading along the crest of the tableland. The district is well timbered with elms and sycamores and eucalyptus, and 27,000 pines have been planted. The Manzanares river will pass through a large swimming bath below the Stadium.

There are already a number of institutions in the neighbourhood, such as the Maria Christina Institute for boys, the Cancer Institute and the Institute of Hygiene, and an Art Institute founded by the French Government. There is also the Palacete de la Moncloa, a lovely little seventeenth-century building, once a royal country house, now preserved as a "period piece" recalling La Malmaison.

While the ground was being levelled for the site of the Stadium a prehistoric village was discovered, buried under a couple of feet of vegetable soil. Carefully excavated, it is yielding interesting evidence of neolithic times.

The Ciudad Universitaria has been planned in five zones: Philosophy, Science, Letters and Law; Medicine; Fine Arts; International Hostels; and Sport. The Alfonso XIII. Avenue, a slope several miles long from the Model Prison to the Puerta de Hierro, will divide the city diagonally into eastern and western halves. From the circular Reina Cristina *plaza* another great avenue, yet unnamed, will lead to the Medical campus and the Faculties of Letters and Law. The lofty dome of the University Hall building, to contain the Chancellor's Offices and the Library, will close a fine perspective behind which the Guadarrama mountains rise. The greatest buildings will stand on this vast level stretch: the College of Medicine (an Escurial in itself), the Schools of Pharmacy and Odontology, the Clinic Hospital (1,500 beds), and the School of Nurses. The Fine Arts campus will comprise the Schools of Architecture, Painting, and Music. The Casa de Velázquez and the Fundación Del Amo for 150 American students are already open. The Stadium, planned to seat 60,000 spectators, is near the West Park.

King Alfonso's great scheme will do more than provide a fit mansion for the university of the capital of Spain. It will give new light and open air to Spanish scholarship, which has long been stifled in the musty labyrinths of the old schools.

CEYLON FINANCES

OFFICIAL REPLY TO CRITICISM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

COLOMBO, AUG. 4

At the meeting of the Legislative Council to-day, after eight unofficial members had successively urged the Government to reduce expenditure, and balance the Budget near the figure of Rs.107,000,000 [about £8,000,000], which is the estimated revenue from present taxation, the Treasurer, Sir Wilfrid Woods, indicated that it was the official view that the estimates had been pruned to the utmost limit compatible with efficient administration.

He said that the income-tax must be applied in order to supply deficiencies of revenue for future years, although repayments from loans into the surplus fund account would meet next year's deficit.

Mr. W. A. De Silva, a member of the Congress Party, complimented the European unofficial members on standing shoulder to shoulder with the Ceylonese in opposition to the Government's extravagance, and thereby disposing of the fallacy that the Ceylon Legislature was the scene of a perpetual racial tug-of-war.

Public interest in the debate, which foreshadows the financial policy of candidates for Ministerial office under the new Constitution, has been increased by the preparations already under way for the first election in Ceylon on the basis of unlimited adult franchise. Among about 50 candidates already in the field Mr. T. L. Villiers, European urban member, who is contesting the up-country constituency of Bandarawella, is the first European to offer himself.

HOME LIFE OF A YOUNG EAGLE

A CINEMATOGRAPH RECORD

(FROM OUR SWISS CORRESPONDENT)

A photographer has succeeded in taking cinematograph films of a young eagle in his nest on the western flank of the Hahnenstock, in the Linthal. Gamekeepers lowered him to a narrow rock ledge about 30ft. above the nest. The photographer arranged his camera on the ledge, and while the eagles were away he photographed the young one—no bigger than a hen—lying on a bed of fir tree branches and eating the remains of a small chamois.

On another occasion one of the eagles came back, and the photographer expected to be attacked. Higher up the gamekeepers were ready to fire blank cartridges to frighten the bird, but the eagle, after circling above the nest, flew away. When the photographer went down for the third time he noticed that the eagles had brought to the nest two squirrels. The young eagle was not in a mood to be photographed and hid his head under his wing and went to sleep. Small pebbles were thrown into the nest, and the young eagle rose on his weak legs, bristling his feathers, opening his beak and rolling his eyes. An attempt will shortly be made to photograph the young bird in its first efforts to fly.

PROPOSED NEW ALPINE RAILWAY

HOTEL ON THE PIZ BERNINA

(FROM OUR SWISS CORRESPONDENT)

The Government of the Grisons has been asked to grant a concession for the building of a mountain railway to the top of the Piz Bernina (13,299ft.), the highest peak in the Engadine. The request comes from the Bernina Railway Company, which is running the electric line from Saint Moritz (5,830ft.) to Pontresina, the Bernina Pass (7,400ft.), and Poschiavo (3,315ft.) in the Valtelline.

The scheme now submitted to the Cantonal Government provides for the construction of an electric cogwheel railway starting from Morteratsch (6,230ft.), on the Bernina line, up the flank of the Piz Chalchagn to a height of 7,900ft., just above the Boval glacier. From that place a tunnel, 5,600 yards long, passing under the Piz Boval, the Piz Morteratsch, the Bianco Ridge, and the Piz Bianco, would bring up the line to a spot about 100ft. below the summit of Piz Bernina, where a hotel similar to that on the Jungfraujoch would be erected. The line would be altogether 9½ miles long; the journey would take 1hr. 30min.

The Commune of Pontresina has given its approval to the scheme, which is likely to be approved by the Commune of Samaden, and the two Communes would contribute part of the £150,000 needed to complete the line.

ST. JOAN CELEBRATIONS

PROCESSION AT VAUCOULEURS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, AUG. 3

The statue of Notre Dame des Voûtes was to-day carried in solemn procession through the streets of Vaucouleurs, in commemoration of the fifth centenary of the campaign of Joan of Arc.

According to tradition the statue originally stood in the crypt of the Castle of Vaucouleurs, and Saint Joan came every day to pray before it while she was waiting for the Sire de Baudricourt to give her an escort to go to Chinon. The statue is in a lamentable state of preservation, the Infant which lay on the Virgin's knees has disappeared, and the face, which was badly disfigured during the eighteenth century, was only recently restored. To-day it was removed from the parish church and placed in a car drawn by six horses.

The streets had been lavishly decorated and the whole population turned out to honour the Madonna as she passed. The statue was then placed in its original position in the crypt of the castle, and after Vespers had been sung in the presence of the Bishops of Lille and Verdun, a procession of pilgrims filed past, each in turn kneeling in prayer on the stones upon which Saint Joan had knelt 500 years ago.

STORM DAMAGE IN FRANCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, AUG. 3

A violent storm broke over Paris and the surrounding country in the early hours of this morning. Trees, telegraph poles, and chimneys were blown down in many parts of the Department of the Seine, but no persons were killed. The storm caused havoc along the coast of Brittany and the Bay of Biscay.

In the centre of France the vineyards have suffered much damage from hail, and a part of the harvest has been spoilt. Damage by lightning and flood is also reported from Lorraine, Montpellier, and Perpignan.

SPANISH REPUBLICANS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, AUG. 3

Speaking in the Athenaeum Club in Barcelona last night Don Marcelino Domingo, a prominent Republican, proposed that the Republicans should take no part in the forthcoming election. The new Cortes, he said, would only be a copy of the National Assembly which was convoked during the dictatorship. He added that if the party did not accept his suggestion he would respect its decision, as he considered that discipline was essential at the moment. He gave his opinion that the Catalan problem could only be solved by the formation of a federal republic.

ITALIAN TRADE WITH RUSSIA

EXCESS OF IMPORTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, AUG. 4

A cordial reception has been given on all hands to the Italo-Russian Trade Agreement signed on Saturday. The text of the treaty has so far been withheld, but the circumstances which prompted the agreement and which, in particular, occasioned the emphasis laid in the official *communiqué* on the prospective Russian purchases were made clear in some illuminating trading figures published to-day.

It now appears that during the last few years the sale of Italian goods in Russia has been out of all proportion to the purchase by Italy of Russian products. Thus, while in 1929 Italy imported from Russia products to the value of 340,450 lire, she only exported there goods to the value of 70,611 lire, a resulting adverse trade balance of 269,839 lire. Although during 1928 this unfavourable balance was much less—namely, 113,426 lire—during 1927 it was as much as 308,013 lire. These figures are considered very unsatisfactory in view of the trade agreement signed between the two countries six years ago. What are the means now proposed to remedy the situation has not so far been published, but there is a confident anticipation that they will prove effective in practice.

There is a tendency in some quarters to attribute the poor sales of Italian products in Russia to a certain nervousness on the part of the industrialists. This distrust of the Soviet authorities is condemned in an article in to-night's *Lavoro Fascista*, which applauds the Government for stretching out a hand to those persons who are being shown the door in "ultra-Parliamentary France and ultra-democratic America." Italy, it states, is not going to follow a policy contrary to her interests, even if it is advocated under the guise of "humanitarianism" by countries jealous of Russian commercial competition.

DRUG TRAFFIC IN AUSTRIA

LIGHT SENTENCES

(FROM OUR VIENNA CORRESPONDENT)

Sentences of four months' imprisonment (and a fine of £330), of two months (and a fine of £30), of one month, and in two cases of 14 days' imprisonment were passed by Judge Neudeck in Vienna recently on persons described as notorious international smugglers of narcotic drugs who had made Vienna their headquarters.

Dr. Birkenfeld, the Public Prosecutor, who demanded exemplary punishment for the prisoners, declared that Austria had become an Eldorado of parasites who were amassing fortunes at the cost of the health of the inhabitants. The fortunes and lives of hundreds of persons had been wrecked by narcotic poisons. In other countries the trade in drugs was heavily penalized, the confederate of one of the prisoners in the present case, he declared, having elsewhere received a sentence of five years' imprisonment with hard labour. But such a sentence Dr. Birkenfeld thought was inadequate, because these people practised systematic mass murder.

The trial had resulted from private proceedings taken by Nathan Altmann, Heinrich and Artur Aigner, and Jakob Goldberger against Hussein El Neanai, an Egyptian, whom they accused of having fraudulently exchanged a 5½lb. packet of heroin (they called it "Hormon"), which the two Aigners had brought to him for sale, for one containing flour and pounded sugar. The Egyptian's defence was that he had recognized the original packet as one which had been stolen from him.

ALPINE CLIMBING

SEASON DELAYED BY BAD WEATHER

(FROM OUR SWISS CORRESPONDENT)

Heavy snowfalls in April and May and violent storms and rain in June and July delayed the opening of the Alpine climbing season by three weeks. Only a few of the higher peaks—the Matterhorn, Zinal Rothorn, Mischabels, and Piz Roseg—were climbed during the first half of July. Twice during last month snow fell on the mountains down to a level of 6,000ft., so that the lower peaks were as dangerous and difficult as the higher ones.

The 1929 season was handicapped by bad weather during the greater part of August, but it lasted until mid-October. During the year the 108 huts of the Swiss Alpine Club were visited by 64,229 tourists and guides, as against 68,323 in 1928. The largest number of visitors, 3,282, was recorded at the Boval Hut, in the Engadine; the Britannia Hut, above Saas-Fee, came second with 2,276 visitors. The Britannia Hut, built by the British members of the Swiss Alpine Club and presented to the Geneva Section, has been enlarged to accommodate 89 persons instead of 56.

Last year 87 accidents, involving the deaths of 108 persons, were registered in the Swiss, French, Italian, and Austrian Alps. Of this total 47 were Swiss, 21 French, 19 German, 10 Italian, and one British. Forty-seven of the deaths were due to falls on rock, 10 to falls on ice and snow, 12 to avalanches, 11 to falling stones, 13 to storms, five to falls in crevasses, the others to exhaustion and broken ropes. The unusual number of accidents caused by falling stones and falls on rock may be ascribed to the fact that, owing to the lack of snow in winter, the mountains were generally uncovered, and the rocks unsteady. Among last year's victims 13 were climbing alone. In 58 cases the parties were without guides, and 37 accidents can be ascribed to inexperience and imprudence. In 33 cases the accidents were considered to have been unavoidable, and 44 might have been avoided if the tourists had been more experienced and prudent.

NEW YORK VELODROME BURNT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, AUG. 4

The New York Velodrome, a wooden stadium in The Bronx, with a seating capacity of [illegible], caught fire early this morning and was destroyed, after burning furiously for two hours.

The fire started on the parched grass and reached the board track which is used in motor-cycle races and which is soaked in oil. The flames were seen for miles around as they consumed the tracks and then the tiers of seats. The damage is estimated at $100,000 [£20,000].

THE CANADIAN CABINET

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

VANCOUVER, AUG. 4

Mr. H. H. Stevens, who was defeated in the General Election, has gone to Ottawa on the invitation of Mr. Bennett, the Conservative leader. It is expected here that Mr. Bennett will offer him the portfolio of Trade and Commerce, which he held in the last Conservative Government. Mr. M. D. McLean, member-elect for East Kootenay, has offered to resign his seat in favour of Mr. Stevens, and Mr. Stevens has accepted the offer.

In spite of the defeat of Mr. Stevens in Vancouver, Centre, public opinion in British Columbia is strongly in favour of his inclusion in the new Cabinet, as member representing the Province, and it is not doubted that he can win East Kootenay, the old seat of Dr. King, who has been translated to the Senate.

FRENCH DEBT REDUCTION

REPORT ON THE SINKING FUND

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, AUG. 4

The Caisse d'Amortissement, the sinking fund established under M. Poincaré's scheme in 1926 for the reduction of the national debt, has published its third report. The fund has for its resources the product of certain taxes, principally death and succession duties, the revenue from the tobacco monopoly, and any surplus that may be yielded by the Budget. Its object is to redeem the National Defence Bonds and to extinguish other debts where possible by purchase in the open market.

The report shows that all National Defence Bonds for periods of less than two years have now been extinguished. The total of National Defence Bonds, which stood at 48,168,000,000f. in October, 1926, had been reduced to 28,491,000,000f. by December 31, 1929. The rate of interest, originally fixed at 6 per cent., has steadily been reduced and is now only 3 per cent. The revenue of the Caisse for 1929 was 6,081,000,000f., of which 2,727,000,000f. was derived from death duties, 1,097,000,000f. from the tobacco monopoly, 1,500,000,000f. Budget surplus, and the balance from other minor taxes, stamp duties, and profit on the coinage.

During the year the Caisse redeemed National Defence Bonds to the amount of 2,342,000,000f., and purchased for extinction French rentes to the nominal value of 5,619,000,000f., the service of which was 274,000,000f. It is noteworthy that concurrently with this policy of extinguishing rentes by purchase their market value has risen. Thus French Three per Cent. Non-redeemable Rentes, which in 1916 stood at 66.05f., have now risen to 89.

The total debt extinguished during the year is in excess of the total revenue for the year, the difference representing unexpended revenue of the two previous years.

The return of the tobacco monopoly shows that the State manufactories produced 54,444,700 kilogrammes [about 54,000 tons] during the year. Of this quantity 33,203,300 kilogrammes went to the manufacture of Scaferlatis (Caporal, Maryland, &c.) cigarettes, 16,143,800 kilogrammes was used for other kinds of cigarettes, and 2,882,500 kilogrammes for other tobacco and snuff. Cigars absorbed 1,032,200 kilogrammes, cigarillos, 153,000 kilogrammes, and chewing tobacco, 707,000 kilogrammes.

SCHNEIDER TROPHY SEAPLANES

BRITISH EXPERIMENTS

The Air Ministry has just begun a series of experiments at Felixstowe with its high-speed seaplanes, which may yield valuable information before the Schneider Trophy race takes place next year. These tests will last about a year. They will not include any attempt on the speed record, but will be devoted to the collection of scientific data, such as can be satisfactorily obtained at slower speeds with models in the wind tunnel. It is understood that whatever facts are established will later be placed at the disposal of the body or person undertaking the preparation of the British entry for the Schneider Trophy race.

The three most recent types of high-speed seaplanes are being used in these tests. The Gloster-Napier, which took no part in the last race, though it was prepared for it, as well as the Supermarine Rolls-Royce, which won the race and set up the new speed record of 357.7 miles an hour, are both being flown in varying conditions and at different speeds in order to check scientifically the theoretical assumptions underlying their design and construction. The third type is the Supermarine Napier, which in 1928 raised the record at Calshot to 319.57 miles an hour. This machine has been reconditioned at the works of Vickers (Aviation), Limited, at Southampton and delivered to Felixstowe.

A large amount of research information was collected last year during the preparations for the Schneider Trophy race at Calshot. A research officer was attached to the British team for the first time on that occasion, and the beginning then made is now being developed in detail. No important alterations have been made in any of these machines, though some attention has been given to the engines. Modifications in the Rolls Royce R. engines are said to have resulted in raising the horse-power from 1,900 to 2,000. The Napier Lion engines are also reported to have attained higher efficiency.

The possibilities of still higher speeds than those already reached are thought to be small at the present stage of development, and this no doubt accounts in some degree for the unwillingness of the Government to undertake again the costly duty of entering machines for the race. It is clear, however, that last year's machines have been made capable of their highest achievements, and the tests now started will show what may be expected of them and will provide a mass of facts for the guidance of designers in the future.

MOVEMENTS OF SWISS GLACIERS

EFFECT OF SMALL SNOWFALLS

(FROM OUR SWISS CORRESPONDENT)

The report on the movements of Swiss glaciers in 1929 has been published. The yearly measurement of Alpine glaciers was begun in 1881 by Professor F. A. Florel, and continued after 1897 by M. Ernest Muret and Professor Maurice Lugeon. Since 1914 the surveys have been made by Professor P. L. Mercanton.

From October, 1928, to September, 1929, snowfalls in the Alps were under the average, and the heat and drought during the summer months resulted in an abnormal melting of glaciers and snowfields. The limit of permanent snowfields in the Alps has been higher than usual, that is from 60ft. to 300ft. higher than the year before. Several snowfields completely disappeared during the summer; crevasses appeared in the glaciers where none had been noticed for years, and this was not only the consequence of insufficient snowfalls, but also of the persistence of warm and dry weather, which caused the melting of the snows and glaciers to continue until the late autumn, an event not recorded for the past 25 years.

Of the 102 glaciers observed in 1929 79 were retreating, as against 77 the year before, 12 were stationary, compared with five in 1928, and 11 were advancing. Among the few glaciers which showed progression, the Lower Grindelwald glacier advanced by 21ft., the Lenta glacier by 45ft., the Kehlefirn glacier by 51ft., and the Damma glacier by 75ft. Among those which showed retrogression, the Gorner glacier retreated by 7ft., the Rhone glacier by 15ft., the Aletsch, Arolla, and Morteratsch glaciers by 33ft., the Fee glacier by 57ft., the Findelen glacier by 72ft., the Scex Rouge glacier by 81ft., the Grand Désert glacier by 84ft., and the Tiatscha glacier by 180ft. The movement of retreat which began eight years ago is continuing and tending to become general, and the comparatively small snowfalls of 1930 will accelerate that movement during the present year, unless they be offset by the late melting of the snows and the cold weather of July.

CRIME IN AUSTRIA

(FROM OUR VIENNA CORRESPONDENT)

At a time when legislators in Germany and elsewhere are discussing the question of the abolition of capital punishment, the crime figures in Austria, where immediately after the War the Socialists abolished the death penalty, deserve attention.

The Vienna police report for 1929 shows that in three years the number of premeditated murders were:—1927, 65; 1928, 97; 1929, 111. The total in 1913 in the territory which now constitutes the Austrian Republic was 21. The leniency of post-War Austrian juries has meant that not only have the murderers escaped the gallows, but in some cases they have received sentences of less than five years' imprisonment.

SOUTH CHINA WAR

KWANGSI FORCES RETREAT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HONG-KONG, AUG. 4

After a lull of some weeks, fighting has been resumed in Kwangsi. With their Ironside allies, the Kwangsi forces have been holding Kweilin, Liuchow, and Nanning against the Cantonese in the east and against a Yunnanese force under General Lung Wan in the south at Lungchow and Poshek.

Canton claims to have captured Kweilin, where serious fires are reported

to have occurred. The Kwangsi forces have retreated northwards from Kweilin towards Yungchow, in Hunan, and it is reported that they have been asked by Peking to take full advantage of the opportunities afforded by the "Red" uprising.

The China Inland Mission has received a telegram stating that Miss Gertrude Rugg is safe at Siangtan, about a day's journey from Changsha.

THE RUMANO-YUGOSLAV CARTEL

SYSTEM OF OPERATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELGRADE, AUG. 4

On his return from Bucharest, M. Frangesh, Minister without portfolio, who was a member of the Yugoslav delegation at the recent Conference there, explained to the Press the economic arrangements which were adopted in principle by the Conference.

The cartel, he said, between Yugoslavia and Rumania will extend only to agricultural produce exported by both countries—for instance, wheat, maize, cattle, pigs, and so on—while the produce in which either has a State monopoly or any other interest will remain outside the arrangement. The cooperation is to be effected as follows: In Belgrade and in Bucharest a "Union for Agrarian Cooperatives" will be set up, to be the central organ for gathering surplus produce for export. The two centres will be in close touch so as to avoid competition and establish equality of prices.

This agreement is to be enlarged as soon as possible by an agreement with Czechoslovakia so as to have a definite amount sold from both Yugoslavia and Rumania to the Czechs. After this other countries will be able to make similar agreements between themselves or even with the individual members of the Little Entente, as all imported goods or agricultural produce will not be covered by the States of the Little Entente. It must be understood, however, that the prices fixed with the Little Entente States will govern the agreements with other States.

M. Frangesh tried to allay the apprehensions which have been aroused in certain Yugoslav quarters as to the effect of this arrangement on domestic industry. He said that the Yugoslav Government considered as main home industries timber and mining, both of which would be safeguarded in any arrangement to be made. Smaller and artificially fostered industries would, however, have to be sacrificed for the exchange of agricultural produce with Czechoslovakia and other countries.

EUROPEAN AIR CONTEST

FUEL CONSUMPTION TESTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, AUG. 4

In yesterday's fuel consumption tests in the international light aeroplane contest Captain Broad came near the maximum with 27 out of 30 points. His nearest German competitors, Herren Morzik and Poss, however, did better still, each scoring full marks. The loss of these three points may make it difficult for Captain Broad to retain first place, in view of the points he must drop for wheel-brakes and so on. It was a victory of tactics for the Germans, who seem to have judged their most economical speed more correctly.

Miss Spooner is putting up a good performance, and would be a possible winner if it were not for the unfortunate wheel-brakes. The speed needed to gain full marks was 108 m.p.h., and as her machine is only capable at the maximum of about 110 m.p.h. it was a remarkable tribute to her piloting and navigation that, in spite of contrary winds and weather, she maintained an average of 103 m.p.h. and only dropped 10 of the 195 marks given for speed. She received full points for regularity, and since then has not dropped a mark in any test for which she was eligible. She again gained full points for fuel consumption yesterday. As a result she has advanced from ninth place, at the finish of the European circuit, to fifth, and now to fourth with Herr Notz. She is only four points behind the leading German.

The following are the first 12 scores to date:—Captain Broad (Gipsy Moth), 319; Herr Morzik (B.F.W.), 318; Herr Poss (Klemm), 317; Miss Spooner (Gipsy Moth), 314; Herr Notz (Klemm), 314; Herr von Massenbach (B.F.W.), 307; Herr Polte (B.F.W.), 306; Herr Dinort (Klemm), 304; Herr Krüger (B.F.W.), 303; Mr. Carberry (Mono Special), 303; Herr von Köppen (B.F.W.), 300; Mr. Thorn (Avro-Avian), 282.

POPULATION OF SIAM

DETAILS OF LAST CENSUS

(FROM OUR BANGKOK CORRESPONDENT)

A detailed analysis of the figures of the census taken in Siam in July last year has now been published. The population was given as 11,506,207, a figure which is believed to be slightly less than the actual population. The increase in the 10 years since the previous census was 2,298,852, or 24.96 per cent.

Europeans and Americans together numbered 1,920—1,241 males and 679 females—an increase of 86 males and 21 females. The increase was mainly in the mining districts of the Peninsula. In Bangkok there was a decrease of 95, but 1,354 out of the total of 1,920 live in the capital.

Siam is sometimes represented as being overrun with Chinese. The past 10 years show an increase of over 71 per cent. in their number, but the total is given as only 445,274 (313,764 males and 131,510 females), or less than 4 per cent. of the entire population; and over 54 per cent. of them are to be found in the metropolitan district. These figures apply only to immigrants, the children of Chinese parents born in Siam being counted as Siamese.

During the past 10 years 1,734 new Buddhist temples have been built. The number of professing Christians is now 49,462, an increase of 36,732 in the 10 years.

Lieutenant-Colonel Aloysius Beldy has been appointed Military Attaché to the Royal Hungarian Legation in WASHINGTON. He will hold this post in addition to his present post of Military Attaché to the Legation in London. —*Reuter.*

Telegrams in Brief

A commercial aeroplane service has been opened between RIO DE JANEIRO and La Paz, Bolivia.

The Hotel Bristol in LISBON, headquarters of the revolutionaries in February, 1926, was partly destroyed by fire on Sunday night.

Prince and Princess Takamatsu of Japan arrived yesterday at THE HAGUE from Brussels for a 12 days' visit to Holland.—*Reuter.*

Two children were killed and over 20 injured when fire broke out on Sunday in a room temporarily used as a cinema in Tatuape, SÃO PAULO.

Wing-Commander Kingsford Smith, the Australian airman, yesterday underwent an operation at Middleburg, HOLLAND, for appendicitis.—*Exchange.*

Dr. Prestes, President-elect of Brazil, was enthusiastically received when he landed yesterday at RIO DE JANEIRO on his return from his visits to the United States and Europe.

A meeting held in RIO DE JANEIRO on Saturday to commemorate the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti was broken up by the police, who made 16 arrests. Seditious pamphlets and red banners were seized.

Damage estimated at $1,000,000 [£200,000] was caused yesterday by a fire at Fort William, ONTARIO, which destroyed the Canadian National Railway sheds and goods cars laden with binder-twine and news print. —*Reuter.*

The Prince of Wales, who is staying at LE TOUQUET, failed to qualify yesterday in the opening round of the Lewis Gun School Cup competition. His partner was Mr. Stanley Bunyan, starter of the Golf Club, who won the Lewis Cup three years in succession.

There was a large influx of British visitors into BELGIUM for the Bank Holiday. On Saturday 9,500 tourists travelled to Belgium by the Dover-Ostend boats. The Prince Leopold beat the speed record for the crossing by reaching Ostend from Dover in 2 hours 42 minutes.

In honour of Lady Bledisloe, wife of the Governor-General, who is a Welsh woman, the Welsh community in New Zealand has telegraphed to the Eisteddfod an offer to present a Bardic Chair made of New Zealand wood, together with £25 for the best ode submitted at the 1935 Eisteddfod.—*Reuter.*

Some disturbance was caused outside the church in FERNAMBUCO when friends of João Pessoa, the President of the State of Parahyba, who was assassinated on July 26, attempted to address the crowd after a Mass had been said for the repose of Pessoa's soul. An officer of the Federal infantry succeeded in persuading the crowd to retire quietly.

NEW ZEALAND AND EMPIRE TRADE

VALUE OF BRITISH MARKET

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, AUG. 4

Mr. Forbes, the Prime Minister, dealt with the prospects of his attending the Imperial Conference at a banquet in his honour, which was held during the week-end.

The Conference, he said, came at a most inconvenient time, when Parliament was in the middle of the business of the Session, but he was hopeful that he would be able to get there. It would depend on Parliament, but there was a general desire that New Zealand should be represented. One important question which would be discussed at the Conference would be trade within the Empire, to which they would have to devote more attention as years went on. All the markets outside Great Britain were being closed to the Dominion by high tariff walls, and their duty was to put as much trade as possible in the hands of Great Britain. "There is no question," Mr. Forbes added, "about the policy of doing our best for Great Britain, as we can hardly estimate the disastrous effect if that market were closed to us. If we assist her business will be returned to us."

Other Foreign News on following page

New and Better

WILLS'S

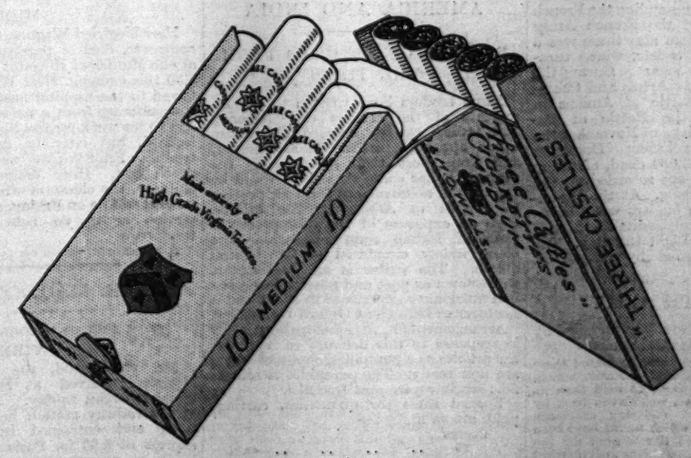
THREE CASTLES

MEDIUM

CIGARETTES

in the IMPROVED

Wallet



10 for 6D 20 for 1/-

T.T.194

Issued by The Imperial Tobacco Company (of Great Britain and Ireland), Limited.

THE MISSING IN FRANCE

FOUR MEMORIALS UNVEILED

52,000 NAMES

FROM LOOS TO CAMBRAI

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

ARRAS, Aug. 4

The four memorials to the missing at the Loos, Vis-en-Artois, Pozières, and Louverval Cemeteries were unveiled simultaneously this morning. In all, the names of 52,271 British dead whose graves are unknown appear on these monuments.

Though the day began badly with pouring rain, the weather improved during the morning, and the unveilings were carried out in a gale of wind which blew the flags out bravely and drove great white clouds before it in a blue sky. The ceremony was the same at all the memorials. It began with a brief invocation by the Chaplain; then came the hymn "O God, our help in ages past," the Lord's Prayer, and a special prayer for the missing. After the official address the memorial was unveiled and a representative of the French

Government spoke. Then the memorial was dedicated, Latin prayers were said by a French priest, and the Last Post and Reveille were sounded by buglers. The service closed with a blessing and the singing of the French and British anthems.

Before unveiling the Loos memorial, the British delegation went to the Town Hall, which was rebuilt and reopened last year. Here they were welcomed by the Mayor and municipal council of Loos, and General Sir Nevil Macready laid a wreath on the village war memorial. Below the names of the men of Loos who were killed in the War this memorial has a bronze plaque which shows in relief the twin pit towers of Loos and the head of a Highlander. Dud Corner Cemetery is on the ridge north of Loos; it overlooks Loos itself and the low ground between Loos and Notre Dame de Lorette. A Union Jack and the French Tricolor side by side streamed and snapped in the wind over the cemetery. At the entrance a guard of honour of 25 cadets stood to arms, the scarlet tunics of two Scottish cadets making a splash of colour amid the khaki of the English.

THE FIRST 100,000

After the hymn and prayers Mr. Rudyard Kipling, on behalf of the Imperial War Graves Commission, as representing all the peoples and Governments of the Empire, asked Sir Nevil Macready to unveil the memorial.

Sir Nevil Macready said they had met especially to honour those whose actual resting-places were unknown. It was to comfort the thoughts of all those who knew not the spot where their dear one lay that the memorial had been erected—to enable them to say, in the words of Lord Plumer, "He is not missing, he is here." Most of the men commemorated by that memorial belonged to "the First Hundred Thousand" who had volunteered to fight at the first call.

The Sub-Prefect of Béthune spoke on behalf of the French Government, and the Very Rev. Sir George Adam Smith, Principal of Aberdeen University, dedicated the memorial. The Last Post and Reveille were sounded by two buglers of the Irish Guards, as a compliment to Mr. Kipling, who wrote the history of the regiment and whose missing son belonged to it. The Loos memorial, which records the names of 20,712 missing, was designed by Sir Herbert Baker.

At Vis-en-Artois the memorial was unveiled by General Sir Walter Braithwaite, and Mr. Shaw, the Secretary of State for War, spoke on behalf of his Majesty's Government.

He said that there on the soil of France, watered by the blood of the sons of both countries, it was fitting to remember the sacrifices they had made and to determine that their sacrifices should not be in vain. Among the fathers and mothers the names of whose sons were recorded on those imperishable tablets were Sir Walter and Lady Braithwaite. It was fitting that Sir Walter should unveil that monument, which to him and his wife must be a source of pride as well as of pain.

General Oudry, commanding the French I Corps, represented the French Army at Vis-en-Artois. Here also there was a guard of honour of cadets, whose turnout was particularly smart. During the advance to victory in Artois and Champagne, from the Battle of Amiens in August, 1918, to the Battle of the Sambre in the first days of November the British Army (excluding Dominion troops) lost about 32,000 dead, of whom the names of 9,903 are recorded on the memorial to the missing. At the Vis-en-Artois memorial the buglers were drawn from Sir Walter Braithwaite's old regiment, The Somerset Light Infantry. The memorial was designed by Mr. J. R. Truelove.

THE FIFTH ARMY

The Pozières memorial was unveiled by General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien.

He said the casualties commemorated there were all from the Fifth British Army, which, with a more extended front to hold than its numbers were capable of, was driven back by overwhelming numbers, suffering enormous casualties, with results which might have been far more disastrous had it not been for the unquenchable spirit of the troops and the skill and coolness of the General commanding the Fifth Army, Sir Hubert Gough.

The Prefect of the Somme spoke for the French Government and laid a wreath on the memorial. Colonel Lord Leigh, Lord Lieutenant of Warwickshire, laid a special wreath on the panel of the Warwickshire Regiment. Buglers of Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien's regiment, The Sherwood Foresters, sounded the Last Post and Reveille. The memorial records the names of the 14,690 who disappeared in the retreat of the Fifth Army during the period of crisis in March and April, 1918. British casualties in that fighting were over 180,000. The Pozières memorial was designed by Mr. W. H. Cowlishaw.

The Louverval memorial is on a hillside by the Bapaume-Cambrai road, 10 miles from Cambrai. The memorial stands above the British cemetery, to which flights of steps lead down. It consists of a semi-circular colonnade, in front of a panelled wall. It commemorates the 7,047 missing in the battle of Cambrai of November, 1917, when the British tank attack burst through the Hindenburg line, but lacked reserves to exploit its success. The memorial was unveiled by Lieutenant-General Sir Louis Vaughan, representing General Lord Byng of Vimy, who could not be present. The ceremony was purposely made "civilian," and Sir Louis Vaughan did not wear uniform. The buglers here were two of the ex-soldier cemetery keepers of the Imperial War Graves Commission. The memorial was designed by Mr. Carlton Bradshaw.

There now remain only three more memorials to the missing of the British Army to be unveiled in France. One, at "Plug-Street," is nearly finished and will be unveiled in the autumn. The other two—the great memorial at Thiepval and the Faubourg d'Amiens memorial near Arras—will be ready in 1932. It has sometimes been suggested that memorials to the missing are too numerous and that it would have been better to put all the names on a single monument. The Imperial War Graves Commission has preferred to build local memorials in various cemeteries because they enable relatives to identify the surroundings in which their men were lost, even if they cannot find their graves, and so make for closer contact with them. The method of combining memorials with cemeteries is at the same time the least costly and the most consoling.

HIGH COMMISSIONER OF CANADA

MR. MASSEY AND THE LONDON POST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, Aug. 4

The Ottawa *Citizen* and other Liberal newspapers have been carrying on a vigorous campaign for the retention of Mr. Vincent Massey as Canadian High Commissioner in London, arguing that it is eminently desirable for Canada to follow the British tradition and keep her diplomatic posts immune from the vicissitudes of political warfare. To this the Conservatives retort that the Liberal zeal for a non-partisan diplomatic service is somewhat belated, and that the King Ministry appointed two defeated Ministers to the Legations in Washington and Tokyo.

It is also contended that since the High Commissionership is still a political, and not a diplomatic, post, its peculiar duties demand that its occupant should be in complete political sympathy with the Government which he represents, and that Mr. Massey cannot claim this qualification. If Mr. Massey, whose other qualifications for the High Commissionership are admitted by many Conservatives, had assumed his duties, it would have been difficult for the Conservatives not to keep him, but it is being pointed out that there is a difference in the position of a man who is established in an office and has familiarized himself with all its business and that of one who has not yet taken over his duties. Mr. Massey is not known to have submitted his resignation to Mr. Bennett, and the latter will presumably defer action until he is able to consult the Cabinet which he is in process of forming.

* In a message published in *The Times* of August 2 our Washington Correspondent stated, on what he regarded as entirely trustworthy authority, that shortly before the Canadian General Election Mr. Mackenzie King had taken the steps necessary for the completion of the appointment of Mr. Vincent Massey, Canadian Minister to the United States, as Canadian High Commissioner in London.

FRENCH TEXTILE STRIKES

30,000 MEN IDLE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Aug. 4

The orders for a general strike in the textile industry, issued late last night by the unions adhering to the Confédération Générale du Travail, have been disobeyed by the independent unions. The total number of strikers has nevertheless risen from 16,000 on Saturday to over 30,000 to-day.

It will not be possible accurately to estimate the gravity of the situation until to-morrow, as 25 factories at Tourcoing are observing an annual holiday to-day. In the remaining 175 factories in that town, 6,000 out of the 29,000 workmen employed are on strike. At Roubaix, 56 out of 210 factories have been forced to close down; 36 are working with reduced staffs, and 28 are unaffected. The number of strikers there is given as 16,000, out of 46,000 employees.

At Halluin over 50 per cent. of the workmen have struck, while at Lille the situation remains unchanged. There is no resumption of negotiations between the representatives of the metal workers' unions and the employers, and the strike in the building trade is not reported to have spread.

AMERICA AND INDIA

REPRINT OF ARTICLES FROM "THE TIMES"

Many readers have written to ask for reprints of the articles on "America and India," by Dr. Edward Thompson, which appeared in *The Times* recently, and from more than one quarter the suggestion has come that they would be welcome in a convenient form for posting to friends in America. The articles were an exposure of the misrepresentations of Indian conditions which are being widely circulated in the United States. The writer is an Englishman, well known as poet and novelist, who has had missionary experience in India and is Lecturer in Bengali at Oxford University.

Arrangements have therefore been made in response to this demand to republish the articles as a pamphlet, copies of which are now ready. The pamphlet is sold at 2d.: single copies post free 2½d.

Special rates for quantities, carriage paid, are as under:—

Copies	
25	4s.
50	8s.
100	15s.
250	£1 15s.
500	£3 5s.
1,000	£6

Copies may be ordered from The Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, E.C.4, or from any bookstall or newsagent. Copies may also be obtained from the New York office of *The Times*, 280, Broadway, New York City.

SOVIET CURRENCY TROUBLES

COIN HOARDERS ARRESTED

PANIC OF PEASANTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Aug. 4

The money difficulties of the Soviet Government have rapidly increased since Briukhanoff, Commissar of Finance, published an assurance 10 days ago that the rumours about inflation were unfounded. The authorities in Moscow have now informed the public that "inflation mongers" will be treated as counter-revolutionaries, and that the Ogpu [Cheka] will ruthlessly unearth these enemies, who are trying to thwart the plans for a new internal loan and create a financial collapse.

The Ogpu followed up this threat by announcing the arrest in Moscow of two more "considerable groups" of inflation speculators for hoarding coins, and other groups at Saratoff, Krasnodar, and Voronezh. The groups consist of two classes of offenders—private traders who refuse to accept notes or fix double price unless they are paid in cash; and cashiers in Soviet establishments who keep and hoard for personal uses the coins received from clients, and pay notes of an equivalent value into the banks.

The Soviet Press says that panic and doubt about the stability of the currency are being sown among the masses, and that even otherwise loyal citizens aggravate the crisis by hoarding coins. Travellers from Russia state that this panic and doubt have taken firm hold of the peasantry in the Central Provinces, and that it is daily becoming more difficult to purchase anything except for hard cash.

SOVIET "DUMPING"

COAL FOR CANADA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 4

According to information obtained from a trustworthy source, from December 1, 1929, until August 1 last, Soviet Russia exported approximately 975,000 tons of grain from Black Sea ports, of which 780,000 tons, mainly barley, were destined for Great Britain.

It is also stated that about 15,000 tons of Russian coal, almost all anthracite, are being loaded weekly at Russian Black Sea ports for Canada. On the average 30 ships, flying flags of many nationalities and loaded with Russian produce, pass through Constantinople weekly. They come from Batum, Sevastopol, Novorossisk, and Poti, and those carrying coal from Mariupol.

Russian exports from Black Sea ports are increasing greatly every year. In 1928 they totalled 3,800,000 tons; in 1929 6,000,000 tons, and in 1930 it is expected they will be greater still. In 1929 petroleum products accounted for 3,600,000 tons, coal for nearly 1,000,000 tons, and manganese for 970,000 tons. It is only during the past eight months that grain has been exported in such large quantities. It is known that Russian grain and coal are being sold at extremely low prices, and the prospects of Turkey, Bulgaria, and Rumania being able to compete with Russian products are almost negligible. Those who benefit by this huge dumping campaign are the Soviet Government and foreign shippers. All reports from the Ukraine and the Caucasus indicate that the population there is half starving.

U.S. AGITATION AGAINST SOVIET IMPORTS

CONCERN IN MOSCOW

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Aug. 4

The agitation in the United States for embargoes on Soviet products is causing concern in Moscow, whence it is reported that the Politbureau has sent its agents instructions to use every available means to change the present anti-Soviet current. The Soviet Press publishes many telegrams, ostensibly from the United States, endeavouring to discredit the unfavourable evidence given. *Ekonomicheskaya Zhizn* says that the agitation is in continuance of the anti-Soviet crusade which began in England, and that it is succeeding because the United States has been frightened by the Five-Year-Plan. The messages in the Soviet Press do not explain the reason for the embargo, and apparently avoid such expressions as "forced labour" and "slavery."

Many articles say that the present policy means disaster for the United States, but it will not seriously affect the U.S.S.R., which can easily divert Soviet-American trade to England and Germany.

** An American embargo on Soviet pulpwood—based on the clause in the Tariff Act which forbids the importation of goods produced by convict labour—enforced on July 28, was revoked on Saturday last. In the interval various business interests in the United States have been agitating for and against embargoes on other Soviet products.

DEATH OF SIEGFRIED WAGNER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MUNICH, Aug. 4

Herr Siegfried Wagner, son of the great composer, died of paralysis of the heart at the Municipal Hospital at Bayreuth at 5.30 this evening. Herr Wagner was conveyed to the hospital nearly three weeks ago suffering from a nervous breakdown due to his work for the Bayreuth Wagner festival, but later he developed heart trouble. Frau Wagner was present at his death bed. Herr Wagner leaves four children, the eldest of whom is 16. The funeral will be on Friday, and a memorial service is to be held at Bayreuth to-morrow.

A memoir appears on p. 12.

MR. MACDONALD

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, Aug. 4

Mr. MacDonald, the British Prime Minister, arrived at Innsbruck from Oberammergau to-day. After luncheon in the railway station he inspected the town and entrained in the Arlberg express at 6.30 for Paris and London.

HOME SECRETARY'S VISIT TO GLAMIS

Mr. J. R. Clynes, the Home Secretary, left Euston Station last night by the 11.5 train for Dundee, where he will catch a connexion for Glamis this morning.

THE COST OF GANDHISM

PROVINCE'S LOSS OF REVENUE

GOVERNMENT FEARS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Aug. 4

The financial result of the spread of civil disobedience in the Central Provinces is described in an official statement issued by the Government of that Province.

It says the revenue during the current financial year is likely to fall short of the Budget estimate by 46 lakhs [£345,000], of which 30 lakhs [£225,000], representing the estimated fall in the Excise revenue, is directly attributed to civil disobedience, while the anticipated loss of the remaining 16 lakhs [£120,000], under stamps, registration, and other heads, is mainly due to the general fall in prices, which is partly due to civil disobedience and partly to forces affecting prices all over the world. This unforeseen loss of revenue, which has been accompanied by increased expenditure on police and gaols, occurs at a time when the finances of the Central Provinces have already suffered from the effects of a series of crop failures.

The Central Provinces Government has, therefore, ordered immediate and drastic reduction of expenditure, mainly on roads and buildings, but many other Departments are being retrenched. The *communiqué* concludes:—"It appears probable that for some time to come the Government will be unable to finance any large schemes of any kind at all. Should the civil disobedience movement continue much longer, the financial deterioration will be even more pronounced."

The hearing of the case against Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Vallabhai Patel, and others, who are charged with being members of an unlawful assembly, was continued for the greater part of to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who has reserved judgment until next Monday, owing to the number of intricate legal questions raised. These questions largely turned on whether the order to disperse was legal and on the circumstance that the procession was stopped before arriving at the prohibited road.

Pandit Malaviya persisted in asking that Sir Ernest Hotson, the Home Member of the Bombay Government, should be called as a witness, but this request, which was opposed by Mr. Patel and other defendants, was refused by the Magistrate. The Commissioner of Police was examined at length by Pandit Malaviya, who stated that he regretted that the police had not used force against the leaders, whereupon the Magistrate pulled up the Pandit, remarking: "We do not want stunts in this Court." Pandit Malaviya gave a graphic description of the whole incident leading up to the scene after the all-night vigil, when the Commissioner arrived and ordered the removal of the people squatting in the street. The Pandit said that anyone showing such callousness did not deserve to be a public servant. "As I sat there all night," he said, "I thanked God and Gandhi that it was only his guidance that kept the people from losing their temper."

The Police Prosecutor, addressing the Court, argued that both the letter asking the crowd to disperse and the verbal order given by the Commissioner were legal. Even assuming that the procession was stopped on Cruickshank-road and not on Hornby-road, which was the prohibited road, the police were justified in so doing in order to prevent a cognizable offence.

THE MAHARAJAH OF PATIALA

ALLEGATIONS NOT SUBSTANTIATED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, Aug. 4

The Political Department to-day issued a brief *communiqué* on the inquiry into the recent allegations against the Maharajah of Patiala.

It states that Mr. J. A. O. Fitzpatrick, Agent to the Governor-General in the Punjab States, who was directed to investigate the charges, has submitted his report, and that the Government of India is satisfied that the charges against his Highness have not been substantiated and were made in pursuance of a conspiracy intended to vilify him before the public and the Government of India.

** The investigation was made at the request of the Maharajah of Patiala himself, who wrote to the Viceroy on May 5 last drawing attention to the persistent agitation against him in a certain section of the Indian Press, an agitation which he would have continued to ignore but for the publication of a pamphlet called "Indictment of Patiala" over the signature of certain persons, who, the Maharajah said, met as a committee and conducted a wholly *ex parte* inquiry. According to a Reuter telegram from Simla, the *communiqué* issued by the Political Department states that since the authors of the publication in question refused to appear with their witnesses at the inquiry it was not possible to subject their statements to the test of cross-examination.

COMMUNAL RIOT IN UNITED PROVINCES

NAINI TAL, Aug. 4.—Five persons were killed and 16 wounded at Ballia (United Provinces) to-day as the outcome of a communal disturbance. The trouble arose out of the action of a Hindu procession, 15,000 strong, in insisting on passing a mosque in defiance of the magistrate's order. A crowd of several hundred angry Moslems armed with *lathis* gathered near the mosque to oppose the advance of the procession. The position grew extremely ugly, and the police were compelled to fire. By 9 p.m. the situation was well in hand.—*Reuter.*

"NATIONAL UNION" IN PORTUGAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LISBON, Aug. 4

Monarchists have announced that they will loyally support the programme of and cooperate with the new National Union organization of supporters of the present régime, while reserving the question of the régime. They agree with the separation of Church and State.

"THE TIMES"

While on holiday, and when staying in remote districts beyond the reach of newsagents, readers of *The Times* are reminded that the Publisher will be pleased to post *The Times* to any address in the British Isles at the rate of 1s. 9d. per week post free. Orders should be sent to:—The Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

BANK HOLIDAY

SUNSHINE AND RAIN IN LONDON

POPULAR DAY AT THE MUSEUMS

The secondary depressions responsible for the "cool, changeable, and showery" conditions yesterday deprived Bank Holiday of much of its traditional pleasure to Londoners. The heavy rains that fell in the early hours, and the frowning skies that greeted holiday-makers on rising, had little influence in discouraging long-distance travellers, but they deterred large numbers of day excursionists from venturing far from home. There were many bright intervals, but the frequent changes from sunshine to showers suggested April rather than August.

Railway traffic officials at the chief London railway stations had made provision for carrying away the normal crowds that besiege their platforms on Bank Holiday, but in view of the unpropitious weather they were quite prepared to withdraw a number of the additional trains. They were agreeably surprised to find this course unnecessary. They explained that the majority of the travellers were period excursionists who were apparently going on their annual leave and would not be deterred by a shower or two, however heavy. The departures for the West, the North, and for Ireland were quite as heavy as on the normal August Bank Holiday.

To the day excursionist, however, fine weather is all-important; without it the venture is not worth while. Consequently short-distance day excursionists were fewer than usual, both by train and road, and private motorists on the main roads leading out of London were not numerous. Motor-coaches lined up along the Victoria Embankment, in Lupus-street, Cartwright-gardens, and in Clapham-road, but the competition to board them was by no means keen. Passengers who travelled in the coaches were mainly those who had booked their seats in advance or trippers of the hardier type who care little about the weather. On inquiry of one of the largest firms of motor-coach proprietors it was stated that the coaches required yesterday morning to carry their passengers out of London was about one-third of the number that would be necessary to bring back all their week-end excursionists who were due to return to London last night.

STAY-AT-HOME HOLIDAY

Traffic by the District, Metropolitan, and Underground Railways and by the tramcars and motor-omnibuses was exceptionally light; in the words of one authority, from the standpoint of traffic, it was "a dead and alive Bank Holiday"—a description that might be applied to much more than traffic. Restricted services were run by the Underground and motor-omnibus companies, and the additional drivers and conductors who stood by in the morning in anticipation of the usual Bank Holiday pressure were not required.

Visitors to up-river resorts were comparatively few, and even Hampstead Heath was a poor magnet. To many thousands it was a stay-at-home Bank Holiday. During the morning, while the skies were overcast, the streets of the City and the West End were almost deserted, and the parks were nearly as peaceful as rural meadows. In the afternoon, with the advent of bright weather, crowds came out into the streets again. They lined up for cinemas and theatres, and they crowded into the museums, the National Gallery, the National Portrait Gallery, the Tower, the Royal Academy, Madame Tussaud's, and other places of interest. The Abbey, St. Paul's, and Westminster Cathedral were also crowded at times. As the sunshine increased the parks, too, attracted some thousands of strollers.

There were record attendances at some of the indoor places of interest in London. The following figures show where scores of thousands spent part of the day indoors and in the open:—

—	This year	Last year
Tower of London	7,236	7,515
British Museum	12,526	6,041
British Museum (Natural History)	8,267	5,710
Imperial War Museum	over 5,000	3,987
Victoria and Albert Museum	10,004	7,321
Science Museum	15,512	10,627
Bethnal Green Museum	2,483	1,386
Zoological Gardens	—	55,150
Crystal Palace	Nearly 60,000	70,000
Madame Tussaud's	25,000	20,000
National Gallery	—	7,516
National Portrait Gallery	3,867	3,158
Hampton Court	8,707	18,023
Tate Gallery	3,170	—

Nearly 60,000 persons visited the Crystal Palace. Much interest was taken in a model of the "E.P." Ranch, the Canadian home of the Prince of Wales. This model, which was placed near the main entrance, measures approximately 100ft. by 50ft., and represents about 75 acres on that portion of the ranch which includes the homestead. In the background are shown the peaks of the Canadian Rocky Mountains. Variety and other entertainments were provided in the building, and in the evening there was a military concert by massed bands. In the grounds there were dirt-track racing, a boxing tournament, daylight fireworks, and dancing.

NAVY WEEK

Over 20,000 persons were admitted to Portsmouth Dockyard yesterday, when Navy Week opened. Among the visitors were Prince George and Lord and Lady Louis Mountbatten and the members of their house party at Adsdean, near Chichester. Three women who visited the dockyard together had between them 17 sons serving in the Navy. More holiday-makers visited Southsea yesterday than on any previous August Bank Holiday, and many who had neglected to book rooms had to spend the night on the beach or in any shelter they could find. As it rained heavily many of those who slept out of doors got wet through. Several parties of motorists spent the night in their cars.

The Navy Week visitors at Plymouth numbered 11,566 (compared with 9,643 last year), and at Chatham, 16,400.

Hundreds of visitors who slept on the beach at Southend on Sunday night were caught in a heavy thunderstorm, which broke over the town shortly after midnight. They were unable to get shelter, and many, drenched to the skin, stood huddled together in shop doorways for hours. A number of them left for their homes by early trains yesterday morning.

About 10,000 holiday-makers visited Windsor Castle and most of them went over the State apartments and the Queen's dolls' house. Large numbers of excursionists visited Eton College, Windsor Great Park, Virginia Water, Burnham Beeches, and Stoke Poges.

EXCURSION TRAINS IN COLLISION

A Blackpool excursion train travelling at about seven miles an hour ran into a Blackpool police excursion train shortly before midnight about half a mile south of Preston Station. Eleven persons were taken to the infirmary and detained and about 50 others were treated for minor injuries at Preston Station. The trains were not badly damaged and were able to proceed after a short delay.

HEAVY RAIN

COOLER WEATHER EXPECTED

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

Exceptionally heavy falls of rain occurred in the South-East of England and locally farther north yesterday. At Ramsgate an inch and a half was measured, which almost exactly equalled the measurement of Brighton on Sunday. Folkestone and Dover had only a little less. Although farther north heavy rain was not so general, an inch and six-tenths was reported at Blackpool.

The wet weather was caused by an intense secondary depression, the existence of which was indicated on Sunday evening by southerly winds and a falling barometer in the west of France. It was fortunately a fast-moving disturbance with a speed sufficient to take it from a position to the west or south-west of Ushant nearly to Denmark in 24 hours; consequently the weather in the South-East of England soon improved, continuous rain giving way to showers with long intervals of brilliant sunshine, with a very clear atmosphere.

The best records of sunshine in England were obtained in the south-west, especially in Devon and Cornwall, where over 10 hours were recorded locally up to 6 p.m. Farther north the depression that had passed up the west coast of Ireland to Western Scotland during Saturday and Sunday still made itself felt in spite of its having become comparatively shallow. The average amount of sunshine in the north was small, and rain fell in many parts of Scotland as well as Northern England.

A new secondary depression is indicated to the west of Ireland and is expected to pass across the British Isles before long. Changeable, showery, and rather cool weather will continue, and there may be some thunder to-day.

NEW HEAT WAVE IN U.S.

MIDDLE WESTERN FARMERS' ANXIETY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Aug. 4

The Middle West suffered from a new heat wave yesterday and to-day, with temperatures above 100deg. in many districts. St. Louis reported 103deg. yesterday, and Topeka, Kansas, 110deg.

The continuance of intense heat and the lack of rain this month, after a July which, according to the Washington Weather Bureau, was the hottest month ever recorded in this country, is causing anxiety to farmers. Mr. Louis J. Taber, head of the National Grange Farmers' Organization, visited the White House to-day and urged the Administration to adopt measures of relief. The situation in farming districts east of the Mississippi would, he said, become very serious unless rain fell within 10 days. In Michigan, where the normal July rainfall is 3.32in., only half an inch of rain fell in July of this year.

The temperature in New York was 91deg. yesterday afternoon.

THE SIND FLOODS

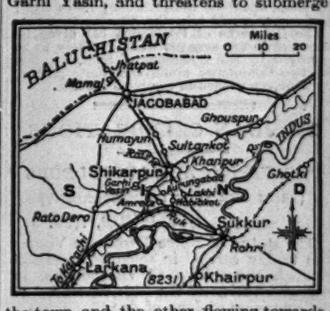
200 SQUARE MILES UNDER WATER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, Aug. 4

Official reports about the floods in Upper Sind received at Karachi to-day state that the railway between Habibkot and Ruk is in grave danger, as a torrent of water threatens to wash away a large section of the line.

The flood now covers an area of 200 square miles. The main current is divided into two sections: one is rushing towards Garhi Yasin, and threatens to submerge



the town, and the other, flowing towards the south, is increasing in volume hourly and is threatening the railway lines. In the north-western district the canal was breached near Lahki last night, and the water is rushing towards Aurangabad. The Garhi Yasin-Amrote-Ruk road is under water.

Many daring dacoities and other forms of lawlessness are reported from the flooded areas. The danger to Quetta still exists. It is cut off from Upper Sind, and it will not be possible to restore communications under a month.

REPORTS TO LAMBETH CONFERENCE

THE ANGLICAN COMMUNION

Yesterday evening the following official statement on the proceedings at Lambeth Conference were issued:—

The Conference resumed the discussion this morning on the resolutions dealing with the Anglican Communion, its ideal and future, and questions of provincial organization, &c. A series of resolutions were passed. The following spoke:—

The Bishop of Salisbury, Bishop Palmer, the Bishops of Wangaratta, Tinnevelly, and Rhode Island, the Bishop of Fukien, the Bishops of Goulburn, Uganda, Durham, Winchester, Yukon, and Montreal. Bishop Knight, the Bishop of Brechin, the Archbishop of New Zealand, the Bishops of Jamaica, Killaloe, Bombay, Natal, and Madras.

In the afternoon the Report of Committee No. VI. on Youth and Vocation was presented by the Bishop of London, chairman of the committee. The following spoke:—

The Archbishop of Cape Town, the Bishops of Ripon, Chelmsford, Wakefield, Croydon, Sheffield, Ely, Trinidad, Eastern Oregon, Armidale, and Michigan.

The Conference will resume the discussion on Youth to-morrow (Tuesday) morning.

THE INVALIDS

Lord Ednam has recovered sufficiently to enable him to leave for Canada on Saturday. He will be accompanied by his elder son William, and his younger son Peter will stay with the Duchess of Sutherland at Dunrobin Castle.

The Duke of Northumberland was stated last night to be making satisfactory progress.

THE AUSTRALIAN FLIGHT

MISS JOHNSON'S RETURN

OFFICIAL WELCOME

Miss Johnson, who flew unaccompanied from England to Australia in her Gipsy Moth light aeroplane in May, arriving at Port Darwin on May 24, after a journey which occupied 20 days, returned to London last night, and was given a popular as well as official welcome at Croydon Aerodrome, where she arrived just after 9 o'clock. She covered the last part of the return journey by air flying as a passenger from Vienna in the Imperial Airways liner City of Glasgow. She had been travelling since 7 a.m., with breaks at Nuremburg, Cologne, and Brussels for meals, and was three hours late in reaching Croydon, the machine having been delayed by a strong head wind.

On landing Miss Johnson was greeted by her parents, and was then officially welcomed by Lord Thomson, Secretary of State for Air, and by a large crowd which had assembled on the aerodrome. Darkness had fallen before the welcoming speeches were over, and the little party stood on the platform in front of the airport buildings in the floodlight of the beacon normally used for night landings. The mobile beacon also followed Miss Johnson when, later, she drove round the aerodrome, so that the people who had waited so long in the public enclosure might not be denied a sight of her.

The largest number of people was to be found along the roads by which she afterwards drove from Croydon to Grosvenor House. Though rain fell while they waited, these people, among whom women were most numerous, remained at the roadsides in little parties most of the way. Before Miss Johnson left Croydon she was handed by Miss Bondfield, Minister of Labour, a large brown paper parcel of letters which had arrived at the airport for her yesterday. In the excitement of her late arrival, however, she had no time to look at the aeroplane in which she made the flight to Australia. It stood alongside the platform, dwarfed and insignificant beside the huge machine in which Miss Johnson had returned.

AIR MINISTER'S TRIBUTE

Lord Thomson, Secretary of State for Air, welcoming Miss Johnson on behalf of the Government, said:—

Your flight to Australia was, and will remain, one of the most memorable achievements of 1930, a year which has been a young woman's year for obvious reasons. Fired with that spirit of adventure which has contributed more than any other single factor to the development of the British Commonwealth of Nations, you set out alone on the long trail blazed by intrepid British airmen some years ago, but which is still beset with mysteries and hazards for even the most accomplished and experienced pilots.

You realized all the risks you ran. Nevertheless you started. It is no exaggeration to say that your early progress was followed with tense and ever-growing interest, not only in this country, but throughout the civilized world. When during the later stages of your flight you met bad weather and bad luck pursued you, every sportsman and sportswoman sympathized with you. When you faced perils over land and sea which might have daunted the hardiest aviator, then your cheerful, dauntless courage and indomitable resolution compelled the respect of the cynics and gained for you widespread and genuine admiration.

If you had failed, if success had not rewarded your high endeavour and splendid spirit, your disappointment would have been ours, and millions would have sorrowed with you. So when the glad news came that you had landed safely at Port Darwin the relief was inexpressible. Rejoicings in your triumph were general and spontaneous, while here and everywhere Britons were thrilled with thankfulness and pride.

Miss Johnson, you have travelled far and adventurously. Best of all, you have arrived. Your pluck and tenacity of purpose have won a real way to the hearts of the British people, and these vast multitudes have assembled this evening to do you honour and to pay tribute to your magnificent qualities. It only remains for me once again to welcome you here, and to wish you in the future your full measure of happy, prosperous years.

Miss Johnson, in acknowledgment, deprecated the publicity which had been given to her achievement. She felt, she said, that the public must be as sick of the sight of her photograph and of her name in the newspapers as she was. She had never expected such a result from her flight. For a few weeks she would be flying round England with a view to encouraging aviation, particularly among young people.

Miss Bondfield said she wanted in the name of the women of England to say how proud they were of her and of the fact that she had "begun on the ground floor," starting at the beginning and shirking nothing in her training.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 8)

OPERA

Strand	THE VALKYRIE	7.30

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	2.30 & 8.30
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	2.30 & 8.30
Criterion	NINE TILL SIX	2.30 & 8.30
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duke of York's	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Everyman	PRUNELLA	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Little	JEALOUSY	2.30 & 9
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	2.30 & 8.15
Lyceum	TRAFFIC	8.15
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST	8.40
New	DESIRE	2.30 & 8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Royalty	THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM	2.30 & 8.30
St. James's	THE SWAN	8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Savoy	THE COMMAND TO LOVE	8.30
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace	6.30 & 9

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	1 to 1
Astoria	AROUND THE CORNER	1 to 11
Avenue Pavilion	VENGEANCE	2.15 to 11
Capitol	CHEER UP AND SMILE	12 to 11
Carlton	WITH BYRD AT THE SOUTH POLE	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Dominion	PHANTOM OF THE OPERA	2.30 & 8.30
Empire	THUNDER	12 to 12
Kensington	EVIDENCE	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	PARAMOUNT ON PARADE	2 to 11
New Gallery	SO THIS IS LONDON	2 to 11
Plaza	DEVIL'S HOLIDAY	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	SONG O' MY HEART	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	THE BLUE ANGEL	1 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	THE RETURN OF SHERLOCK HOLMES	12.15 to 11.45
Tivoli	RAFFLES	12 to 11

THE TIMES

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1930

Special Articles	PAGE
Fear in China	11 & 12
University City of Spain	9
Cars of To-day : Renault	8
The Royal Trees at Osborne	13
Norwich Cathedral. By the Dean of Norwich	13
Obituary : Herr Siegfried Wagner	12
Plan :	
Victoria Dock Scheme	7
Illustrations :	
The Memorial at Loos	14
Correspondence :	
A Famous French Cook (Dr. Paget Toynbee)	11
Men for the Ministry (the Rev. W. R. Matthews)	11
A Garden-Owner's Privilege (Mr. Arthur Mee)	11
Living Within Means (Dr. D. Sommerville)	11
The Dole Habit (Mr. J. H. Thorpe)	11
International Telephony (Mr. Rollo Appleyard)	6
Traffic in Oxford (Dr. William Collier)	6
Empire Trade (Sir Newton Moore, M.P.)	6
Decline of Sunday Schools (General Secretary, National Sunday School Union)	6
London Assessments (Sir John Hunt)	6
The First Railway Act (Mr. Randall Davies)	6
The Anglican Church of Yokohama (H.B.M. Consul-General at Yokohama and the Bishop in South Tokyo	6
Restoration of Old Inns (Mr. S. Maresco Pearce)	6
The Reign of Prosperity (Mr. Percy Jackson)	6
Civil Service Bonus	6
Points from Letters :—A Free-Trader's Conversion ; The Changing Roads ; Traffic Control by Lights ; Incentive to Migration ; America and India ; "Shenandoah" ; Costs of Production ; British Motor-Cars Abroad ; A Bibliography of Rowing ; The Royal Veterinary College ; Holidays in Corsica ; Women Magistrates ; Domestic Service ; Aids to Bible Reading	6

Arrangements	13	Mails & Shipping	15
Broadcasting	8	Naval, Military, and Air Force	15
Court Circular	13	News in Brief	7
Crossword Puzzle	5	Obituary	12
Ecclesiastical	13	Round the Shops	7
Estate Market	17	Sporting	4 & 5
Finance	16 & 17	*The Times* of 1830	8
Home News	7	Wills and Bequests	13
Imperial & Foreign	9		
Law Notices	4		

Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind south-west to south, mainly moderate; showers, bright intervals, perhaps local thunder ; moderate temperature.

Further Outlook.—Unsettled. (p. 12)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Frequent and heavy showers interfered greatly with the pleasure of holiday-makers in London and the surrounding districts yesterday, and the number of day excursionists to popular resorts in the country was much smaller than had been expected. The number of visitors to the museums and picture galleries was unusually large. (p. 10)

The Earl of Harewood formally opened the eleventh International Veterinary Congress at the Central Hall, Westminster, yesterday. (p. 7)

Lord Thomson, Secretary of State for Air, and Miss Bondfield, Minister of Labour, were among those who took part in an official welcome at Croydon Aerodrome yesterday evening to Miss Johnson on her return from her recent unaccompanied flight to Australia. (p. 10)

Yesterday morning the Lambeth Conference passed resolutions on the Anglican Communion, its ideal and future; in the afternoon the Bishop of London presented the Report on Youth and Vocation. (p. 10)

It is proposed to proceed during the coming autumn with the erection of an eastern chapel in Norwich Cathedral as a memorial to the men of Norfolk who fell in the War and a thank-offering for the deliverance of the country and the preservation of the Cathedral from attack. (p. 13)

Many Territorial units are now in camp. Their work is described by our Correspondents. (p. 15)

Plans for the celebration in September next year of the centenary of Faraday's discovery of electro-magnetic induction are announced. (p. 7)

The West Ham housing scheme in the neighbourhood of Victoria Dock, which is the first part of the plan for a new approach to the Dock, is nearing completion. (p. 7)

A military Correspondent describes the Tidworth Tattoo, which is being held in Tidworth Park arena this week. (p. 15)

POLITICS

Reopening the debate on Free Trade at the Liberal Summer School at Oxford last night, Mr. Ramsay Muir, chairman of the party organization, said that he much regretted that Mr. E. D. Simon should have raised the issue of a revenue duty on imports in a way that would dishearten Liberals all over the country. (p. 12)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The memorials to the British missing at the cemeteries at Dud Corner, Loos; Vis-en-Artois; Pozières and Louverval were unveiled and dedicated yesterday. At Loos, General Sir Nevil Macready unveiled the memorial which was dedicated by the Very Rev. Sir George Adam Smith. At Vis-en-Artois, General Sir Walter Braithwaite unveiled the memorial, and Mr. Tom Shaw, the Secretary of State for War spoke. The memorials at Pozières and Louverval were unveiled respectively by General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien and Lieutenant-General Sir Louis Vaughan, who represented General Lord Byng of Vimy. (p. 10)

The Political Department of the Government of India has issued a *communiqué* stating that the inquiry into the charges brought against the Maharajah of Patiala has satisfied the Government that these charges have not been substantiated. (p. 10)

According to an official statement issued by the Government of the Central Provinces, India, the revenue is likely to fall short of the Budget estimate by £345,000, of which £225,000 is directly attributed to the effects of civil disobedience. As a result it is probable that the Government will be unable to finance any large schemes. (p. 10)

The floods in Upper Sind cover an area of 200 square miles. The town of Garhi Yasin is in danger of being submerged, and communications with Quetta are cut. (p. 10)

Fighting has been resumed in South China between the Kwangsi and Cantonese forces, and the latter claim to have captured Kweilin. (p. 9)

The report of the Caisse d' Amortissement, the Sinking Fund established in 1926 for the reduction of the French National Debt, which has just been published, shows that all National Defence Bonds for periods of less than two years have now been extinguished. (p. 9)

The total number of men involved in the French textile strikes yesterday was 30,000, as compared with 16,000 on Saturday. (p. 10)

The Soviet authorities have entered on a campaign against what are described as "inflation mongers," and many arrests have been made by the Ogpu on the charge of hoarding coin. Doubt and panic as to the stability of the currency are, it is alleged, being sown among the masses. (p. 10)

SPORT

The Great Southern Handicap was won at Sandown Park yesterday by Mr. F. W. Wilmot's Cyllarus. (p. 4)

Cowes Yachting Week was opened yesterday, when the race for the big class was won by Candida. (p. 4)

Middlesex beat Sussex in Tate's benefit match at Brighton yesterday by nine wickets. (p. 5)

The Inter-Services' Lawn Tennis Tournament was begun at Wimbledon yesterday. (p. 5)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—Finances of Yugoslavia ; the Principles of Financial Reconstruction ; Continental Trust's Higher Dividend ; Cotton Spinners' Smaller Profits ; Yields on Tea Shares ; and Passenger Insurance. (p. 16)

CHOOSING A TEAM

Now that the main point of a national, and not merely a party, delegation to the Indian Conference has been secured, it remains for the three party leaders to give the proceedings—for which, be it remembered, all of them alike are responsible—such assurance of success as this country can contribute. Nearly everything depends on their prudent choice of men, and the fact that Parliament has risen without any definite announcement of names leaves some little room for hope that nothing is finally settled. But the rumours are not entirely reassuring. It may be assumed, of course, that both MR. BALDWIN and MR. LLOYD GEORGE, who have apparently been given a free hand to nominate so many delegates apiece, will honour that confidence by putting forward what they believe to be the pick of their colleagues. There was never the smallest foundation for the mischievous excitement which predicted that the presence of Conservatives and Liberals at the Round Table would mean an invitation to "the enemies of "India" to wreck the Conference. We may be sure that every British delegate, from whatever party, will approach his difficult task with the determination to make the best, and not the worst, of it. There will be no room for the cynical or for the fainthearted.

It is much to be hoped, however, that the contact between the party leaders, which the PRIME MINISTER has so far succeeded in maintaining in the face of a good deal of discouragement, will be extended also to the question of *personnel*, for the problem is not merely to secure the best minds in isolation but to form a body which is capable of harmonious cooperation. A man may be an admitted expert without possessing this capacity for team work, and no Conference has ever yet succeeded without careful preparation and a general agreement on the part of the teams composing it. A free hand for the party leaders, in short, need not mean the collection of an assemblage of individuals, however eminent, with discordant and irreconcilable views. MR. MACDONALD has prudently rejected the advice which would have kept in his own hands the choice of the entire British delegation. That is no reason why he should not bestir himself, by friendly negotiation with the other leaders, to secure a body that will at least have some common understanding about the minimum that is required of the Conference and the maximum that it can safely reach. The case for formulating the broad outlines of what may be called a British policy for the present Indian situation—as distinct from a series of piecemeal decisions on proposals put forward by the Government of India—has been emphasized in these columns more than once. It has been amply justified lately by the complete acquiescence of Indian opinion, after some wild preliminary protests, in the representation of all three parties at the Conference. Once the decision was firmly taken it was accepted everywhere ; and the moral of that episode may well be taken to heart.

The real danger in this matter of nominating party delegates is that there is an obvious temptation to both sides to work in watertight compartments. To the Government, in the first place, the inclusion of the Opposition offers a new and agreeable prospect of complete detachment from the real difficulties of the Conference. What could possibly suit them better, now that they have flung open the doors to competent critics, than to leave the debate to the Opposition altogether, themselves maintaining an Olympian attitude of impartiality between a "British" and an "Indian" view ? No doubt the prospect of maintaining such an attitude would be shortlived, for no one disputes the insistence of the Government on their own individual responsibility for introducing legislation. But its adoption even for the period of the Conference would be not merely pusillanimous but almost certainly disastrous. It would accentuate the differences between British and Indian delegates, since the former, deprived of any close cooperation with the Government representatives, would virtually be driven to recalcitrance. It would also stereotype the party division between the British delegates themselves, so that all hope of a common British policy would disappear before the time had come for decisions. Moreover the present Government, as no one is better aware than its own members, cannot in the nature of things go on for ever. Nothing, as a matter of fact, is more likely to bring them down than this very problem of India, for here alone we have that curious metamorphosis which has transformed the Liberals from the rearguard to the very van of the attack. It is well to remember that the combination of SIR JOHN SIMON, LORD READING, and MR. LLOYD GEORGE is by no means to be despised in any dealings with this particular problem. The first knows more than any other member of Parliament of the basic facts of the present Indian situation. The second fills the position, always embarrassing and delicate for a critic, of the Viceroy latest returned from India. The third bears the chief responsibility for the existing Indian Constitution, for it was created when his power as Prime Minister was unchallenged ; and the fact that SIR JOHN SIMON'S broader architecture has made it seem rather a jerry-built edifice will hardly prevent their active cooperation in criticizing any new plan that may emerge to rival their own. For a variety of reasons none of them is oversympathetic at this moment with the handling of Indian affairs either in Whitehall or at Simla. Nor can there be any question at all that, just as a Labour Cabinet is always tempted to move ahead of a Conservative Viceroy, so the Conservative Party as a whole would find it difficult to lag behind an expert Liberal assault on any proposals which the Government might base upon the Conference. The result might very easily—indeed would almost certainly—be a crisis in which the Government, not unwilling, would resign the Indian problem to other hands, and those other hands would themselves have been tied in the process of controversy.

The Government, then, have every reason, if they take a patriotic view, to resist any temptation to foresee themselves as mere arbitrators in the Conference. Having achieved a national delegation in form, their next business should be to do their utmost to make it effective in action, and to equip it so far as possible with a common national outlook. And in this matter they are necessarily dependent on the good will of the Opposition parties, who have themselves a very serious responsibility both in the choice of representatives and in their general conception of the business of the Conference. They have also, like the Government, their own special temptation. It is that of supposing that the production of a list of well-known party figures is the beginning and the end and the whole of their duty. MR. BALDWIN and MR. LLOYD GEORGE may or may not serve in the Conference themselves. There are excellent reasons why they may think it unwise to become involved in so engrossing a task. If in the end they should both elect to stand aside, then their decision will certainly not be imputed to any lack of interest in a problem which will tax all the wisdom of the British Empire. But the very fact that their own participation should be a matter of discussion reinforces the argument that eminence, seniority, the experience of certain Cabinet offices, need not be regarded as the sole qualifications for this unprecedented service. A solid phalanx of former Secretaries of State, reinforced perhaps by a former Lord Chancellor, is more impressive in the distance than at close quarters, just as MR. BALDWIN'S instinct for the right course (which is almost unfailing when he is left to himself) is more impressive than his instinct for the right man. (It would be more accurate, perhaps, to say that even in this field of choice his instinct is often sounder than his action—or inaction—may suggest, and that he sometimes seems to remain consciously saddled with the wrong man either from an exaggerated sense of loyalty or from sheer inability to screw himself to the breaking-point.) In any case the fact remains that this business of India will not be settled by mere weight of obsolete experience, nor (unless we are to contemplate the total abandonment of our trusteeship) will the consequences of decisions taken within the next few months be expended in the lifetime of our present leaders. Here, if anywhere in our politics, is a case for enlisting the younger men to whom it will fall to bear the burden of the future. Both parties possess a sufficient, though no more than a sufficient, number of them, too little recognized and too little used. There would be new life in British politics, and far better hope for the Conference, if the leaders could be persuaded for once to make a breach in the dreary tradition which regards ancient Cabinet rank as synonymous with statesmanship.

A Quiet Bank Holiday

The accounts of yesterday's holiday which are published this morning show it to have been unusually quiet. There is never so much excitement about the August public holiday as there is about Whit Monday, partly because early in August very many people are already taking their annual long holiday, and partly because the pleasant season is not so new as at Whitsuntide and the restlessness induced by spring has given way to the lassitude brought by high summer. This year the weather has been an additional good reason for staying at home. Only the bolder, it is said, and those who, having bought tickets for train or coach, were not going to let their money be wasted, set out yesterday on excursions. The roads about London were scarcely more thronged than the roads in Dorset or Devon, which were so empty as to raise new doubts of the wisdom of the Ministry of Transport's plans for road enlargement. Even Hampstead Heath was sparsely sought ; and, while a great many people took short trips on the Thames in London, fewer than usual went to the Thames above the tides. Londoners went to Westminster Abbey, which was so full as to offer the rare spectacle of Little Devil Door in the north aisle thrown open for use. The museums and other such sights were in favour. There was much quiet strolling on the Embankment and in the Parks. Some slight pressure might be observed on the borders of the Serpentine, where people went to watch, with mixed motives, the mixed bathing. The strongest attraction was probably to the aerodrome at Croydon, where MISS AMY JOHNSON was welcomed by Cabinet Ministers and a crowd of the admiring and curious ; and even there the weather, by delaying her arrival, detracted much from an elaborately prepared ovation.

In England we can always blame it on the weather ; and, since the alternative explanation of yesterday's listlessness is a lack of money to spend (an explanation which the emptiness of most seaside and other holiday resorts during last month goes far to support), it is more comfortable to let the weather be the whipping-boy, even if it is not the culprit. *Manet sors tertia* : it is just possible that the thousands who stayed quietly in London yesterday stayed because they wanted to be quiet, and because on that one day of the year London was likely to be quieter than the Heath, Margate, Southend, or the Kingston by-pass road. And, in the afternoon at any rate, London rewarded their trust in her. Not often does so beautiful a light, at once mellow and very clear, illumine streets so free of traffic and of noise. Friends and families could stroll about and talk in undertones while their eyes rested on a gay and sparkling Thames, or on stones of London which for once seemed fit to mention in the same breath with stones of Venice. For some elderly people the London of yesterday must have brought to memory the August London of fifty years ago, when this or that overworked man, or tired hostess, or exhausted mother of a daughter who had, or had not, "got off" that season, would hide behind the drawn blinds and, pretending to be "out of town," as we used then to say, would creep out in secret to enjoy the peace and beauty of a quiet London. It is by no means impossible that, unconsciously perhaps but genuinely, Londoners of all kinds are beginning to feel the same need of a respite from the torture of noise and of stir. If it be so, yesterday's experience of true leisure will certainly encourage the future search for it in what for some years has been thought the most unlikely place.

To the Missing

On Tuesday, August 4, 1914, the fated day on which the country learnt that by an hour before midnight it would be at war with a foreign State, large numbers of the present population were children or were yet unborn. To these and to all who will come after them the story of the Great War can only be known by hearsay. Even to their elders the memories of those days are in many cases "but as yesterday when "it is past, and as a watch in the night." In the last few years it has become the fashion with a certain school of writers to revive and perpetuate those memories by dwelling with brutal and naked frankness—but in utterly false perspective and proportion—on the seamy side of the War and the uglier and more repulsive aspects of the human sufferings and frailties and passions that were a part—but only a part—of the great and terrible struggle in which so many millions were for so long engaged. For those who lived through it, for the generation now growing up, and for those that will follow after, there are happily far better and more enduring ways of commemorating the dead who made the great sacrifice, and of profiting by the example that they left behind them, than that of raking in the mud of the trenches and battlefields. In every town and almost every village in their native land, in the countries overseas where they fought and fell, their names are recorded, engraved in stone, as a visible and perpetual witness to the debt of gratitude that is owed them for what they did and suffered.

Yesterday in the north of France four more of these silent memorials—all the more pathetic because the poor bodies of those to whom they are raised have never been found—were unveiled in the names of all the peoples and Governments of the Empire, with prayer and thanksgiving, to the bugle notes of the Last Post and the Reveille, and the singing of the French and English National Anthems. The honour of unveiling the memorials at Loos, at Vis-en-Artois, at Pozières, and at Louverval was entrusted to GENERAL SIR NEVIL MACREADY, GENERAL SIR WALTER BRAITHWAITE, GENERAL SIR HORACE SMITH-DORRIEN, and LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR LOUIS VAUGHAN. The BRITISH MINISTER for WAR, MR. RUDYARD KIPLING, and GENERAL OUDRY, commanding the First French Army Corps, the MAYOR of LOOS, the SUB-PREFECT of BÉTHUNE, and the PREFECT of the SOMME were others who were there to pay a last tribute to those who were missing after the battle of Loos in 1915, the 1918 advance of the British in Artois and Picardy, the retreat of the Fifth Army in 1918, and the battle of Cambrai in 1917—in all over 50,000 soldiers of the British and Dominion forces who laid down their lives for their KING and Country. In that tribute to each one of them the whole of the Empire joins.

The Instalment Plan

A Chicago firm, anxious to help people to live happily even during the trade depression, has announced that instalment selling will be extended to include perishable commodities. Couples who up to the present have seen their way to the furniture, but not to the wedding cake, may now go ahead and arrange to be married. Even if it is a very big cake, designed to support life till the children start to earn, its cost need cause no misgivings, for the grandchildren will have to pay. The French and Italian authorities, who are particularly interested in securing a large population, might look into the instalment system as a way of encouraging married people to have families so large that the instalment debts of the parents, when read out in the will, can be distributed without hardship among a considerable group. There is a traditional feeling in favour of avoiding large debts for food and drink, but it is possible that the careful people who settle with the tradesmen within a week, or at most a month, miss a good deal of pleasure. Meals, unless they are very remarkable, tend to be forgotten; if things are not talked about they are easily allowed to pass from the mind. Nobody gives a grateful thought to last year's porridge; but a series of timely reminders that instalments are due will continually refresh the memory and bring home to ordinary eaters what a remarkable quantity of good things they consume in the course of a year.

The Chicago store is conscious that it is taking a risk. Furniture and even motor-cars can be taken away from insolvent buyers and sold to someone else. There is no sort of security for the instalment greengrocer, and the conscientious householder who endeavours to keep his purchases in good condition in case they have one day to be returned will be going against the whole spirit of the new concession. What it is hoped to bring about is a cycle of consumption and production, so that customers, after a hearty meal, will work all the better and grow all the richer. A powerful school of thought now holds that what is wanted is more rapid consumption in order to keep the factories going at full time. Things must wear out more rapidly and smash more easily, or the market will find itself contracting as people drop out content. From this point of view—well expressed by MR. RASKET'S recent denunciation of furniture for lasting too long—there is everything to be said for weaning the public, and especially the American public, from an interest in cars, gramophones, radios, and other insufficiently perishable things, and concentrating their attention on food and drink. A beginning might happily be made with chewing-gum, which could be guaranteed to last till the final instalment had been paid; and public taste could then be led through the cereals to the fruit, for with all their troubles fruit growers have the enormous advantage, in a world preoccupied with the difficulty of finding markets, that they are for ever starting with a clear field, altogether unembarrassed by the vexatious competition, so disheartening to the motor manufacturer and the publisher, of the second-hand article which will do just as well.

THE DOLE HABIT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As showing the cordial relations existing between the dispensers and recipients of the dole the following true story may be of interest :—

Scene :—A Labour Exchange.

Time :—Friday (pay day) morning in March.

Regular Attendant.—"I shan't be able to come for my money next week. I'm going to the Grand National."

Labour Exchange Official.—"That's all right. I'll give you a ticket and you can draw your money at Liverpool. Any time you want to go away, I can always do this for you."

The story was told me with pride, in the ordinary course of conversation, by the "Regular Attendant" himself. Comment is needless, and hopeless.

Yours faithfully,

J. H. THORPE ("Income Tax-payer").

Dean Prior, Buckfastleigh, S. Devon.

A FAMOUS FRENCH COOK

CLOUET AND 18TH-CENTURY DIPLOMACY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the interesting and entertaining "Private Correspondence of Chesterfield and Newcastle (1744-46)," recently edited by Sir Richard Lodge for the Royal Historical Society, it is amusing to find Newcastle's French cook, Clouet, familiarly known as Chloe, figuring as a pawn in the diplomatic game. Chesterfield, who had not long before taken up his duties as Ambassador at The Hague, wrote to Newcastle from there on March 20, 1745 :—

Mr. Van der Poll's son of Amsterdam goes to England by the next packett boat. Hop [Dutch Minister in England] will present him at Court and to your Grace. I beg you will let Chloe stuff him once or twice, and let him know that I procur'd him the stuffing. I wish he could have a word said to him when presented; his father is the ruling man of Amsterdam; he had a French tendency, but I have been pulling at him ever since, and with some success. Pray tell the son the great regard I have for his Father.

Newcastle took the hint, and in his reply on March 26 wrote :—

To-morrow Mr. Van de Pol, &c., honour Mr. Clouet. I have already obey'd your commands in doing justice to you and the father.

Clouet is several times mentioned by Horace Walpole. In a letter to Mann, written in 1742, he relates the following instance of rodomontade on the part of Mann's relation General Guise, the Guise who bequeathed his collection of pictures to Christ Church :—

Guise is arrived from Carthagena, madder than ever. As he was marching up to one of the forts, all his men deserted him ; his lieutenant advised him to retire ; he replied, "He never had turned his back yet, and would not now," and stood all the fire. When the pelicans [shot from a piece of ordnance of that name] were flying over his head, he cried out, "What would Chloe give for some of these to make a pelican pie !"

When in 1745 a price had been set on the head of the Pretender, Walpole, who loved to have a gibe at Newcastle, wrote (on August 6) to Sir Charles Hanbury Williams :—

If the Regency [during the King's absence in Hanover] had him, I am persuaded the Duke would want to give him a Cloe-dinner at Claremont, and Murray [Solicitor-General] would tell him he might without incurring the penalties of the Act.

Clouet figures again in a story with which Walpole entertained Lady Hervey some years later :—

This will be a melancholy letter, for I have nothing to tell your Ladyship but tragical stories. Poor Dr. Shawe [Newcastle's physician] being sent for in great haste to Claremont . . . having eaten a few mushrooms before he set out was taken so ill, that he was forced to stop at Kingston. . . . This catastrophe so alarmed the Duke of Newcastle, that he immediately ordered all the mushroom beds to be destroyed, and even the toad-stools in the park did not escape scalping in the general massacre. What I tell you is literally true—and a voice of lamentation was heard at Ramah in Claremont, *Chloe* weeping *for her* mushrooms, and they are not !

Clouet was not unknown to Gray, who introduces him in one of his pieces of lighter verse—"So York shall taste what Clouet never knew." It was Newcastle's *chef* whom, dignified by the style of Monsieur de St. Clouet, Mr. William Verral, the Master of the White Hart Inn at Lewes, acknowledged as the Master of his Art in his "Complete System of Cookery," Gray's copy of which, with sundry annotations in his hand, is now in the British Museum.

I am, Sir, &c.,

PAGET TOYNBEE.

MEN FOR THE MINISTRY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—You have recently published some commendations of the Sponsors Scheme for aiding candidates for holy orders, and I feel moved, with your permission, to add my testimony.

I imagine few are in a better position than I to know the need for the scheme from both points of view. Scarcely a day passes in which some evidence is not brought to my notice of the way in which the work of the Church in the parishes is suffering from lack of men, and scarcely a day which does not bring me in contact with some man who is eager to be trained for ordination. In many cases a comparatively small sum is required to enable the ambition to be fulfilled, for there is no lack of men who are prepared to make sacrifices themselves. One of the personal tragedies of life is frustrated vocation. I can testify that the Sponsors Scheme has done most valuable work, and that it has been wisely and scrupulously administered.

Naturally the scheme becomes more difficult to maintain as the years pass, and there are circumstances which make the present time one in which money for the best causes is hard to obtain ; but I am sure that there are many Churchpeople who would be glad to assist in securing the supply of properly-trained ministers in the Church if the opportunities were known to them. May I urge all who realize the gravity of the crisis for religion and the pressing need that the Christian witness should be strong and sane to write to the Rev. F. Woolnough, Secretary of the Sponsors Scheme, at Church House, Westminster,

Yours obediently,

W. R. MATTHEWS, Dean.

University of London, King's College, Strand, W.C.2, July 30.

A GARDEN-OWNER'S PRIVILEGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—*The Times* brings to the stormy heights of Tintagel the one touch we are able to command with civilization at the moment I write, and the letter of "Nemo" sends back one or two minds to a hill-top in Kent, at the head of the finest valley within an hour of London, which is thrown open every day for all who will to wander in.

Like "Nemo's," the garden is not large, but its few acres are a remarkable example of what the love of one or two people, the labour of one or two gardeners, a very few inches of soil, and 15 years of time have been able to make out of a bare hilltop, and it has occurred to us as a friendly thing to open its gates to all our neighbours, near and far.

As in "Nemo's" garden, many hundreds have been in it in a very few weeks, and they have been orderly, appreciative, clearly delighted with the sight of a beautiful thing, and with not a Litter Lout among them. I know that this has also been the experience of Mr. Arthur Trower, who may be described as the Pioneer of the Open Garden in this country. His wonderful garden at Wiggie, Redhill, has for years been open to all who will, and its daffodils are a matchless piece of our English countryside in spring.

In most of our villages there are one or two beautiful gardens : who can doubt that if it would make for friendliness and good will everywhere to throw them open, at least sometimes, to those for whom our public parks are largely inaccessible ?

As I write away from home may I add that our own garden, always open to all, is at Eynsford Hill, in Kent ?

Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR MEE.

King Arthur's Castle Hotel, Tintagel, Aug. 2.

LIVING WITHIN MEANS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—We are having a riot of journalistic economics. We are a feeble folk. Other countries are running ahead of us economically, and we cannot put up a decent fight.

Economics is not a difficult subject. It can be reduced to the simple basis of (1) paying cash for what you want, or (2) if you have not the cash, but credit, giving a bill of exchange. To retain credit you must live within your means and save the cash necessary to redeem the bill. The better course is to save cash enough to meet all needs, and not give bills. It appears that we as a nation are living beyond our means. This we shall have to stop.

I have been travelling recently in France, Germany, and Italy, and have looked into the Budgets, and the working of various industries, in these countries ; and I have come to the conclusion that our Budget should be reduced to £600,000,000 immediately, and to £500,000,000 after a year. At the next election I will support the Chancellor of the Exchequer who will make this reduction.

I am, &c.,

DAVID SOMMERVILLE.

41, St. George's-court, S.W.7.

FEAR IN CHINA

COMMUNISTS OR BRIGANDS

RUSSIAN-TRAINED AGENTS

Chinese Communist forces, profiting by the absence of regular troops, have been engaged in a campaign of devastation in the Middle Yangtze area. After sacking Changsha they were induced to leave the city by the payment of about $1,000,000 (£10,000), but Hankow, Nanchang, and other places are still menaced. The following article describes the extent of the Communist movement in China and the forces which have promoted its growth.

(From Our Correspondent in China)

It is difficult to estimate the seriousness of the Communist menace in China. The root of the trouble lies in the desperate condition of the peasantry everywhere except in certain limited areas. The causes of despair include the exactions of troops, the ravages of bandits, and the excessive official taxation, all having their due economic effect. Add the weakness of provincial government, which has largely lost the power to preserve order, to enforce law, and to carry on public work, and the result is an impoverished, disheartened, and demoralized population easily led astray and easily incited to seek redress for their grievances by violent methods. Communists in the political sense such people cannot be, but as the agitators who have stirred them into activity are a body of organized Communists operating on a fixed plan having its origin in Russia, it is not surprising that their unfortunate dupes fly the sickle and hammer and shout the slogans invented at Moscow. The only meaning that the new movement can have for the Chinese peasantry is that it destroys the sanctions of the past and encourages them to take what belongs to others better off than themselves.

The large number of bands operating in mid-China, calling themselves Communists, Red Armies, partisans, and so forth, are working on the same lines and appear to be obeying a central organization. The main object is the confiscation of property, and incidentally the destruction of official records and landmarks proving ownership. While in the beginning these bands were raised by paid agents, with money to spend on propaganda and converts, the leaders by now have accumulated enough loot to be independent of subventions. In other words, the Communist movement has become self-supporting, in much the same way as brigandage is a regular organized business yielding returns to all concerned in it. The commanders of at least two of the Red Armies are red-hot Communists, but the leaders generally are bandits who quite naturally regard Communism as a branch of their own profession of brigandage.

A WIDESPREAD DISEASE

Thus the new movement is less political than predatory, but has the political consequence of establishing in the minds of vast numbers the idea that legitimate authority has been abolished and that any band strong enough to dominate a neighbourhood can do exactly as it chooses with the lives and property of those under its thumb. Such an idea is the negation of organized government and if permitted to grow would strangle any State. So far Communism as understood among the peasantry of China seems to be no more than a widespread disease which would yield to treatment under restored authority. But as long as the restoration of authority is delayed Communism, or whatever it may be called, is bound to grow and ultimately to acquire a more definite political character, which would make it a menace to the very existence of the State.

During a recent raid on Communists in Shanghai there was found a map of China thickly spread over with black patches each of which bore a number in white. This document was no less than a key to the regional organization of the Communists, the numbers representing the location of the various Red Armies, of which so much has lately been heard. The accompanying papers showed that each of the armies was under the control of headquarters—secretly established in Shanghai, or elsewhere—and that the organization had Russian heads who were in regular communication with Moscow. The Red Armies were numbered from one to 14, and their strength was given as from 5,000 to 60,000. It appears that attached to the various centres are numerous Russian-trained agents who correspond with headquarters.

Of the aggregate of the blackened areas three-quarters lie south of the Yangtze, most of the balance is in provinces adjacent to the Yangtze, and one small patch is in the north-east corner of Kiangsu. One broad corridor of black runs northward from Canton through Kiangsi to the Yangtze and another from Kwangsi through Hunan to Hankow and beyond into Northern Hupeh. More than half the area of China south of the Yangtze is shaded black, implying that all the vast aggregate of territory is under the influence of the Communists. The map is doubtless an exaggeration of the situation, intended to indicate what is aimed at rather than what is reality. Nevertheless it is instructive of the underground process working for red revolution in a country already distracted beyond reason.

THE TERROR IN CITIES

Communism-cum-brigandage, in practice at any rate, is a deadly affliction for China and no day passes without the recording of outrages almost beyond belief. The newspapers of to-day, July 15, contain accounts of several that are characteristic of what is happening all the time in provinces having an aggregate population of nearly 200,000,000 people.

The city of Kingtehchen in Kiangsi is the principal centre of porcelain manufacture and its size and importance are indicated by the fact that 100,000 workmen are employed in the production of porcelain. Cities of this magnitude are supposed to be game beyond the reach of either bandits or Communists, but a Chinese newspaper reports that a band composed of both elements, dressed in yellow uniform, quietly entered, rushed the official

buildings, opened the city gaols and released all the criminals. The police were then disarmed, whereupon looting began. Fugitives brought the news to a neighbouring town, and the latest known is that the city was still in the hands of the marauders but that the provincial government had promised to send troops. What horrors were being enacted during the interval are left to the imagination.

The Communist raid on Yochow (Northern Hunan), already reported in *The Times*, was made by the same band which captured Mr. and Mrs. Porteous. The city was well garrisoned, but on the approach of the Reds the troops fled without firing a shot and the invaders entered unopposed on July 6. According to two Spanish fathers of the Augustinian Mission who miraculously escaped there followed a period of looting and burning too horrible to describe. The fathers, confiding in the strength of the garrison, had made no attempt to leave before the threatened attack, but suddenly found their compound surrounded by a thousand armed men. They took refuge in the church and hid under the altar, where they overheard plans being made for destroying the building. Several hours were spent in sprinkling oil, during which two Chinese gunboats opened fire and drove the Communists to cover. The fathers took the opportunity to escape and were secreted in an adjacent Chinese house between the ceiling and the roof, whence they saw the church burned to the ground and the mission sacked. Meanwhile Chinese friends reported their position to the U.S.S. Luzon at Chenling, and after three days of terrible suspense a body of United States Marines coolly marched through the Reds who were looting the city and rescued the fathers, who are now in hospital in Hankow suffering from nervous breakdown.

Another father of the same mission, and aged 70 years, was in Nanchow, 130 miles from Hankow, when several thousands of Communists captured the town. The Mission was completely looted and $50,000 was demanded from Father Fernandez, who replied that such a ransom was impossible, and as he was an old man they had better kill him. He was carried off under conditions of great hardship and is now believed to be held prisoner somewhere in the interior with two American members of the Columbian Mission captured several weeks ago in Kiangsi. On July 12 600 bandits entered Tungshuchen, a town in North Kiangsu, and spent the day looting and burning, but retired at night when troops appeared. On July 14 Red Spears on a pillaging expedition looted 27 villages near Mowpinghsien, in Shantung. Chunliangchen, in Central Chihli, was looted by bandits on July 13, the provincial authorities afterwards sending 500 troops to the stricken town.

The Communists are credited among Chinese with the statement that there are too many people in the country and that one third must die. That they are utterly ruthless has already been frequently indicated in the columns of *The Times*. Having effected an entry into the town of Tsungyang, in Hupeh, after a spirited resistance by 300 militia, the captain of the militia and others were tortured to death by the slicing of ears, noses, fingers, &c. The Communists burned and slew at their will and looted the town thoroughly and systematically. From one district in Hunan it is reported that a woman was threatened with death if she did not reveal where the little store of family money was hidden. In terror she pointed to the place, and the few dollars being robbed the intruders shot her dead in the presence of her 10-year-old son. In another case a youth was ordered to enrol in the Red Army, and on his refusing the Communists prepared to shoot his father and mother. To save them the young man signed the roll and then was ordered to show his zeal by assisting in the murder of both parents.

The souls of a huge number of the people of China are now continuously filled with fear—fear for their small possessions, fear for their daily bread, fear for the future harvest, on which their existence depends, fear of molestation, fear of wounding, fear of kidnapping, fear for their women and children, fear of torture, fear of death. There is no province in China where those who have any property—the vast majority have so pitiful a little—are ever free of anxiety that things which they see happening around will not suddenly happen to them. Robbery, kidnapping, wounding, and murder are commonplace occurrences, even where there are police and troops. No little farmer in the interior ever feels safe. The well-to-do merchant in a country town knows that his all may be swept away in a moment, and he and his family carried into captivity. Even in Shanghai the wealthy never stir without armed guards, so widespread is the fear of lawlessness, so universal is the weakness of constituted authority.

EXTINCTION OF CAPITAL

TRADE UNION LEADER'S CALL FOR ECONOMY

Mr. W. A. Appleton, secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions since 1907, and British correspondent to the International Federation of Trade Unions, writing in *Lloyds Bank Monthly Review* for August, says that in every department of State which can camouflage its ambitions by the term "social service," spending appears to be a virtue to be encouraged.

"During and since the War," he says, "Great Britain has extinguished capital expressed in terms of thousands of millions sterling. She has, in addition, experienced considerable rises in the prices of commodities and services. Her economic candle has been burned at both ends, and to-day she is aghast at the sequential spectacle of more than 2,000,000 of her people unemployed or sick; consuming without producing.

"For the moment, the legislators and governors of Great Britain, either because they lack knowledge or courage, or both, propose nothing better than additional extinguishing. This policy, which finds expression in the offer to local authorities of 90 per cent. of the capital sunk in roads and public works, may result in the enlargement of the evil. It will accentuate rather than remedy, because it will immobilize capital, which could be better used in the cotton, wool, iron, or other export trades. And, because these panic expenditures, at least in part, are unremunerative, interest charges and sinking fund must needs be raised by borrowings, by additional taxation or by increased withdrawals, in the shape of death duties, from capital account.

"In any of these cases, the stocks available for the maintenance of labour and the expansion of employment tend to diminish, while the ratio of those overhead charges which are outside the control of industry is always tending to increase. Each day's experience demonstrates the accuracy of the conclusion that taxation such as is imposed on Great Britain reacts to the prejudice of industry and employment, while the increased taxation adumbrated in various political proposals must force existing strains to breaking point. Unpleasant as the word 'economy' is, it must be practised if financial catastrophe and deplorable destitution are to be avoided.

"Taxation has its recognized uses, and amongst these may be wisely administered redistributions of wealth. When taxation extinguishes capital, limits industrial production, disheartens enterprise, and exploits credit to the point of collapse, it is time, particularly in the interests of the industrial producer, to call halt, and to make the call with the peremptoriness of the drill sergeant."

HARROGATE MAN'S DEATH

FRANCIS STEPHENSON, 33, a bricklayer, of Skipton-road, Harrogate, was remanded for a week, on bail, at Harrogate yesterday on the charge of the manslaughter of Harry Smith, 29, a fruiterer, of Mowbray-square. Detective Winter, who gave evidence of arrest, said that Stephenson, when charged, replied, "I did it in self-defence. He struck me and I fell on the floor. Then I pushed him, and he fell on the floor on his head."

LIBERALS AND A TARIFF

MR. SIMON'S PLEA FOR INQUIRY

PROTEST BY MR. MUIR

Mr. RAMSAY MUIR, chairman of the Liberal Party Organization, reopening the debate on free trade at the Liberal Summer School at Oxford last night, said:—"On Saturday we had a surprising announcement by a very prominent member of the Summer School. I very much regret that Mr. Simon should have raised this issue in a way which would dishearten Liberals all over the country. The speech is already being used by the scoffers on the other side. I am sorry that the difficulties which I as organizer have to face seem to be quite definitely accentuated and increased by what I believe to be an unintentional indiscretion. When Horatius and his brothers are defending the bridge it is a little difficult if people behind are raising doubts." Mr. Muir thereupon reaffirmed the Liberal faith in free trade and contended that the proposals upon which Mr. Simon said he had an open mind would transfer part of the present burdens of income-tax and super-tax to the shoulders of the consumer and would lower the standard of living of all workers.

Replying, Mr. SIMON said: "If I have caused Mr. Muir any inconvenience in his position I very much regret it. The Conservative Party is wholly protectionist, and there are a good many protectionists in the Labour Party. Even in the Liberal Party among the 5,000,000 people who voted for us at the last election there are a good many people who are protectionists. There is an immense swing in this country in favour of protection because of the new conditions that have developed. It is long odds that we shall have protection in this country very shortly unless we can set a counter-swing in motion by some argument on free trade. The Conservatives will come in and we shall have pretty heavy tariffs. I don't think that we can set this counter-swing in motion by preaching classical free trade. We have got to go into these new conditions and admit that we are losing our export trade and that the processes of mass production and dumping are providing a new basis that requires fresh consideration. If we could set up a new inquiry into free trade within the next six months and take into account all these new conditions, it is my conviction that, broadly speaking, we should find a free trade solution to our difficulties.

MR. SASTRI ON FUTURE OF INDIA

Mr. SRINIVASA SASTRI, who represented India at the Imperial Conference in 1921, speaking on the Indian point of view, said the constitutional Government of India was on a firm basis, and nothing could shake it, not even the non-cooperation movement.

The educated classes in India believed that in no arrangement made to-day should the British connexion be broken. Even the people who now seemed to be rebels believed in British institutions, and it was British institutions that they wanted. Unfortunately Britain's own history had taught them that unless there was a struggle, even threatening disorder and tumult, no big step forward was taken. The so-called rebels thought that in Indian affairs the intensity of this disorder had to be something of which the British people must take due note. They did not wish to break with British connexions, and if Britain could provide a Government in which the Indian people could maintain their self-respect and could be equal citizens along with the people of Canada and Australia, it would give them their heart's wish. "In the past," said Mr. Sastri, "your mistake has been to suppose that because the legal authority lay with you the wisdom also lay entirely with you. There must be a combination between the British and the Indians in order to find a solution of the present problem. The events of the past few days seem to show that hope in the forthcoming round-table conference will not be misplaced. British and Indians have got to get together and the wisdom of the East and of the West must combine to find a solution. If only we act together there is no constitutional difficulty or political problem which will defy our combined wisdom. It has been said that if India were eventually given Dominion status or Home Rule, in the same way as South Africa, she would try to get out of the Empire. With all my heart I believe that India will remain true to the British connexion when she knows that connexion to be upon an honourable and equitable basis. There is far greater danger in maintaining the present system than there would be in a connexion arranged on lines like Australia, South Africa, or Canada."

In criticizing the Simon Report Mr. Sastri said that it failed because it gave to the Provinces of India what it withheld from the centre. A real Central Parliament should be established.

SIR WALTER LAYTON, Financial Adviser to the Simon Commission, speaking on the Commission's constitution, said that many Indians were intensely disappointed because it was composed entirely of British people. It was wounding to the Indian pride. The Commission was not given direct evidence of the whole of the story. It was not given the Nationalist side of the case, but that did not mean that the Commission did not know the Nationalist case. Sir Walter Layton explained how Sir John Simon earned a new name. In some parts of India, he said, black flags were waved and the Commission was greeted with "Simon, go back!" This phrase became a parrot-cry, until in Assam some of the natives thought it was Sir John's real name and called him "Simon-go-back Sahib."

LABOUR AND POLITICAL ACTION

LORD LOTHIAN ON PROCESS OF DISILLUSIONMENT

LORD LOTHIAN (formerly Mr. Philip Kerr), addressing the I.L.P. summer school at Welwyn, Herts, yesterday, said that once the old autocratic spirit of capital and the new non-cooperative spirit of labour had disappeared a new era of British prosperity would open.

"The Labour movement and the I.L.P. have grown largely on the belief that profit-making is wrong, and that the troubles of the worker and the difficulties of industry can be solved by political action," he said. "However, I believe that some disillusionment has already spread among the Labour benches of the House of Commons on what it is, in fact, possible to do by political action. I believe that disillusionment will spread, for political action to-day cannot possibly remedy our present distress, except by removing and not by adding to the burdens and hindrances to economic enterprise. When that disillusionment has spread further I believe trade unionism will come to the conclusion that the centre of its activities must be in its own industry and not in the House of Commons. I believe that capital, in this country, is also coming to the same conclusion—that cooperation is better than conflict."

Granted that we were not going in for Communism, the condition of high wages, full employment, good housing, &c., was an ever-increasing activity of an ever-increasing proportion of the people in instituting or supporting what are called capitalistic enterprises. One of the reasons for our present trouble is that half the community has come to deride the capitalist as an enemy, and that the State has by legislation and taxation made it so difficult for enterprise to function that the economic life-blood of the community is drying up. He would like them to consider whether it was possible to conceive of a really happy and progressive economic society based on freedom of enterprise and therefore on capitalism. He thought it was. The essence of it was that there should be so much enterprise, invention, and capital turning invention to practical uses, that the demand for labour at the existing wage rates would always be beyond the supply. That was the essence of a truly free society, because if capital was short of labour, not labour of employment, wages would be high, conditions would be made attractive, every worker would be able to change his employment whenever he was not suited, and he would also be able to save and invest in enterprise on his own account, so that all citizens were at once workers and enterprisers. He believed that this was the type of society towards which the world was tending, and not the Communist type, and that it really offered much the best hope of freedom, prosperity, and variety of life, work, and leisure for mankind, once it was properly organized and the impediments to enterprise which now hindered its development had been removed. It was wise and sound to tax the superfluity of the rich for the benefit of the community and to mitigate the inequalities of wealth. But it was essential in contriving the system of taxation not to carry it to the point where enterprise was discouraged, for if that were done they would only begin to kill the goose which laid the golden eggs. That, he was afraid, was what both nationally and internationally was happening to-day.

NEW IDEAS IN TEACHING

DEFECTS OF LEARNING BY ROTE

At the meeting of the City of London Vacation Course in Education, held yesterday at the Holborn Restaurant, Mr. Frank Roscoe, secretary of the Royal Society of Teachers—which keeps a register of teachers who satisfy certain requirements in regard to attainments and training for work—lectured on "Schools of To-day and To-morrow."

He said that if teachers could keep their pupils busy in pursuits appropriate to the successive stages of childhood and youth the education of the pupils would be secured. In the past teachers fell into the error of compelling pupils to be busy with pursuits that they imagined to be a preparation for adult life. A good memory, the ability to reason well, and to express ideas clearly were held to be useful qualities. So exercises in learning by rote, in mathematics, and in the classical languages were devised, not as ends in themselves, but as leading to the facilities which teachers were seeking. Then the psychologists began to declare that learning by rote did not always promote the ability to reason outside the field of mathematics, and that the learning of Latin grammar was of little direct service in the writing of English prose. So the traditional doctrine of formal training was dethroned, although from habit and inertia it was still being applied in many schools. There was this to be said for it, that whatever subject found a place in the curriculum it might be so treated as to promote, not perhaps a universal aptitude of memory, of reasoning, or of attention, but a regard for intellectual method, a power of dealing with abstract ideas, a kind of athletic quality of mind, apart altogether from the information value of the particular subject or subjects concerned. He would rather make of school a pleasant place and train the pupils so to manage their lives as to reduce unnecessary difficulties to a minimum, while meeting inevitable ones with cheerfulness and courage. In these days there should be no vision of—

"The whining schoolboy, with his satchel
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school."

Indeed, one of the most striking and encouraging attributes of the schools of to-day was that children did not creep to them unwillingly. Mr. Bernard Shaw's notion that schools were prisons was grotesquely absurd, unless they were to suppose that the class known as habitual prisoners returned to gaol without compulsion, as children now went to school. In this country, at any rate, the functions of attendance officers had changed greatly during the past 50 years. Formerly those officials were engaged in the enforcement of a law which was resisted by many parents and in dragging to school many children who did not wish to go. Now they were engaged chiefly in looking after parents who might be indifferent or careless as to their children's welfare, but were seldom deliberately hostile to compulsory schooling.

Thus progress was being made towards the ideal, and the schools were to-day vastly better than those of even 30 years ago. At that time a rigid curriculum was imposed on every elementary school regardless of the individual aptitudes of the children, their home surroundings, or their local circumstances. The schools must strive constantly to maintain contact with the world outside, never forgetting that the pupils were to be there for only a brief space, and that habits must be inculcated, knowledge given, and qualities fostered which could be brought into action easily outside school. That was the dominant and growing feature of the schools that were coming into being. There would be more team work in place of the exclusive individualism of former days. Finally, he wished to emphasize the place of the teacher in the schools of to-morrow. Some means must be discovered by which the public, with its representatives in Parliament and on local authorities, would be made to understand the special attributes essential to real teaching. As things were, any street hawker might abandon his barrow and open a private school. Even in State schools there were thousands of persons engaged as teachers who had no ascertainable qualifications for the work. It was no comfort to say that teachers were born, not made, as the birth rate of such teachers was not high enough to meet the demands of a system of compulsory schooling.

FAULTS IN VOICE PRODUCTION

CORRECT BREATHING AND TONE QUALITY

Mr. GEORGE DODDS, of Newcastle, in an address at the summer course in music teaching at Oxford yesterday, advised students not to try to imitate the well-known professional singers in voice production. They would probably only imitate the faults. The best quality of tone was secured by the minimum of breath that would produce the note. The aim of all good voice production study was the formation of an unconscious habit in the correct use of the vocal mechanism.

DR. GEORGE DYSON, Director of Music at Winchester College, said the study of the history of music was impossible except in terms of music itself. Unfortunately only a few people could read music well from the printed page. But the gramophone could help tremendously, since it was now possible for students to get first-rate interpretations of music and learn through that medium.

Mr. BASIL AALCHIN, of the Royal College of Music, urged more concentration on sight reading.

COTTON TRADE REPORT

CRITICISMS BY ASSOCIATION OF MILL DIRECTORS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The Association of Cotton Mill Directors of Lancashire has submitted its view to the Government on the Cotton Inquiry report, which a few days ago was strongly criticized by the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation. The association state that none of the members of the inquiry committee was in close contact with the trade, or had the necessary practical experience to deal with the technical questions raised. They deny that other countries have acquired much superior machinery to Lancashire or have discovered how to make cloths from cotton Lancashire cannot or will not use.

The association complain that the report makes no mention of the increased cost of Lancashire goods to the buyer, due to our precipitate return to the gold standard, although examples of costings of 10 different lines of cloth exported to India and China were submitted to the committee of inquiry showing that the cost to the buyer had been increased from 16.86 per cent. to 23.92 per cent. as a result of the deflation of our currency. Nor does the report mention the Indian boycotts, Indian import duties, increased local and national taxation, or indicate that the consumption of American cotton in Japan is increasing and Indian cotton decreasing.

With reference to technical re-equipment, the association states that Lancashire has the most recent mill, specially laid out for high draft ring spinning, and in every respect the "last word" in improvements for spinning. "That mill, which should have been on full time if the advantages are what the report suggests, has been stopped many times because it could not dispose of its products. The economies to be gained by possible technical improvements in the majority of Lancashire mills on the cost of production would be very limited. The technical skill of British machinists is relied upon very largely by foreign textile machinery buyers.

"The report suggests the substitution of ring spindles for mules. We have at present more ring spindles than any other country, except the United States, and the trading experience of ring spinners has been, and is now, as bad as that of mule spinners. Why substitute ring for mule spindles when there are now proportionately as many ring spindles stopped as mule spindles?"

The association support the view that amalgamations within the spinning section can be successfully established and operated, provided that the present vested interests are duly protected by visualizing the position ahead, so as to enable those interests to benefit correspondingly with trade improvement. They believe that the whole of the report under the heading of reorganization calls for the re-establishment of the Cotton Control Board. If the Federation of Master Spinners had the power from the Control Board to make the majority vote binding on the minority it could make one combine of the lot and do all that is indicated as necessary in the report. "It is very doubtful," the association add, "if effective co-ordination will ever be obtained in any other way."

VALUE OF THE O.T.C.

TRIBUTE AT CAMBRIDGE SUMMER SCHOOL

Mr. E. H. BLAKENEY, assistant master at Winchester College, in a lecture to the students at the Cambridge Summer School, last night, asked his hearers to rid themselves of the idiotic notion that the Officers Training Corps encouraged mere militarism. It did nothing of the sort, he said. It was only right and proper to teach their boys something of leadership. They would be wrong to listen to the talk of milk and water sentimentalists who would be the first to shout for an efficient Army if ever trouble arose. Sixteen years ago that day war broke out in Europe. The present Army, without the O.T.C. to draw upon for potential officers, could no dothing at all. The most unselfish thing a boy could undertake at school was to work hard for his corps. It was not soldiers who made war. It was the politicians who did that, and it was the soldiers who were called upon to clear up the mess the politicians had made. Let them give the O.T.C. movement the honour it deserved.

Referring to fagging, he said the system had been severely criticized, but these attacks generally came from a few disgruntled parents with an itch for a grievance. They thought it a form of servitude and degrading at that. It was nothing of the kind. It was a part of that system which prevented young, and sometimes upstart youths, from suffering from swelling of the head, a disease which demanded drastic treatment. Human nature being what it was cases of abuse sometimes occurred, but it was comparatively rare. He was convinced that fagging, as they saw it in operation to-day, was not without value. If it occasionally had its drawbacks it also had its compensating points. Friendships were often formed between fag masters and fags, which might last for life. Nowadays there was a national sense of good fellowship and this was found reflected in the daily life of the great public schools.

Professor Ernest Barker discussed how many university trained men and women it was safe to produce in one country. He said that if they gave university education to too large a percentage they would get two results. The first was that they congested the universities and made their teaching mechanical, and the second, and almost the more serious, that they might produce an unemployed, or quite inadequately employed, intellectual proletariat, which was the mother of revolutionary movements, political and economic. He could hardly fix the university percentage for this country, but was inclined to believe that the English percentage of one in 1,150 was quite enough at the present time.

Referring to the criticism that universities were available only for the sons of rich men, Professer Barker said that Oxford and Cambridge alone gave about 250 scholarships every year. It was possible for a boy to gain scholarships which not only allowed him to receive his studies free, but also helped to support his home. He knew of one London family which was asked to state the source of its income. The father wrote: "Scholarships." On investigation he found that £300 was coming into the family every year from the scholarships gained by the sons.

GORSEDD AND WELSH UNIVERSITY

HOPES OF COOPERATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, AUG. 4

The Bardic Gorsedd meets at Llanelly to-morrow morning in an atmosphere which gives hope of more cordial cooperation between itself and the University of Wales than has been possible for many years. This hope is based upon two public declarations made to-day in the *Western Mail*, which may be taken as fairly representing the changed spirit of the two institutions.

The Gorsedd, while retaining the fealty of the old school of Welsh bards and still making an undoubted appeal to national sentiment, has suffered some grievous shocks at the hands of the younger poets and writers during recent years, but its severest critics have been found among the staffs of the Welsh university colleges. The late Professor Sir John Morris-Jones, of the North Wales University College, Bangor, held the Gorsedd and its ritual in unconcealed contempt, and treated its pretensions to antiquity with scorn.

The attacks of Professor W. J. Gruffydd, of Cardiff University College, who is now regarded as the leader of the "academicals," have been even more severe, and his position as editor of *Y Llenor*, the one Welsh periodical with any pretensions to established canons of literary criticism, has supplied him with a platform for the propagation of his views, which he has used with advantage. To-day there are signs that the militant professor is about to sheathe his sword, and, in the spirit of the armistice which, in his own words, "may be protracted in a lasting peace," he ventures upon advice to the Gorsedd which the latter would do well to ponder.

Criticizing the evils which are inherent in the peripatetic character of the National Eisteddfod—namely, lack of continuity of policy, inequality of standard from year to year, and the choice of adjudicators and subjects by inexperienced committees, he pleads for the formation of a national committee of literary men, musicians, and artists, to maintain a continuity of policy and form a panel of adjudicators. He further suggests that the Gorsedd, which is well organized and territorially has a national appeal, should form a strong committee "to cooperate with those literary men who have so far held away from it, and then let it dictate its own terms to the local committees." The suggestion is worthy of consideration, and may possibly contain the seeds of a reform of the Eisteddfod which is long overdue.

Speaking as the head of the Gorsedd, Pedrog the Archdruid is equally conciliatory. While not claiming anything like perfection for the Gorsedd, he contends that it is on the right lines, and is improving from year to year. "The gesture recently made by the Gorsedd towards friends who are outside is not in the nature of an S.O.S. This institution has never been so flourishing in every respect as it is to-day, but we all desire to make it more effective. Every true Welshman would like to see real unity and cooperation between the sons and daughters of our Fatherland, concentrating their energies and consecrating their lives for the realization of her highest ideal. . . . The Welsh nation is greater than the Gorsedd and the University."

UNIVERSITIES AND INDUSTRY

At a meeting of the Honourable Cymmrodorion Society at the National Eisteddfod, Llanelly, yesterday, Principal Dr. C. A. EDWARDS, of University College, Swansea, speaking on Industrialism and Higher Education, said that modern industries, to be successful, must be scientifically managed. A country which neglected to make full use of science in relation to basic industries would naturally be at a disadvantage in competition. One of the most important factors which had contributed to the extraordinary development of America had been complete faith in the value of higher education and research, and in all subjects with a bearing on their industries.

Dr. Edwards placed the utmost importance on the work of universities and considered that the influx of trained university men into industry was a significant sign of progress. Universities should be devoted to the study of pure abstract research, cultivated and encouraged to its fullest extent in order that new ideas could be discovered and made use of.

Mr. D. OWEN EVANS (Mond Nickel Company) said that the scope of the higher branches of learning had been broadened, and, owing to the complexity of modern industrial problems, there was an increasing tendency to accept guidance from the university.

GLAMORGAN TREASURE HUNT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, AUG. 4

The seaside village of Newton Nottage, near Porthcawl, has been the scene of an exciting treasure hunt over the holidays. Children playing in the ruins of an old public house, known as the Red House, dislodged a stone near the fireplace, and from the cavity a leather wallet fell, containing some old coins, and a plan purporting to represent a place where a chest of gold had been hidden by smugglers. There were also flights of stairs and subterranean passages indicated on the plan.

Immediately the children had reported their find digging operations were begun on a large scale, and were carried on during the night by the light of torches. Up to midday to-day about 20 tons of débris and sand had been removed, and the diggers are confident of the accuracy of the plan, as the top of a buried stairway has already been uncovered.

Obituary

HERR SIEGFRIED WAGNER

THE BAYREUTH TRADITION

Herr Helferich Siegfried Richard Wagner, who died yesterday at Bayreuth after a short illness at the age of 61, was the son of Richard and Cosima Wagner. He has not long survived his mother, who died on April 1 last. He was born at Triebschen on June 6, 1869. His mother's birthday soon after gave the occasion for the production of the "Siegfried Idyll," in which Wagner celebrated the long wished-for event of the birth of a son. In giving him the name of Siegfried, the parents wished to endow him with the character of the fearless hero. He was not to go to school or be chained to a profession. "Sondern ein wahrhafter, sich nicht fürchtender Mensch werden." Thus his mother wrote when he was nine years old.

Nevertheless, Siegfried did study to become an architect, and he designed the monument of his grandfather, Franz Liszt, at Bayreuth; but it was inevitable that the inheritance, from both his father and his grandfather should assert itself, and he soon showed aspirations for a musical career. He first conducted *Der Ring des Nibelungen* at the Bayreuth Festival of 1896, and soon after himself composed an opera, *Der Bärenhäuter*, which was well received in Germany, more perhaps on account of his name and antecedents than on its own merits. It was followed by a dozen more operas, mostly written on themes drawn from German folklore, but it was generally admitted that his creative gift showed more of the ready accomplishment of his grandfather than of the genius of his father.

The real importance of Siegfried Wagner's career lay in the preservation and fulfilment of his father's ideals of performance in the Festspielhaus, exclusively devoted to the works of Richard Wagner, at Bayreuth. It was in 1908 that Frau Cosima Wagner handed over to her son the responsibility for the direction of the festival. He soon undertook some renovation of the scenic effects of *Parsifal* and of *Die Meistersinger*. The latter, given in 1911, and conducted by Hans Richter for the last time, is remembered as a peculiarly sympathetic performance, which included innovations in the stagecraft, minor details of which did not commend themselves to the more conservatively minded devotees of Wagner.

As "Regisseur" of the Bayreuth Theatre, Siegfried Wagner occupied a peculiarly delicate position, and was faced with an exceptional problem. While the greater German opera houses were vying with one another in producing new settings of Wagner's masterpieces, and giving free rein to imaginative ideas widely different from Wagner's own, the son had to see the works through the father's mind, and, at the same time, to accept new technical methods, especially those of theatrical lighting, and bring them into harmony with what had become known as "the Bayreuth tradition." His policy was criticized from both sides, as a progressive conservatism must be, but the recent festivals have in the main proved the soundness of his judgment. His policy has been justified in its results.

The festival of 1914 was cut short by the War, and 10 years elapsed before the Festspielhaus could reopen its doors. The financial difficulties of the time made its restoration then an act of courage. Improvements in the house itself and its equipment were effected. *Tristan* was provided with a new setting in 1927, and a present made by friends to Siegfried Wagner to celebrate his sixtieth birthday in 1929 was expended on remounting *Tannhäuser* with the utmost magnificence. Siegfried Wagner worked with unceasing energy at every detail of the stage direction of *Tannhäuser*, which, conducted by Signor Toscanini, was the great event of the 1930 festival. He was taken seriously ill shortly before the first performance, at which he was unable to be present.

SIR GUY LAKING

Sir Guy Laking, who was taken suddenly ill on Sunday, died in St. George's Hospital yesterday at the age of 26. Born on January 3, 1904, Guy Francis William Laking was the only son of Sir Guy Laking, the Keeper of the King's Armoury, on whose death in 1919 he succeeded to the baronetcy. It had been conferred in 1902 on his grandfather, Sir Francis Laking, the Court physician. Sir Guy was well known in theatrical circles, and in the last few years had missed the first night of hardly any play of importance. He had taken seats for the first performance of *Let us be Gay* in Birmingham last night. He leaves a sister, Miss Joan Laking, but no heir, and the baronetcy becomes extinct.

MR. F. L. WANKLYN

Our Ottawa Correspondent telegraphs that Mr. Frederic Lumb Wanklyn, of Montreal, a prominent Canadian Railway official, died on Sunday at Grimsby, where he had recently returned from a visit to Norway, at the age of 70. The son of Mr. Frederic Wanklyn, of Buenos Aires, he was born there on February 25, 1860, and was educated at Marlborough College in England. He received his professional training at the Gorton works of the old Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway under the late Mr. Charles Sacré, and became M.Inst.C.E. in 1885. After some experience as resident engineer of tramways and railways in Lombardy, he went to Canada as assistant mechanical superintendent and general manager of locomotive works of the Grand Trunk Railway. Later he was employed by the Montreal Street Railway as manager and chief engineer, and then became vice-president of the Dominion Coal Company. Ultimately he was appointed general executive assistant of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal, and retired in 1924. Mr. Wanklyn was elected a controller of the City of Montreal in 1910, and served till 1912.

MR. ROBERT LEADER

Mr. Robert Leader, a former Sheffield Deputy County Court Judge, a magistrate, a town trustee, and chairman of the Sheffield Savings Bank, died at his home in Sheffield on Sunday at the age of 69. He was also chairman of Joseph Rogers and Sons, Limited, the Sheffield cutlery firm, a director of the Sheffield and South Yorkshire Navigation Company and of Messrs. Davy Brothers, Limited, and a local director of Williams Deacons Bank. He was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1886, and was for some time assistant editor of the *Sheffield Independent*. He was the fourth generation of the Leader family to be associated with the paper, which was bought by his great-grandfather, Mr. Robert Leader, from its founder over a century ago. His father, the late Mr. J. D. Leader, was editor of the paper for many years. Mr. Leader acquired a large practice on the North-Eastern Circuit, at the West Riding Assizes at Leeds, the quarter sessions at Sheffield, and the Sheffield County Court, his connexion with which led to his appointment as Deputy County Court Judge. He had also temporarily filled the post of clerk to the Sheffield magistrates.

MR. R. H. GOSLING

Mr. Richard Henry Gosling, of Hawthorn Hill, Bracknell, died yesterday at Princess Christian's Nursing Home, Windsor, after an operation, at the age of 76.

The eldest son of Mr. Richard Gosling, of Eccles field, Staines, he went to Eton, in 1863, to the Rev. J. W. Hawtrey's house, and was afterwards at St. John's College, Oxford, where he stroked the Torpid, and rowed three in the eight. In due course he joined the family bank, Messrs. Gosling and Sharpe, which was ultimately absorbed by Barclays. Mr. Gosling succeeded Mr. Garth as Master of the Garth in 1902, and retired in 1919 to become Master of the Vine until 1923. He was Master of the Craven with Mr. J. Cahn in 1925-6. He married, in 1889, Kathleen, daughter of Sir Swinnerton Halliday Dyer, Bt., and had four daughters.

THE WEATHER

OCCASIONAL RAIN

Meteorological Office, Aug. 4

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 7 P.M.—A depression over Scotland will fill up gradually, while another centred off West Ireland will slowly move south-eastward and then eastward. Weather will continue unsettled, with occasional rain or thundery showers.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., N.W., N.E., MIDLANDS, E., N.—Wind south-west to south, mainly moderate; showers, bright intervals, perhaps local thunder; moderate temperature.

ENGLAND, S.W., MIDLANDS, W., WALES, S., N.—Wind south-west to south, moderate, fresh locally; mainly cloudy, occasional rain or showers, perhaps thunder; moderate temperature.

SCOTLAND, S.E., S.W., W., ISLE OF MAN.—Wind west to south-west, mainly moderate or light; showers, local thunder, bright intervals; moderate temperature.

SCOTLAND, N.W., MID., N.E., ORKNEYS AND SHETLANDS.—Light variable breeze; occasional rain or showers, with local thunder; bright intervals in places; moderate temperature.

IRELAND, N.W., N.E.—Wind variable, light; showers, with local thunder; bright intervals; moderate temperature.

IRELAND, S.E., S.W.—Wind southerly, becoming variable or northerly, mainly light or moderate; mainly cloudy, intermittent rain or showers; moderate temperature.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Unsettled.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Wind south-west to south, mainly moderate; showers, bright intervals; visibility good; sea moderate.

IRISH SEA.—Wind southerly to variable, mainly moderate or light; showery, visibility mainly good; sea slight or moderate.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—South-west to south winds, 10-15 m.p.h. at the surface and 20-30 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Variable cloud amount with showers and local thunderstorms. Visibility 6-12 miles, except in rain.

Sun rises, 5.30 a.m.; sets, 8.41 p.m.
Moon sets, 12.49 a.m.; rises, 7.4 p.m.
Full Moon, August 9.
Lighting-up time, 9.41 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 11.42 a.m. and 12.20 a.m., to-morrow.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, AUGUST 4, 7 P.M.

The depression off Western Scotland remained stationary and a relatively intense secondary moved quickly north-eastward across S.E. England during the early morning, and by evening had developed into a deep depression off Denmark. Winds were mainly fresh to strong in England from a westerly direction and light and variable in Scotland. Considerable rain fell in the South and North-West of England during the early morning. More than 20mm. was general on the South Coast, east of Bournemouth. Ramsgate recorded 38mm., Dover 32mm., Folkestone 31mm., and Blackpool 40mm.

Sunshine amounts were rather variable, but Lerwick recorded 11.4 hours, Ilfracombe 10.2 hours, and Newquay 10.5 hours, while on the south coast between Bognor Regis and Penzance eight hours was generally exceeded. Temperature was mainly moderate, and 71deg. was recorded at Farnborough and 68deg. at a number of places in the South.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS, AUG. 4, 7 P.M.—Bar., 1000.9mb. (29.56in.), rising slowly. Temp., 65.8deg.; humidity, 50 per cent.; wind, S.W., moderate; weather, fine.

Sunday, 7 p.m., to Monday, 10 a.m.—Min. temp., 54deg.; rainfall, 10.8mm. (0.421in.).

Monday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Max. temp., 68deg; rainfall, 0.4mm. (0.015in.).

Sunshine at Kew, 5.7hrs.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the Sunlight League, were:—

Clacton, 3½; Lowestoft, 5; Margate, 5; St. Andrews, 2; Torquay, 8; Ventnor, 6.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Min.	Deg.	Deg.	
EAST COAST					
Berw'k-on-T	6·2	2	51	65	Dull, rain.
Scarborough	—	3	54	59	Dull, drizzle.
Bridlington	—	9	53	60	Dull, rain.
Mablethorpe	1·0	6	55	65	Dull, showers.
Skegness	1·5	15	53	64	Cloudy, some rain.
Hunstanton	1·0	9	56	63	Cloudy, rain.
Yarmouth	—	19	53	—	Rain.
Lowestoft	2·7	9	53	63	Cloudy, some rain.
Felixstowe	3·2	8	56	65	Cloudy, some rain.
Dovercourt	3·7	12	54	66	Cloudy, rain.
Walton-on-N	3·3	16	55	67	Thunderstorm.
Clacton	4·4	13	56	66	Cloudy, showers.
Maldon	4·3	8	55	67	Cloudy.
Southend	4·7	13	52	68	Cloudy, shower.
Margate	4·3	25	53	67	Cloudy, rain.
Ramsgate	4·6	38	55	66	Cloudy, rain.
Deal	5·8	26	54	67	Showers, fair.
Dover	5·7	32	57	64	Cloudy.
SOUTH COAST					
Folkestone	5·7	31	54	65	Cloudy.
Hastings	5·1	29	53	—	Cloudy.
Bexhill	5·9	26	55	65	Fair.
Eastbourne	7·8	26	55	64	Fair.
Brighton

Court Circular

H.M. YACHT VICTORIA AND ALBERT, COWES ROADS, Aug. 4

The Dowager Marchioness of Linlithgow and the Lady Mary Hope, the Right Hon. John Gretton, M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Gretton and Miss Mollie Gretton, and General Sir Alexander and Lady Godley had the honour of Dining with The King and Queen on board the Royal Yacht this evening.

The Duke of York, accompanied by the Hon. David Bowes-Lyon, was shooting yesterday on Forfar Loch.

Princess Beatrice has now completely recovered from the effects of her recent fall.

Susan Duchess of Somerset expects to leave about August 14 for France.

The Norwegian Minister has left for Norway, and will be away for six weeks.

Viscountess Ipswich and Major Hume-Gore have returned from Paris, and have joined the Duke of Grafton and his sisters at Euston Hall for the remainder of the holidays.

Lady Sophie Scott expects to leave London on August 14 for Amhuinnsuidh, North Harris, Inverness-shire.

Lady Isabel Wodehouse left 12, Cowley-street on Friday for Cowes.

Lord Strachie has left Cadogan-gardens for Sutton Court, Somerset.

Lord and Lady Parmoor left 29, Wilton-crescent on Friday for Henley-on-Thames.

The Hon. Lady Egerton left London on Friday on a visit to Lord and Lady Harlech at Brogyntyn, Oswestry. She expects to return to London on August 20.

Lady Irwin, wife of the Viceroy, will arrive in London on Saturday from India.

Lady Clerke is much touched by the sympathy of her many kind friends, and wishes to thank them all for their letters and beautiful flowers.

Sir John and Lady Simon, accompanied by Mr. Gilbert Simon, will leave to-day for Canada and the United States. They expect to be away for about six weeks.

Major Sir George Prescott returned to 127, Mount-street on Saturday from Canada.

The following are staying at the Royal Albion Hotel, Brighton:—Sir John and Lady Mooney, Sir Alfred and Lady Tyler, Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., and Mrs. Thomas, and Mr. Wyndham Baldwin.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Wilson and the Earl and Countess of Munster have left for Aultnagar, Invershin, Inverness-shire, and will be away until the end of September.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fleming have left 27, Grosvenor-square, W.1, for Scotland, and do not expect to return till the middle of October.

Mrs. Douglas McLean has left 66, Lowndes-square. Her address now is 35, Wilton-place, S.W.1. (Telephone, Sloane 5500.)

We have to announce the death of Mr. R. H. Gosling, of Hawthorn Hill, Bracknell, following an operation. The funeral will be on Thursday, August 7, at Easthampstead Church, Bracknell, at 2.30. The 12.57 train from Waterloo will be met at Bracknell. No flowers, by request.

CHRISTENING

The christening took place on Saturday at St. Edmund's Church, Maids Moreton, Buckinghamshire, of the infant daughter of the Earl and Countess of Cottenham. The Rev. P. Walde and the Rev. O. Worne officiated, and the child was named Paulina Mary Louise. The godparents were the Hon. John Pepys, Mr. Robert Taylor, Mrs. Gerald Portman, and Mrs. Gerald Mahon.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR

SERVICE AT CANTERBURY

Because of heavy rain, the customary memorial service in commemoration of the sons and daughters of Kent who fell in the Great War was held in the nave of Canterbury Cathedral, instead of in the tree-lined garth in the precincts.

The service was conducted by the Dean of Canterbury (Dr. H. R. L. Sheppard), who was accompanied by the following members of the chapter:—Dr. Claude Jenkins, the Archdeacon of Canterbury (Canon E. H. Hardcastle), Dr. Bickersteth, and Canon J. M. C. Crum. After an opening hymn and psalm, the Dean offered a prayer of remembrance for "the sons and daughters of Kent who died in the Great War, and all those throughout the British Empire." A short silence was kept before the singing of the hymn "O valiant hearts." After further prayers and a hymn, the Dean gave the Blessing, standing in front of the altar, and the service concluded with the National Anthem. In the large congregation were:—

Lord Harris, the Hon. George and Mrs. Harris, Sir Edmund and Lady Davis, Mrs. Somervell, Mr. F. Marchant, Mr. F. A. MacKinnon, Mr. and Mrs. Newton Jacks, Colonel and Mrs. Hawkes, Mr. Christopher Hawkes, Mr. Alick Tassell, Sir William Goschen, Mr. R. Alderson, Mr. A. Frere, Miss Audrey Frere, Mr. Geoffrey Starr, Mr. R. L. Austen Leigh, Mr. and Mrs. Nigel de Grey, Mr. Percy Lane, Lady Crutchley, Sir William Lees, Major Sutcliffe-Ellis, Major A. Clarke-Jervoise, Mr. W. Stephenson, the Hon. Denys Buckley, Mr. J. C. Ledward, Mr. Robert Young, Mr. E. E. Crow, Canon Maycock, Canon J. W. S. Tomlin, Mrs. Macmillan, Mrs. A. J. Mason, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Hardcastle, Mrs. Hicaud, Mr. G. Hitchins, Mr. Sidney Bell, Miss Bell, Mrs. Julian Wright, Major N. S. Hart-and Mr. Andrews (representing The Buffs), Mr. R. L. Murray Lawes, Mr. Clifton Brown, Mr. H. D. Hubble, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Gilbert, Mrs. Ferrier Clarke, Mrs. Ferguson, the Misses Russell, and representatives of the Old Contemptibles' Association.

After the service the Dean, Lord Harris, and members of the Old Stagers, went to the Kent War Memorial, where Lord Harris laid a wreath of red and orange roses tied with the Old Stagers' colours. Later Lord Harris, in the presence of a gathering of Old Comrades, laid a wreath of laurels and carnations on the Royal East Kent Yeomanry War Memorial at St. George's Gate in memory of the regiment and fallen comrades.

BELFAST

The sixteenth anniversary of the outbreak of the Great War was observed at the Garden of Remembrance, in the City Hall grounds, Belfast, yesterday. A visit was paid to the cenotaph by some 120 of the women's section of the North Dublin branch of the British Legion, who laid two wreaths there.

"THE TIMES" SOCIAL BUREAU

For the convenience of readers of *The Times* a Social Bureau has been established at 72, Regent-street (one minute from Piccadilly-circus), the West End office of the paper. The purpose of the Bureau is to supply information to prospective hostesses, societies, dining clubs, and others about the dates which have been selected for social gatherings of every kind and to assist them in making their own arrangements.

A register of addresses of visitors from overseas and the temporary addresses of English travellers is compiled at this office, and is available for reference at any time either by telephone, or, preferably, by personal call. Will travellers, either leaving England or returning, kindly co-operate in this scheme by sending all news of their movements immediately on arrival or departure to the Manager, *The Times* Social Bureau, 72, Regent-street, Piccadilly-circus, W.1 (Telephone, Regent 2273)?

No charge will be made for services rendered in this way.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

Sir Dermot Cusack-Smith and Miss D. Winlaw

The engagement is announced between Dermot, only son of the late Colonel Sir Berry Cusack-Smith, Bt., K.C.M.G., D.L., fifth baronet, of Newtown, King's County, and Lady Cusack-Smith, of Copsale Court, Horsham, and Dorothy, third daughter of the Rev. G. P. K. Winlaw and Mrs. Winlaw, of the Rectory, Telscombe, near Lewes.

Mr. D. G. Arbuthnot and Miss Drummond

The engagement is announced between David Arbuthnot, eldest son of Major J. B. Arbuthnot, M.V.O., late Scots Guards, and Mrs. Arbuthnot, of 42, Grosvenor-place, London, and Myra, eldest daughter of Colonel the Hon. Maurice Drummond, C.M.G., D.S.O., and the Hon. Mrs. Drummond, of Hill Place, Farnham Common, Bucks.

Brigadier-General F. Rowley and Mrs. Henderson

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place quietly in September, between Brigadier-General F. Rowley, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., of Waterfield, Chiddingfold, and Frances Helen, widow of James Henderson, of North Gate, Regent's Park, and younger daughter of the late Arthur Law, of Silverdale, Lancashire.

Lieutenant-Commander W. M. L. Astwood, R.N., and Miss L. B. Stevens

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will shortly take place, between Lieutenant-Commander W. M. L. Astwood, Royal Navy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Astwood, of Penrith, Bexhill-on-Sea, and Lilian Bertha Stevens, daughter of Mrs. Stevens, of 4, Canynge-square, Clifton, Bristol.

Major H. McCormick and Miss M. A. Cliff

A marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between Major Hilgrove McCormick, younger surviving son of the late S. S. McCormick, Esq., and Mrs. McCormick, of Shandon, Blackrock, Co. Dublin, and Margaret Anne, younger daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Cliff, of Fane Valley, Co. Louth, and Mrs. Cliff, of Villa Gladioli, Bordighera.

Captain P. de Waal and Miss I. McLaggan

The marriage arranged between Captain Pieter de Waal, South African Permanent Garrison Artillery, and Isobel, daughter of the late Mr. G. McLaggan and Mrs. McLaggan, of Cape Town, will take place on August 19 at Newlands, Dumfries.

The Rev. A. Mackay and Miss E. G. Storry

The marriage will shortly take place between Angus, eldest son of the Rev. James H. Mackay, of the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, retired, and Edith Guard, younger daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Storry, of Scarborough, now of 92, Cromwell-road, London.

Mr. S. D. Mitchell and Miss Siddall

The engagement is announced between Stuart Digby, younger son of Mr. Horace J. Mitchell, of St. Margaret's, Boveney-road, Honor Oak Park, and Barbara Jessie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Lister Siddall, of Ash Tree Cottage, Dulwich Village, S.E.

Mr. C. W. Power and Miss Purvis

The marriage arranged between Courtnay William, younger son of the late Dr. A. W. Power and Mrs. Power, of Southampton, and Cicely, eldest daughter of the late Dr. W. P. Purvis and Mrs. Purvis, of Southampton, will take place at Madras Cathedral, India, on September 22.

Mr. A. N. Selbie and Miss Hanson

The marriage arranged between Arnold Noel Selbie, M.C., youngest son of Dr. and Mrs. Selbie, of Oxford, and Kathleen Mary, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Hanson, of The Moat House, Ullenhall, will take place quietly at St. Mary's Church, Ullenhall, on August 12.

Mr. R. L. Basset and Miss Ryan

A marriage has been arranged between Ronald Lambart Basset, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Basset, of 7, Carlos-place, London, and late of Tehidy, Cornwall, and Caroline Clendenin Ryan, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clendenin J. Ryan, of New York.

Mr. K. C. B. Mackenzie and Miss Nahl

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place shortly, at Geneva, between Kenneth, eldest son of Captain W. Beveridge Mackenzie, Royal Navy, Palace House, Bishops Waltham, Hants, and Marian, eldest daughter of Mr. A. C. Nahl, La Paz, Lower California.

Mr. R. L. McIntire and Miss E. Macdonald

The engagement is announced between Richard Litton McIntire, of Montreal, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. McIntire, of Aspley Guise, Bletchley, Bucks, and Ena, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Ochiltree Macdonald, of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Mr. P. Brentnall and Miss Hails

The engagement is announced between Paul, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Percy S. Brentnall, of 23, Cholmeley-park, Highgate, N.6, and Jean Isabella, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Hails, of 51, Sunningfields-road, Hendon, N.W.4.

Mr. G. M. C. Gelardi and Miss R. J. Thomas

The engagement is announced between Giuseppe Maria Carlo, eldest son of Commendatore Giulio and Signora Piera Gelardi (*née* Contessa Frisciotti de Pellicani), and Ruby Jean, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Spence Thomas, of Whitchurch, Cardiff.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

RETIRED OFFICER'S LARGE ESTATE

Captain John Henry Wyndham Rennie, late 5th Lancers, Cheshire Yeomanry, and Lincolnshire Yeomanry, of Shorne Hill, Totton, Hants, who saw service in the Afghan War in 1879, in the Egyptian Campaign, in the South African War, and on home service during the Great War, and who died on April 6, left property of the gross value of £200,801, with net personalty £187,727. The testator left:—

£10 for each year of service up to five years, and £20 for each subsequent complete year of service to each indoor or outdoor servant of five years' service.

Mr. William Hartland Banks, of Hergest Croft, Kington, Herefordshire, who died on April 1, aged 62, left unsettled estate of the gross value of £83,994, with net personalty £56,179. The testator left:—

£2 10s. for each year of service to his gardener; £10 to each other outdoor or indoor servant of 10 years' service, and if of two years' service or upwards £5 each; to the governors of Lady Hawkins Grammar School, Kington, the portion of the field known as the Three Corner Field now used by them, as a playing field for the said school.

Miss Constance Janet Hunter, of Abbey House, Windsor, who died on May 31, aged 78, daughter of the late Sir Paul Hunter, of Mortimer Hill, Berkshire, left estate of the gross value of £58,245, with net personalty £52,854. She left:—

£100 to Helena Nursing Home in Brownlow-road, Reading; £100 to St. Andrew's Home for Poor Ladies, at Clewer, Windsor; £50 to her cook, Jessie Vincent; £25 to her housemaid, Laura Elizabeth Elford; £50 to her gardener, Percy Merrick; and £25 to her parlourmaid, Agnes Brown, if respectively in her service at the time of her death and not under notice to leave; three months' wages to each indoor servant, if in her service at the time of her death and not under notice to leave, in addition to any legacies bequeathed to them.

Among other latest wills are the following:—

	Gross value
Atkinson, Mrs. Mary Ann, of Hill Top, Malham, Yorks, a widow (unsettled) (net personalty £8,844)	£9,007
Banks-Martin, Mr. Robert (60), of Gracecourt, Great Nelmes, Hornchurch, Essex, architect (net personalty £3,686)	4,253
Batteresby, Mr. Frank (51), of Oak Mount, Bredbury, Cheshire, chemist and druggist (net personalty £5,739)	10,731
Clark, Captain John Cook (69), of White Plains, Anlaby Park, Anlaby, Yorks, retired master mariner, late of the Wilson Line (net personalty £3,541)	7,069
Greenhalgh, Mr. James Taylor (52), L.D.S., R.C.S., of Drake-street, Rochdale, dental surgeon, son of the late C. A. Greenhalgh, J.P., dentist, of Bacup (net personalty £3,140)	3,991
Jones, Mr. Thomas Morgan (76), of Norwood-road, Shipley, Yorks, retired schoolmaster (net personalty £3,418)	3,466
Knight, Mrs. Frances Alice, of Kensington Palace-mansions, De Vere-gardens, Kensington, W., widow of Jasper Knight (net personalty £62,443)	62,992
Lapiedubu, Mr. Luis Juan Romano Marcelo, of the Royal Bath Hotel, Bournemouth (net personalty £21,670)	42,638
Loake, Mr. John, of Headlands-road, Kettering, senior director of Loake Brothers, Limited, shoe manufacturers (net personalty £36,327)	45,184
Partridge, Mr. Frederick Michael (70), of Southwood, Edward-road, Bromley, Kent (net personalty £19,656)	14,755
Prichott, Mr. James Fraser (67), of Pitshall, Midhurst, Sussex, and of Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, E.C., stock and share broker (net personalty £53,909)	49,909
Rodgerson, Major John, Clyde Garrison Artillery (retired), of Burnbank-terrace, Glasgow, architect (personal estate)	2,543

LADY KATHARINE HAMILTON

GIFTS FROM THE KING AND QUEEN

The King and Queen have sent a beautiful diamond and sapphire brooch to Lady Katharine Hamilton, whose marriage to Lieutenant-Colonel Reginald Seymour will take place to-morrow in the Henry VII. Chapel of Westminster Abbey, and they have given the bridegroom a gold evening watch with an inscription. The Queen has also sent to the bride a blue enamel dressing set, a cut-glass powder bowl, a cut-glass and enamel nail-polishing set, a small powder bowl, a blue enamel pencil, and a small marble clock with a blue enamel rim. The Queen's gifts also include a green and pink china morning tea-set on a curved tray, a set of pink enamel butter knives and tea spoons, and a water-colour drawing.

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, and the Earl of Harewood have sent a three-fold screen of antique leather in tones of parchment and pale green, with panels of coloured flower studies.

The Princess Royal has given the bride a set of gold and enamel teaspoons and the bridegroom a silver cigarette case. Princess Victoria has sent a clock in a walnut case, and Lord and Lady Maud Carnegie's gift is a blue and gilt clock.

The bride has had many gifts of jewelry and a great deal of linen, including several sets in pastel shades. The Duke of Abercorn has given his daughter a long chain and pendant of diamonds and a fur coat, and has sent the bridegroom a cheque. The Duchess of Abercorn has given her daughter a pair of long diamond and pearl ear-rings, while her gift to the bridegroom is a gold and platinum evening watch-chain. The bridegroom has given the bride a diamond bracelet and an emerald and diamond ring, and the bride has given the bridegroom a water-colour sketch of his son Raymond. Earl and Countess Spencer have given a silver-fitted blue leather dressing case, and Lady Anne Spencer and Viscount Althorp have sent their aunt a roll-up blue leather manicure set. The Marquess and Marchioness of Hamilton (whose baby daughter has given a small silver toast-rack) have, with Lord Claud David Hamilton, given the bride a wrist-watch set with diamonds and sapphires. Lord Claud Nigel Hamilton has sent a large round sapphire and diamond ring to the bride and a pigskin attaché case to the bridegroom.

Viscount and Viscountess Craigavon have given the bride a diamond and ruby brooch, from the Earl and Countess of Lucan there is a long brooch of diamonds and sapphires set in platinum, and Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Spender-Clay have sent an emerald and diamond bracelet. Lady Armaghdale has given an agate and diamond cigarette-case, General and Mrs. A. Seymour have sent a blue agate powder-box, and the Duchess of Norfolk, the Duke of Norfolk, and Lady Rachel Howard have given a necklace.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Gordon have sent a long rose-shaded ostrich feather fan with tortoiseshell sticks, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch have given a soft pink quilted bed-cover and pillow, and the Marchioness of Cambridge's gift is an antique cut glass decanter. There is a painted Chinese porcelain lamp with a hand-painted shade from the Duchess of Northumberland, and the Earl and Countess of Strathmore have given a triple mirror in gilded wood with two electric lamp standards to match.

Among the many other gifts which the bride and bridegroom have received are:—

Viscountess Milner, a pair of silver candlesticks; the Marquess and Marchioness of Lansdowne, a pair of silver sugar castors; the Vice-Chancellor of the Queen's University, Belfast, and Mrs. Livingstone, a silver sugar sifter; Lord and Lady Londonderry, a silver-gilt plate hot water jug; the Hon. Ernest and Mrs. Guinness, a glass sun-ray clock; Lady Walter Gordon Lennox, luncheon cage; the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Belfast, dark blue suède travelling cushion; the Earl and Countess of Dalkeith, a painted table; the Countess of Dalhousie, green painted book stand; the Earl and Countess of Mar and Kellie, a mahogany bookcase; the Dowager Countess of Pembroke, a walnut table; the Hon. Lady Curzon-Howe, a brocade dressing stool; Lord Harding of Penshurst, an umbrella; Captain and Mrs. Edward Compton, old rose quilted cushion; Captain and Lady Amy Coats and Mr. Clare and Lady Doris Vyner, an *écru* lace and satin bedspread; Colonel the Hon. Algernon and Lady Mary Stanley, a gold and red brocade shawl; Mr. John and Lady Barbara Bevan, a blue leather dispatch box; Lady George Hamilton, an antique silver tray; Lady Evelyn Guinness, a silver box; Colonel and Lady Margaret Proby, a pair of silver gilt sweetmeat dishes; Lady Glentanar, a silver bowl.

The Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne, two chased silver brushes and hand-mirror; the Marchioness of Abergavenny, a painted powder box; Mrs. Lionel de Rothschild, a pair of Dove gold candlesticks; the Marchioness of Blandford, a round silver box; Mrs. Blackwood, a silver and velvet pincushion; Lady Ponsonby, Mrs. Adeane and Miss Biggs, a green suède belt with a silver watch; Mr. and Mrs. Tallents, a Sheffield plate cruet; Lord and Lady Dunleath, blue and gold coffee cups; Earl and Countess Winterton, an electric kettle; Sir Clive and Lady Wigram, a walnut tray; the Earl and Countess of Moray, a black suède bag with gold initials and a brown leather bag; the Hon. David and Mrs. Bowes-Lyon, a suède bag with a diamond and agate clasp.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, a triple mirror; the Society of the Friends of the Poor, a tapestry evening bag; Lord Justice and Mrs. Andrews, a pair of cut-glass bowls; Mrs. Blackmore, a Waterford glass bowl and dish; Major the Hon. Richard Molyneux, an antique mahogany bracket clock; the Hon. John and Lady Margaret Bingham, a gold bracelet with key; Sir Wilfrid and Lady Spender, silver snuffers; Countess Howe, blue leather book stand; Sir John Ellerton, a linen sofa rug; the Earl and Countess of Roden, a painted powder box; the Dowager Marchioness of Linlithgow, two bird studies in silver and green frames; Lady Mabel Hamilton-Stubber, an antique mahogany box; the Hon. Mrs. Linzee, a pair of old paste buckles; the Earl and Countess of Kilmorey, a flat blue dish; Lady Elphinstone, a green painted jar; Lord and Lady Annaly, a wardrobe; Colonel A. Fakenham and Mrs. Molloy, a glass chandelier; Mrs. Malise Graham, an antique painted tray; Mr. and Mrs. Edmonstone, a Lalique lamp and shade in a design of birds; Mrs. Birkbeck, a desk set in pale blue and gilt leather; Lady Allington, a leather blotter; Lady Caroline Gordon-Lennox, a set of dressing table trays and boxes in blue and gold papier mâché; Major Fetherstonhaugh, a rose leather travelling clock; the Primate of All Ireland and Mrs. D'Arcy, a large deep-blue glass dish; Viscount and Viscountess Charlemont, a leather box; Colonel and Lady Cecily Verney, a set of coffee cups in crushed turquoise and a set of large brandy glasses; Katharine Duchess of Westminster, a clock; the Misses Scott, an antique gilt bowl; Colonel the Hon. Sydney and Lady Della Peel, Trollope's works; the Earl and Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, a red leather volume of Kipling's poetry; Lord and Lady Strathcden, the poems of Francis Thompson; the Hon. Mrs. Gilmour, a set of Kipling's works; Mrs. E. Tollemache, a card table; Sir Basil and Lady Brooke, Waterford glass bowl. Major Edward and Blanche Seymour, silver salt-cellars, pepper and mustard pots; the Earl of Derby, a silver entrée dish; Mr. Roger Seymour, a gold pencil; Lord and Lady Shaughnessy, a silver caster; Lady Falle, a silver tea-pot; Earl Fortescue, a book; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Seymour, a crocodile and gold pocket case; Sir George and Lady Mary Crichton, a dark blue and gold telephone book cover; Mrs. Ian Hay, and Miss Collins, a pigskin blotter; Mr. and Mrs. Baxendale, "Squire Osbaldeston's Autobiography"; Mrs. Walter Kerr, a set of amethyst jewellery; Major-General and Mrs. Cator, two cut-glass jugs; the Hon. Mrs. Rupert Beckett, a blue and gold tooled leather letter tray; Lord Conyers, a calendar; Lord and Lady Rosemary, a large glass vase; Julia Countess of Dartrey, a set of amber grape-fruit glasses; Lord Fairhaven, a cloisonné enamel jug; Lord and Lady Kylsant, a glass lamp with an antique painted vellum shade; Sir Colin and Lady Keppel, a gold and black lamp; Wing-Commander and Mrs. Don, an antique painted box; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Andrews, a silver sugar basin and cream jug; the Earl of Wicklow, an armchair; Captain the Hon. Charles Mulholland, linen towels; Sir Dawson and Lady Bates, lace collar and cuffs; Sir Ernest Wallis Budge, an amber necklace; Sir Crawford and Lady Mulliah, a silver bowl; the Dean of Windsor, books.

The bride and bridegroom have received presentations from their Majesties' Household, the employees and staff at Baron's Court, the Citizens of Belfast (a gift of linen), the Citizens of Londonderry, the employees and R.U.C. at Belmont (a silver inkstand), the Governor of Northern Ireland's Staff (a silver salver), the Ulster Women's Unionist Association (a diamond brooch), the Londonderry Branch of the Women's Section of the British Legion (a writing set in crocodile and silver), Londonderry City and County Infirmary Linen Guild (an *écru*-coloured linen cloth, with napkins to match), and among those who have sent cheques are the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, the Hon. Sir Cecil and Lady Bingham, Colonel and Mrs. H. Richardson, and Lord and Lady Carson.

MARLOW AND COOKHAM BRIDGES

£100,000 SCHEME REJECTED

The Berkshire County Council and the Highways Committee of the Buckinghamshire County Council have accepted the recommendation of a joint sub-committee not to erect a new suspension bridge at Marlow at an estimated cost of £100,000. An estimate is to be prepared of the probable cost of the works necessary for the complete overhaul of the existing structure so as to enable it to carry approximately a load of eight tons, and pending the receipt of the estimate the question of erecting a new ferro-concrete bridge at Marlow is to be deferred.

The Berkshire County Council have also approved of a recommendation that after the passing of the Road Traffic Bill the necessary steps be taken to acquire Cookham Bridge from the present owners, with a view to freeing it from tolls and re-erecting on the site a bridge capable of bearing modern traffic.

COWES WEEK

THE OPENING DAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

COWES, Aug. 4

People flocked in thousands to Cowes to-day to see the opening day's racing, which began at 10 o'clock. The early morning was threatening, great banks of cloud frequently coming up from the south-west, but by midday the sky had cleared and the sun was shining brilliantly. A cool breeze blew all day, making the sea rough outside the shelter of the island and very choppy even in the bay.

Warm coats were again worn, and the favourite colour was navy-blue, seen mostly in coats and skirts. Close-fitting hats and bérets were worn, mainly through necessity because of the wind. The King and Queen did not come ashore to-day from the Victoria and Albert.

Priscilla Countess Annesley was seen in the town in the morning wearing a navy coat and skirt and large red felt hat, and she had a white spotted red, blue, and yellow scarf knotted round her throat. The Marchioness of Ailsa, in a navy costume, with a navy and white spotted scarf and navy felt hat trimmed with white, was talking to many friends on the Squadron lawns, and the Dowager Lady Glentanar, in a navy coat and skirt and small felt and straw hat to match and a reseda-green crêpe de Chine scarf, was with the members of her house party from Hamlet Lodge. Lady Blanche Conyngham wore a long navy rep coat trimmed with royal blue facings and a navy straw hat, and her white blouse had a red tie. She was having tea on the Squadron lawns, as also was Lady (Edward) Beauchamp, who had changed her navy rep coat and navy straw hat trimmed with white, blue, and yellow petersham of the morning to a white pleated skirt and beret and a scarlet cardigan.

The Countess of Hardwicke was in navy blue, and was seen along the promenade with her daughter, Lady Elisabeth Yorke, who was wearing a deep cornflower-blue coat and skirt with a small beret-shaped felt hat to match. Mrs. Shenley and the Countess of Hardwicke are in residence at Staffa House this fortnight. Mrs. Bulkeley Johnson was seen in a long coat and skirt of spotted navy blue and white rep with a navy beret. Mrs. Cator was in a wine-red coat and skirt, with a close-fitting hat of the same colour; and Lady Baring had a navy stockingette coat and skirt with a strawberry-pink blouse and a navy straw hat.

Among others seen during the day were the Earl of Shaftesbury and Lord Huntingfield, who are the guests of Sir Frederick Preston on his steam yacht Portia; Sir Richard and Lady Magdalen Williams-Bulkeley, Sir Godfrey Baring, Captain the Hon. Henry Denison, the Earl of Normanton, Lady Irene Cubitt, Sir Hercules Langrishe, Sir Fisher Dilke, Admiral Bromley, the Earl and Countess of Albemarle, Lord Loch, the Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville, and Mr. W. G. Jameson. The Earl and Countess of Brecknock have joined Marquess Camden on the Yarta, and Mr. Kaye Don and Sir Harry Brittain are the guests of Sir Harold and Lady Bowden on the Maid Marion.

The wind being so strong the King's Britannia and many other yachts made no attempt to take part in the regatta of the Royal London Yacht Club. Only Mr. H. A. Andrese's cutter Candida and Mr. T. F. B. Davis's schooner Westward started in the big race. Earl Jellicoe sailed in Westward, which, on running into a fierce westerly breeze making for the Solent bank buoy, split her mainsail and gave up, leaving Candida to finish alone. There were several mishaps, Major L. C. Coates's yawl Istar, for example, losing its mast and being towed back to Cowes.

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON

The August meeting of the Royal Yacht Squadron was held at the Castle at noon, Commodore Sir Richard Williams-Bulkeley presiding. The following new members were elected:—

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal (yacht Kilnan), Viscount Edmann (Forrard Away), Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith (Vita, and Mouette), Captain D. E. Smith (Douchka), Mr. S. L. Courtauld (Virginia), and Mr. A. E. W. Mason (Seaflower).

The following Naval hon. members were elected:—Commander L. C. A. St. John Curzon-Howe, Captain Herbert Fitzherbert, and Captain the Hon. Alexander Ramsay.

CALEDONIAN MARKET

"THE NEW GENTILITY"

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

A change has come over the Caledonian Market. On Friday mornings the crowds are as great, if not greater, than they were in the past, but both buyers and sellers have changed in *personnel*. It is no longer a place where the roughest type of dealers display their treasures of junk and *objets d'art* on the stones, and where astute connoisseurs clad in their oldest clothes can ferret for happy hours in search of treasures costing a few shillings and worth many pounds. Among the poorer dealers has come a growing number of shopkeepers from Wardour-street and the various neighbourhoods of London where small stores for secondhand jewelry and furniture abound. These people find it worth their while to come for one day a week among their poorer brethren, and get rid of many things at higher prices than they could get in their shops. Accents have grown more genteel in the little lane of cattle pens where the better class goods are to be found. But values have changed, and bargains are few and far between.

Americans and a certain number of the fashionable world have found the market and have spotted it for the poorer connoisseur. The newcomers regard it partly as a joke and partly as one of the sights, and, unhappily for the real bargain-hunter's chances, they give what they are asked! Half the fun of the old days in the market was in the bargaining. "Any price you like" was the cry of the dealers. It is still heard among those who have their pitches on the stones, but is not in keeping with the new gentility of those who have introduced tables to display their wares.

On Friday last there were Russian carpets in bright colours offered at £10, and Persian strips at prices as high as a West End shop. Little patch boxes, old cameos, strings of crystal, pieces of doubtful Sheffield plate, old brass, odd plates, with and without marks, were being sold by people who knew exactly what they were worth and usually asked a trifle more. Old furniture, in some instances, restored with knowledge but without acknowledgment, was being shown on a number of pitches at prices which astonished some of the Americans who were looking for treasures.

It is in the sections of the market that have no attractions for the seekers after *bric-à-brac* that the market is like its old self. There are cheap lots of wallpaper, masses of old iron and second-hand junk, stalls hung with cheap furs arranged in rows like kippers and shown with a mirror to try them on (borrowed from the mirror man, who has a brave display of new mirrors in wooden frames at half-a-crown). Among the junk are polished glasses that once held ox-tongues, and evidently have a saleable value among a medley of old pots and pans. But on the whole new goods outnumber second-hand even in this part of the market, and in this lies its change. There is very little in the way of second-hand clothes; only one stall had second-hand boots and shoes, and these were being sold at a 1s. a pair. New clothes, from artificial silk stockings, not very long in the leg and at a 1s. a pair, to underwear for women and men, blouses, lengths of cheap silk, hats, and gloves marked a change in the standard of living. Few people, however poor, wear second-hand clothes nowadays.

Live stock is a flourishing part of the market's trade, and country butter, honey, eggs, chickens, ducks, and bacon were being sold at prices slightly lower than those in the shops. Fish stalls do a roaring trade—mounds of cooked crabs and lobsters and saucers of jellied eels (the latter for immediate consumption). Tea stalls with seating accommodation make it unnecessary for the dealers to bring pails of food as they did some years ago, and piles of sandwiches, made from split rolls with generous slabs of ham or beef in between, were being made all day to satisfy a constant demand.

The market still means a good deal to its poorer *clientèle*, but the seeker after rare things at bargain prices has a much harder job to find them. The new dealer knows as much as he does, and only parts at his own price.

NORWICH CATHEDRAL

EASTERN CHAPEL AS WAR MEMORIAL

(BY THE DEAN OF NORWICH)

Before the end of the War the late Dr. Beeching (Dean of Norwich, 1911-19) conceived the idea of adding a chapel at the east end of the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity as a memorial not only of the fallen but of the deliverance granted to our arms and of the preservation of the Cathedral from hostile attack. I cannot do better than quote the first main paragraph of his statement.

The object of the Cathedral memorial is primarily a religious one; to keep in memory the religious motive of the War, and to acknowledge the divine hand in the victory. It is to remind ourselves and the generations to come that the nation put forth its whole strength to fight for truth and justice and freedom against those who recognized no authority but that of force; and that the victory achieved was, in our firm belief, the gift of the God of Truth and Righteousness. Inspired with this conviction, which we are confident is shared by our fallen countrymen, we wish to give it a visible and permanent expression, by raising in the recognized centre of religious life of the city and county a memorial chapel, which shall be a monument to future generations both of the faith which animated us during the dark days of the struggle and of the deliverance with which it has been crowned.

In view of the gallantry of Norfolk men and the heavy losses they endured, it is not surprising that the idea was taken up with enthusiasm by others, and that several thousand pounds were subscribed. The originator of the scheme, however, died on February 25, 1919, and progress was for a time delayed. His successor, Dr. Willink (Dean of Norwich, 1919-27), identified himself warmly with the project, but various obstacles had to be surmounted, notably the great rise in the cost of building which took place after the end of the War. Just before Dr. Willink's death on September 22, 1927, it had been decided to proceed without further delay.

It was natural, however, that on the appointment of his successor at the beginning of 1928 renewed consideration should be given to the whole problem. A few months later the Dean and Chapter decided to consult the Royal Fine Arts Commission, appointed by the King, and the Central Council for the Care of Churches, recognized and partly appointed by the Church Assembly. Each body was good enough to send down to Norwich a strong committee, presided over in the one case by Lord Crawford and Balcarres, and in the other case by Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith. In due course their reports were received, and both maintained that a good case had been made out for the erection of a chapel. The Fine Arts Commission emphasized the importance of treating it mainly as a War memorial, with the Book of Remembrance (already completed) in a dominant position. The Central Council felt that it should be planned for congregational use at special services, for which there is now no convenient provision in the Cathedral. The two reports are not discordant, and the architect (Sir Charles Nicholson) is confident that their main recommendations can be harmonized.

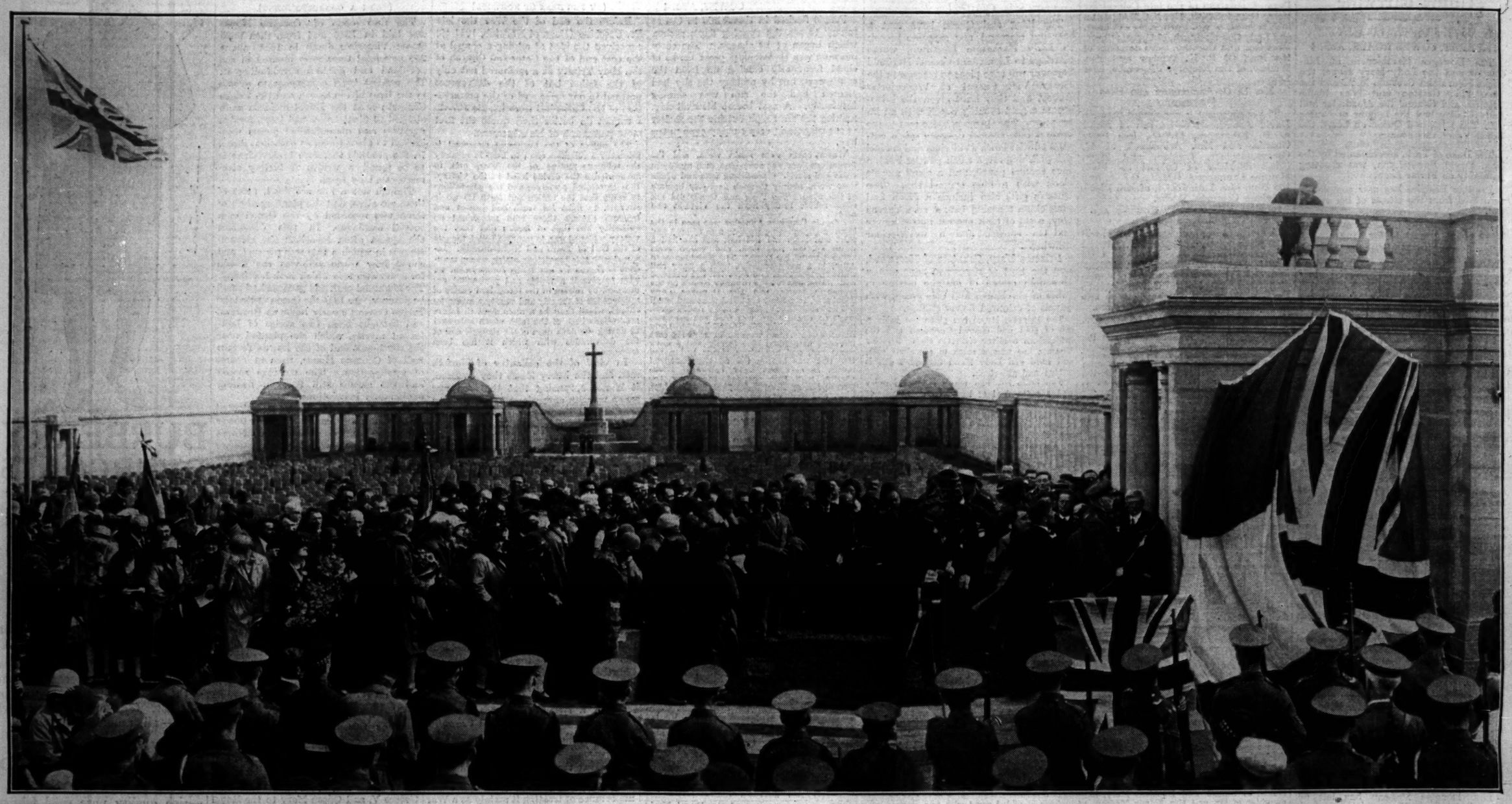
EARLIER CHAPELS

Quite apart from the question of a War memorial, there are urgent reasons why the east end should not be left in its present state. The most obvious is its mutilated condition, outside and inside, as shown in the photograph (page 14). The founder (Herbert de Losinga, bishop from 1091-1119) built a central chapel similar to the two which still remain on the north and south. This, one of the three symbolizing the Holy Trinity, was dedicated to our Saviour, as Dr. Beeching showed from the evidence of our *Registrum Primum*. A century and a half later this gave place to a Lady Chapel, which lasted to the reign of Elisabeth and was then removed. The beautiful double entering arch, with its dog-tooth ornament, shown in the interior view, was blocked up with rough stone, "the mean, unbecoming masonry," as the Fine Arts Commission say, "which is now an eyesore both inside and outside the cathedral." The report continues:—

"There is no occasion to copy the existing design of the two chapels between which the memorial chapel would be erected, provided that the main horizontal lines of the Norman chapels and parapet be preserved. Such a design would enhance rather than endanger the architectural beauty of the east end, which is palpably mutilated and incomplete. The need of a memorial chapel would thus be met, and, while carefully maintaining the scale of the existing chapels, the new work would reaffirm an original conception. The design of the interior may be as individualistic as the importance of creating fresh interest may demand."

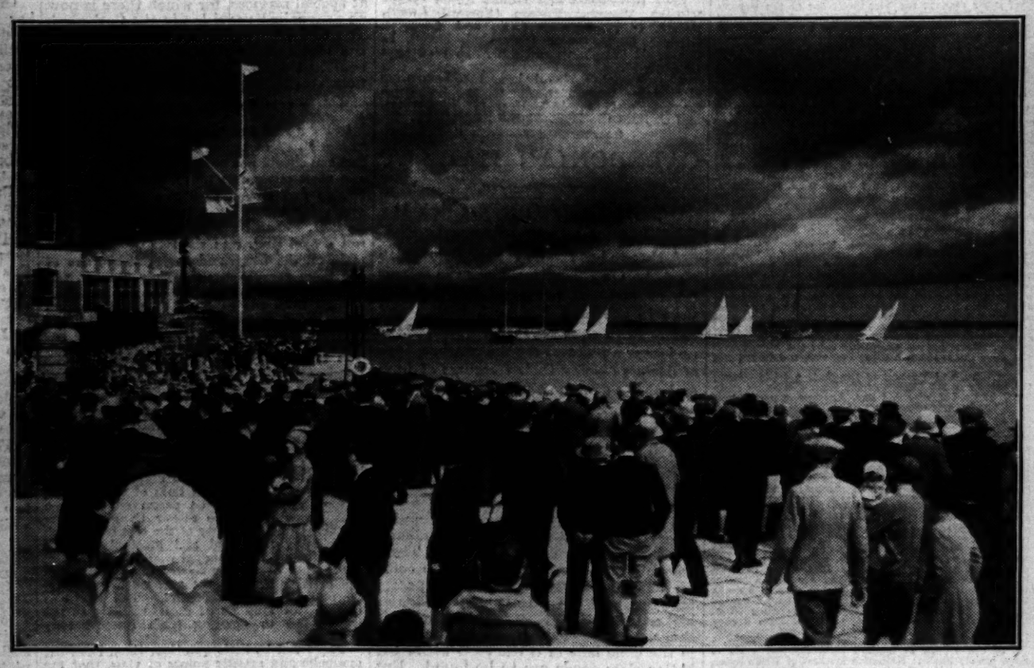
There can be little question, then, from the symbolic and artistic points of view, that the Cathedral should once more be completed at its east end. The most careful consideration has been given to the archaeological standpoint. No trace remains above ground of the Norman chapel. Of the Early English there are, externally, parts of the western ends and buttresses. These would be left undisturbed except for necessary repair, and the new walls built inside them: the lines of the thirteenth century foundations would be marked outside, and the Norman lines inside. Connecting the chapel with the present east end would be a vestibule, entered from the south by a doorway, and showing that the chapel is an addition. This was recommended by leading archaeologists when the idea was first mooted. Some years ago there was formed an executive committee upon which are serving Lord Leicester, High Steward of the Cathedral, and other prominent supporters of the scheme. No action will be taken without their consent, though the final responsibility must, of course, rest with the Dean and Chapter. The following are kindly serving on a small advisory committee which is considering the design in close harmony with the architect:—Mr. C. R. Peers, President of the Society of Antiquaries, Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments;

BRITISH MEMORIALS TO THE MISSING: THE CEREMONY AT LOOS



THE UNVEILING CEREMONY.—Yesterday, the sixteenth anniversary of Great Britain's entry into the War, four memorials to the missing were unveiled simultaneously at Loos, Pozières, Vis-en-Artois, and Louverval, near Cambrai. The Loos memorial, which is in the Dud Corner cemetery by the road from Lens to Béthune, was unveiled by General Sir Nevil Macready, and Mr. Rudyard Kipling, whose son's name is on the memorial, represented the War Graves Commission. We give a general view of the unveiling ceremony.

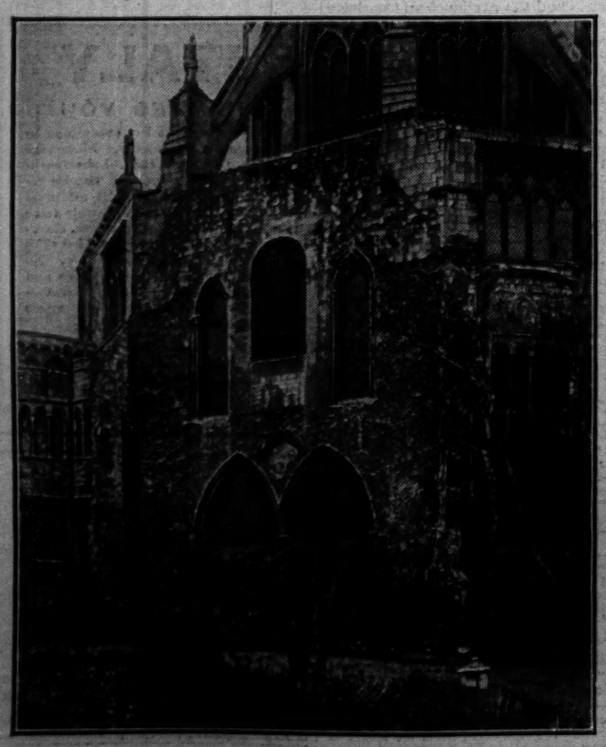
THE KING AT COWES.—The King and Queen have watched the racing in the Solent from the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert. A photograph of their Majesties landing at East Cowes.



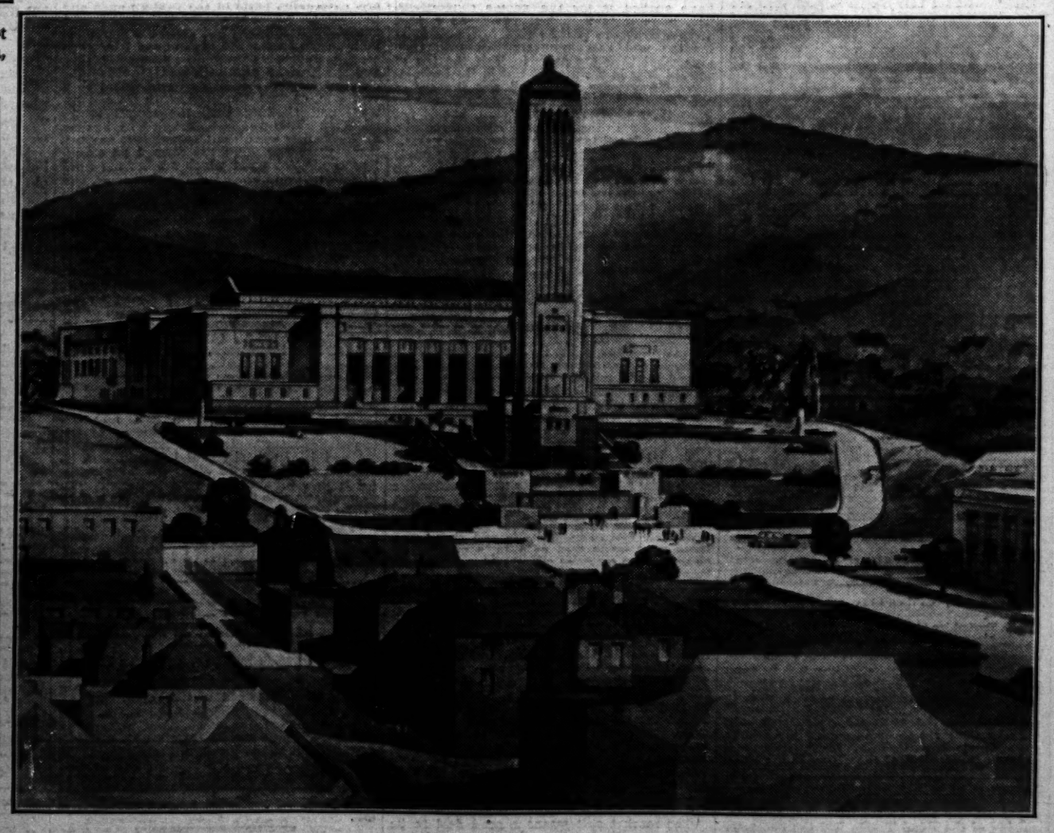
OPENING OF COWES WEEK.—In spite of the unsettled weather many holiday-makers watched the racing in the Solent yesterday, when Cowes Week opened with the Royal London Yacht Club Regatta. Our photograph shows some of the crowd watching the start of the race for 8-metre boats.

CAIRO RIOTS.—Police arresting stone-throwers, who did much damage in Cairo on July 21. The mob was fired on by the police, who killed four men, a fifth being killed through the accidental discharge of an Egyptian soldier's rifle.

LORD BADEN-POWELL, the Chief Scout, at the international Moot of Rover Scouts on the Scottish Scouts' camping ground at Auchengillen, near Glasgow. About 2,000 European Rover Scouts are in camp.



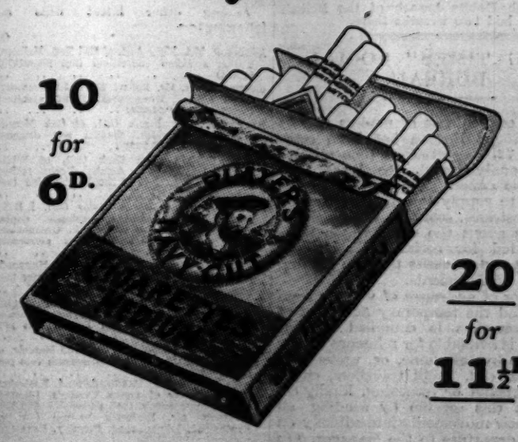
PROPOSED MEMORIAL CHAPEL.—A photograph showing the mutilated condition of the east end of Norwich Cathedral where it is proposed to erect a memorial chapel. An article appears on another page.



FOR NEW ZEALAND.—The winning design, by Messrs. W. H. Gummer and H. Ford, of Auckland, for a National Art Gallery and Museum, including a campanile to house the Wellington War Memorial carillon. The buildings will be erected on an elevated site in Wellington, looking towards the harbour, and will cost nearly £250,000.

PLAYERS always have placed and always will place quality before everything else.

It's the Tobacco that Counts



10 *for* 6D.

20 *for* 11½D.

Issued by The Imperial Tobacco Company (of Great Britain and Ireland), Limited.

N.C.C.80

TERRITORIAL ARMY TRAINING

THE 2ND LONDON DIVISION

PROFITING BY TATTOO ROADS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

ALDERSHOT, AUG. 4

The conversion of the Rushmoor Camp site into Aldershot's Tattoo ground has brought gain to the Territorial Army generally, and this year to the 47th (2nd London) Division in particular. The metalled roads constructed for tattoo traffic make good going for transport vehicles and dry walking for troops, and the buildings serve various purposes. The G.O.C., Major-General L. C. L. Oldfield, has made Divisional offices of the secretary's box, and yesterday, when rain forbade a drumhead service in the open, the grandstand was converted into a church, which accommodated the whole of Divisional Signals and the four battalions of the 140th (4th London) Infantry Brigade. That brigade, copying Aldershot Command, also utilizes the arena for massed band performances.

Major-General Oldfield's command, although distributed over the Aldershot Brigade areas, is complete except as to its artillery brigades. The fairly general mechanization of Territorial artillery has made a heavy call upon tractors, and in consequence the 43rd (Field) and the 53rd (Medium) Brigades cannot complete their equipment and join the division until the division is preparing to break up. The G.O.C., London District, Major-General C. E. Corkran, is making a tour of the divisional camps this week, and will spend a day or two with each brigade.

Divisional Signals (Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Vigers) has its headquarters within the tattoo arena itself; but its sections are distributed, each functioning with the Brigade, artillery or infantry, to which legitimately it belongs. H.Q. Signals, at the conclusion of the training, will be able to contribute its own solution—and a very practical one—of the "No. 6" problem. This unit does not dispense with the cable-thrower, as some others are doing; but it dismounts him from a horse and stands him in an ingenious cage, which is mounted in the sidecar of a motor-cycle combination. The mechanized "No. 6" is thereby endowed with a speed impossible to the orthodox mounted man, and his cage, which is waist-high, ensures safety and provides a receptacle for "hooks" of various lengths. The only drawback lies in the fact that the installation of a man in the saddle of the motor-cycle must reduce the number of D.R.'s by one, or add a man to establishment.

LIMBERS NECESSARY

Extemporization has not stopped with 47th Signals at "No. 6." Mechanization has been carried to its fullest. The installation of "A" sets in trailers attached to motor-cycles has furnished mobile forward wireless nets sufficient for the Division, and the equipment of commercial motor-vehicles with portable furnishings has given a mobile Signals office to Divisions and one to each Brigade. The rough going around the Long Valley has compelled the use of limbers with the cable-wagons, and, with the limber hooked in close to the motor-lorry, the centre of gravity is lowered and the sway—so noticeable where limbers are not used—is almost entirely checked. Moreover, the use of limbers obviates the necessity of altering the drill, which scarcely can be done effectively during the cramping fortnight. To-morrow Lieutenant-Colonel Vigers's Command will carry out a Divisional Signals scheme in the Tweseldown area, which will put the improvizations to a fairly severe test.

Colonel R. V. Pollok, commanding Irish Guards, is Brigadier of the "Grey Brigade" *this year*, and this week has some 1,300 of all *ranks in his four battalions*. The "turnover" *on Saturday* was not favourable, and the parade states this week are considerably lower than they were last week.

ATTENDANCES IN CAMP

The London Scottish (Lieutenant-Colonel D. Lyall-Grant), with an actual establishment of 566, has had only 20 absentees. The Artists Rifles (Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Ramsbotham), although the week-end "turnover" lowered their parade states by 50, will have had almost all the battalion in camp when they break-up, and so, too, will the Kensington Regiment (Lieutenant-Colonel T. M. Banks). The Kensingtons had a rather unusual entertainment at the week-end, a concert by "The Roosters." That title belonged to the old 56th Division oversea concert party; but as five members of that party are now enrolled in the 13th London Regiment they have revived the name.

The Queen's Westminster and Civil Service Rifles, although proportionately well represented, are at low strength, so low that most of last week the companies were doubled up and trained as a composite company. Their shortage has allowed them to absorb in their camp an entire company of the 1st Irish Guards, whose officers and other ranks are carrying out the duties which the "Territorial Year" scheme entails.

Company training has filled most of the working hours of the day, with occasional night operations. There was a Divisional Inter-Battalion "Intelligence" Competition, of which the final stage was carried out on Chobham Ridges. Brigade eliminations had left the Q.W. and C.S.R. to represent the 140th Infantry Brigade, the 20th (Queen's Own) to represent the 141st, and the 24th (The Queen's) to represent the 142nd. In the final the 20th won the Vesey-Dawson Cup, with the Q.W. and C.S.R. second.

The 140th Brigade is encamped west of the tattoo ground, on the slopes of Claycart Bottom. That is not the driest of sites in storms such as we have had during the past two days; but the rains necessitated no more than the shifting of one or two tents and the cutting of one or two trenches. That done, the ground dried quickly, and this evening the camp is as dry as one could wish.

MIDDLESEX YEOMANRY

IMPORTANCE OF WIRELESS COMMUNICATION

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BOURLEY, ALDERSHOT, AUG. 4

The 2nd Cavalry Divisional Signals (Middlesex Yeomanry), Major H. D. Roberts, M.C., Commanding, are here in Camp 42, and are just beginning the second week of their 15 days' annual training.

Their camp site, on a gentle slope of quick-drying ground, sheltered closely by trees on three sides, with the horse lines some distance away in a little fir wood, is the pleasantest which the regiment has known for some years. In camp during last week there were 10 officers and 143 other ranks out of the total strength of 10 officers and 192 other ranks.

Wireless communication is fast taking the place of all other forms practised in this unit, as in other signal units, and this means increased use of motor transport, but for this camp, at any rate, there are once more as many horses as are needed to provide at least one ride a day for all who are keen to ride.

Last week was devoted to mounted troop and squadron drill, and to instruction and practice in the erection and working of wireless stations in the field. On the wireless side some good results were achieved by stations set up several miles apart, and between these and the fixed station in the camp. The unit includes troops of motor-cyclists and horse dispatch riders, and they were exercised in the reading of maps and compass and moving on compass bearings.

The weather last week was stormy at times, but there was not much heavy rain until yesterday morning, and even then a few hours' sunshine in the afternoon almost completely dried the soiden ground. To-day is more or less of a holiday, and this afternoon will be given over to the annual mounted sports meeting. Unit signal exercises will be carried out to-morrow and on Wednesday, with the object of practising inter-communication within a cavalry division, the handling and operating of wireless sets, and concealment while on the move and at rest. These should prove useful preliminaries to the unit's participation in the 47th Divisional operation on Friday, in which the Middlesex Yeomanry will provide communication between an infantry brigade in action and its divisional and corps headquarters. Camp will be broken up on Sunday.

TIDWORTH TATTOO

AN INSPIRING SPECTACLE

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT)

TIDWORTH, AUG. 4

Judging by the night rehearsal in Tidworth Park, visitors to the Tattoo during this week will witness a spectacle exceeding all their expectations. The object of the display, which is given under the patronage of the King, is to raise funds for Service and for civilian charities and to keep up various soldiers' recreation grounds in the Southern Command. Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Montgomery-Massingberd is president, and Major-General H. H. S. Knox, commanding the Third Division, vice-president. There are various important committees, chief among them being the general and executive committees and the finance sub-committee, all presided over by Major-General A. A. McHardy, in charge of administration in the Southern Command. Major-General W. Dugan, recently Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at Salisbury, is director of displays.

Given good weather—and dwellers on the Plain who are usually good judges are hopeful—the visitors by motor-coach and car, and excursionists from 400 distant stations advertised by the Great Western, Southern, and London Midland and Scottish railways, may look forward to an exceptional experience. There should be a moon to light the homeward journeys by road, and the most fortunate will be those whose route takes them across the solitary expanse of Salisbury Plain, perhaps passing Stonehenge, outlined in moonlight. The car-parking arrangements (explained with a map in *The Times* of July 22) have been undertaken by the R.A.C., and the road organization by the A.A., and when approaching their destination drivers will have the additional guidance of the Military Police.

My account of the daylight rehearsals (*The Times*, July 31) gave an inadequate impression of the items in the programme, as I have since seen them by night, illuminated by coloured searchlights and by fireworks. The principal day rehearsal was interrupted by heavy showers, which soaked the ground and called for a display of endurance among the "casualties" who lay prone during the "Battle of Hastings." If there should be a similar experience at one of the actual performances, it may comfort the spectators, as it does the performers, to know that the costumes and uniforms are dried rapidly by the appliances in a neighbouring laundry.

COMMUNITY SINGING

To-morrow excerpts from the programme will be broadcast by the B.B.C. The community singing, conducted by Mr. T. P. Ratcliffe, will take place between 9.10 and 9.28 p.m. The performance itself will begin at 9.30 with the sounding of "First Post" by the silver bugles of Light Infantry and Rifle men. The surroundings of the Tidworth Park arena are noted for their singular charm, to which it is difficult to do justice in a description. At first the whole scene is visible in the fading daylight. During the later stages only the portions that are illuminated by the coloured searchlights, worked by the Royal Engineers, or by fireworks, can be seen. To the right, facing the audience, there are grey battlements, backed by high woods, with an archway and portcullis for entry and for exit. From thence to the centre, opposite the Royal Box, the high ground covered with dark trees forms a background to the arena. To the left front the ground is lower, gently sloping, and covered with woods. From their mysterious depths the massed bands emerge by broad rides, a musical multitude in the full-dress scarlet, blue, or green of their respective corps, brass and silver instruments and appointments glittering in the beams of the searchlights. The mounted bands of the 2nd Cavalry Brigade come first (at 9.32). Then the massed bands of the Royal Artillery and 11 battalions of infantry belonging to the 3rd Division. After marches, wheels, and counter-marches in quick time to enlivening airs the slow march-past begins from the background of the old battlements to the right of the audience.

By 10 p.m. the arena is empty and silent. Then there follows the "thrill" of the evening, given by dispatch riders of the Royal Corps of Signals. They appear from behind the battlements, slim figures in pale, greeny-blue, mounted on spinning wheels sparkling like fireflies with coloured lights. Their speed increases to 30 miles an hour for startling evolutions in which they seem sometimes to miss each other by inches. The trick riding which follows works the audience up to a high pitch of enthusiasm. Then the massed drums and fifes of eight battalions (duties to the Territorial Army in its camps account for the remainder) cross the arena to a stirring march, "The Flying Eagle." The King's Dragoon Guards follow with a picturesque display of regimental history. They are heralded by present day trumpeters headed by a "Black Drummer" of the 1743 period. There are some feats of horsemanship, and soon the searchlights transfer attention to the view to the left front of the spectators, which I have not yet described.

"THE BATTLE OF HASTINGS"

Beyond the area there is a wide expanse of turf converted into a blue-green sea by cunning searchlight effects. Behind that again there are high downs, clothed with large tree-clumps and copses destined in due course to form a fine setting for the fireworks. Attention is centred upon that flat sea-surface, and upon an old Saxon village with squat-towered church and churchyard, directly facing the grand stand. The Norman vessels appear off the "coast" and the "Battle of Hastings" episode takes place, beginning with the landing of William at Pevensey from a golden vessel and ending with the Norman triumph. The display is notable both as a spectacle and as a lesson in history, in which Oman's "Art of War in the Middle Ages" seems to me to have been followed as a safe guide. There are some minor departures which I forbear to specify. (Young students are offered a nightly competition, with prizes, for pointing out "What's wrong.") The showmanship and grouping are excellent, and Norman discipline overcomes in the end the Saxon enthusiasm.

The display of fireworks is next, and then the Queen's Bays give their Musical Ride. From 11 p.m. we have another welcome 10 minutes of the Massed Bands. The Royal Scots Greys follow with a fine demonstration of trick horsemanship. They are succeeded by the Royal Artillery, whose processional pageant is suitably described as "Peeps of the Past and a Glimpse of the Present," and in which we are reminded of the developments which have taken place from the Trayne of Artillerie which followed Marlborough to the mechanized weapons of to-day. The grand finale (a model in skilled marshalling of masses) comes at 11.45... Then "Abide with Me," and silver bugles sound "Last Post." The National Anthem is sung, and "Lights Out" is sounded.

AUXILIARY AIR FORCE

THE 601 (COUNTY OF LONDON) SQUADRON AT LYMPNE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FOLKESTONE, AUG. 4

The 601 (County of London) Squadron of the Auxiliary Air Force on Saturday went into camp at Lympne aerodrome for their annual fortnight's training. The machines belonging to the squadron were flown in formation from Hendon to Lympne, and although there was a somewhat strong south-east wind the flight was accomplished without incident.

This is the first training they will undergo without the D.H. 9a bombing machines, which they have had in their previous four camps, all held at Lympne, and they are anticipating doing really good work with the Wapiti two-seater bombers, fitted with Bristol Jupiter engines, with which they have been supplied during the past few months. They have 10 of these machines of the 14 aeroplanes flown to Lympne from their headquarters at Hendon.

The squadron has a new Squadron Leader, Sir Philip Sassoon, and the total number in camp is 150 of all ranks, 25 of whom are officers. The officers are all engaged in City offices and businesses in London, and all, with the exception of two, have qualified for their wings.

About 30 N.C.O.s and men of the regular R.A.F. are in camp with the squadron, but their duties are only of a supervisory nature, the auxiliaries being responsible for the preparation of the machines.

Omnibus drivers and conductors employed by the Londonderry and Lough Swilly Railway went on strike at midnight on Saturday, delaying a large number of holiday-makers for Donegal, including a number of Scottish tourists from Glasgow. The strike arose over the suspension of a driver.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

COMMAND OF THE DANAE

Captain E. R. Bent, D.S.C., recently studying at the War College, is due to take command to-day of the cruiser DANAE at Devonport. This vessel has had a thorough overhaul during the past year, since returning from duty with the First Cruiser Squadron in the Mediterranean and China, and about £125,000 has been spent on her. She is now being prepared for service in the West Indies in place of the DURBAN.

Captain Bent, who entered the Navy in 1902 and became a lieutenant in 1908, specialized in gunnery in 1912, and when War began was gunnery lieutenant of the battleship OCEAN, which in March, 1915, was sunk at the Dardanelles. Later he was in the LORD NELSON and the EUROPA. He was awarded the D.S.C. in March, 1916, for service at Gallipoli during the previous year. During the last two years of War he was gunnery officer of the AGAMEMNON and the HERCULES. He was promoted to commander in December, 1919, and to captain in June, 1927. Captain Bent qualified in staff duties in 1922-23 and afterwards served at the Staff College.

CRUISE OF THE DELHI

Continuing her independent cruise in Brazilian waters, the cruiser DELHI, Captain W. E. C. Tait, M.V.O., will leave Maceio today, and to-morrow is due to arrive at Port Natal for a week. From August 14 to 19, she should be in Ceara Bay, and from August 22 to 28 at Para. From this port the DELHI will make her cruise up the river Amazon. A week is allowed for her passage up to Manaos, 1,000 miles from the river's mouth. She should be there from September 4 to 15. The journey down is allowed only four days, as she is due back at Para on the 19th. The DELHI will visit Trinidad and Barbados before returning to her base at Bermuda, which her present ship's company have not yet seen as a crew, for after recommissioning at Devonport last December the ship proceeded to South America *via* Gibraltar.

WARRANT GRADE EXAMINATIONS

The Admiralty announce that the following qualified in the examination for the rank of warrant electrician held in March:—James B. Reed, Devonport, H.M.S. RODNEY; and Charles A. J. Aitken, Portsmouth, H.M.S. WARSPITE. The following passed the professional examination for warrant wardmaster, held at the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, on July 21:—J. C. Marsh, sick berth C.P.O., and D. M. Jones, sick berth P.O., both belonging to Devonport.

FLYING-SCHOOL CHANGE

Squadron-Leader E. G. Hopcraft, D.S.C., has been appointed to No. 3 Flying Training School, Grantham, from which Squadron-Leader J. M. Robb, D.S.O., A.F.C., has been nominated for duty with the Superintendent of R.A.F. Reserve, Hendon. Squadron-Leader Hopcraft joined the R.N.V.R. at the outbreak of War, and after being sub-lieutenant in the seaplane carrier VINDEX, he transferred to the R.N.A.S., with which he served in the VINDEX and the NAIRANA from 1916 until 1919. The D.S.C. was awarded him in May, 1918. He served in the Mediterranean in 1924-26, and in 1927-29 commanded No. 14 (Bomber) Squadron in Palestine. Since returning to England he has attended a course at the R.N. Staff College, Greenwich.

THE DUBLIN HORSE SHOW

LARGEST ENTRY YET RECORDED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, AUG. 4

The Dublin Horse Show will open to-morrow, and if the weather improves it is expected that all previous records will be broken. For the last few weeks it has rained almost incessantly in Dublin, but this afternoon the glass shows a distinct improvement, and for the first time for almost a fortnight the sun has shone.

Since Saturday Dublin has been filling up rapidly. No fewer than 5,000 visitors crossed on Saturday by the Holyhead-Kingstown route and the British and Irish steamers from Liverpool have also been crowded. It is almost impossible to obtain accommodation in the city.

The entries for the Horse Show are larger than ever. There will be 1,088 hunters on show, while more than 700 yearlings will be offered for sale in the bloodstock paddocks.

The chief attraction at the Show for the non-technical visitor will be the International Military Jumping Competition for the Aga Khan's Cup on Friday. Six countries—Belgium, France, Britain, Italy, Switzerland, and the Irish Free State, will be represented by teams of four officers apiece, and a keen contest is anticipated. France at present holds the Cup, and has sent a very strong team to defend it. The British team will be led by Major Hume, who won the King's Cup at Olympia this year, and the Italians will be represented by four of their best cavalrymen. The Swedish, Dutch, and United States teams have been unable to come to Dublin this year, and the Germans also were forced to cancel their entry. Nevertheless the presence of the Italians for the first time will be a great attraction, and the success of the competition is assured.

DOGS AT BLENHEIM PARK

The Prince of Wales took a third prize with an Alsatian, which he showed in the dog show at Blenheim Park, Woodstock, yesterday. The first prize in this section was awarded to Miss E. Jordison, of King's Heath, Birmingham, and the second to Miss R. L. Crossman, of Ugley, Bishop's Stortford. There were 1,188 entries as compared with just under 900 last year. The Blandford challenge cup for fox terriers went to Miss Blucher and Dr. Goode, of Slough, and the Pratt challenge cup for the best Blenheim toy spaniel to Mrs. Raymond Mallock, of Brighton. Mrs. Mallock's own pair of challenge vases for the best Blenheim spaniel bred by an exhibitor was awarded to the Duke of Marlborough.

OSWESTRY HORTICULTURAL SHOW

At the Oswestry Horticultural Show yesterday one of the chief winners was J. Edge, of Ruabon, who took Lord Bridgeman's prize for the best collection of vegetables in the cottagers' section. F. Giles, Oswestry, won the championship for the best bird in the poultry section, J. G. Edwards, Gobowen, winning the fancy fowl championship. David Wilde, Ellesmere, exhibited the best bird in the utility classes. In the three classes for women competitors in the horticultural section Mrs. T. Maskery, Gobowen, took firsts for table decoration, shower bouquet, and basket of flowers.

In the open horticultural section M. B. Lawford Trewern, Gobowen, took 15 first and six second prizes; and A. J. Phillips, Plas Wilmot, Oswestry, nine first and 14 second prizes. Major B. Leighton, M.P., gained three firsts, six seconds, and four third prizes.

ENGLISH VISITOR AND BELFAST CABMAN

At Belfast yesterday an English visitor named Hilda Kathleen Sherlock, giving an address in Norfolk, was fined 10s. for refusing to pay a taxicab-driver his fare. Evidence was given by Patrick McKenna that the defendant engaged him to drive her to an hotel in Lisburn, and when they arrived there she said it was Maghery she was bound for. He then drove her to Maghery, and, on reaching the hotel there, she refused to enter it, saying that it was not the right one. He then drove her back to Belfast. Her fare for the drive was £3 18s. 6d., which she refused to pay. The defendant was detained pending the payment of the amount due to McKenna and the fine.

ROYAL IRISH AUTOMOBILE CLUB

As a result of representations made by the Royal Irish Automobile Club to the Irish Free State Revenue Commissioners a concession has been granted to visiting motorists who rent residences in the Irish Free State for the purpose of pursuing such forms of sport as hunting, fishing, or shooting. In future they may import their motor-cars without duty for a period of six calendar months in any period of 12 months, instead of the 10 weeks previously allowed.

THE PRINCE'S PRIZE-WINNING CATTLE

With 11 entries the Prince of Wales won five first, one second, and one third prizes in the Shorthorn classes at the Nottinghamshire Agricultural Show at Sherwood Hall Park, Mansfield, yesterday.

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
6 P.M.—To Dutch East Indies.

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY)

2 A.M.—To Canada (exc. New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia)†, China (Shanghai and N. China), Japan, West Coast of Africa (Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Dahomey, British and French Cameroons, Gambia, Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea), United States‡, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic), Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta), Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands), Ecuador.
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*, United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras), Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta), Peru (exc. Iquitos), Ecuador, West Indies (Leeward Islands).
1.30 P.M.—To Dutch East Indies.
5 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (Rio and Santos), Egypt (exc. Port Said) and Sudan, Iceland, Mauritius, West Coast of Africa (Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga and French Middle Congo).
8 P.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London:—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY: Ital. pkt. (Conte Verde)	Aug. 6	6 p.m.
B. Star (Rodney Star)	Aug. 7	7.30 a.m.
Nelson (Highland Princess)	Aug. 9	7.30 a.m.
Nelson† (Highland Princess)	Aug. 9	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA: U.-Castle (Garth Castle)	Aug. 21	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA: P. & O. (Ranpura and Barodine)	Aug. 7	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Malwa and Moldavia)	Aug. 14	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES; Air Mails†	Aug. 7	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, PERU (exc. Iquitos): Via N.Y. (Homeric)	Aug. 6	2 a.m.
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos): Ital. pkt. (Conte Verde)	Aug. 6	6 p.m.
(Pernam, Bahia): R.M.S.P. (Siris)	Aug. 7	7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos): Booth (Alban)	Aug. 8	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Nelson (Highland Princess)	Aug. 9	7.30 a.m.
CANADA (exc. New Brunswick, &c.): Via N.Y. (Homeric)	Aug. 9	6 p.m.
(all parts): Direct (Montclare)	Aug. 6	2 a.m.
(Quebec City, &c.): Direct (Duchess of Bedford)	Aug. 8	6 p.m.
(Quebec City, &c.): Direct† (Emp. of Scotland)	Aug. 9	2 a.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.): Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Aug. 9	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Montclare)	Aug. 7	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Duchess of Bedford)	Aug. 8	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts): Ger. pkt. (Usukuma)	Aug. 6	8 p.m.
(all parts): U.-Castle (Guildford Castle)	Aug. 8	7.30 a.m.
(Teneriffe): E.D. (Mary Slessor)	Aug. 9	2 a.m.
CAPE VERD IS.: Via Lisbon	Aug. 7	6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO: Via N.Y. (Homeric)	Aug. 6	2 a.m.
CEYLON: P. & O. (Ranpura and Barodine)	Aug. 7	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Malwa and Moldavia)	Aug. 14	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts): Via Siberia* (Shanghai, N. China): Via Vancouver (Homeric)	Daily	Noon
(Hong-kong, S. China): Via Suez and Bombay (Ranpura)	Aug. 6	2 a.m.
(all parts): Via Vancouver (Emp. of Scotland, Emp. of Russia)	Aug. 7	6 p.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.): Via N.Y. (Homeric)	Aug. 9	2 a.m.
(S. Marta): E. & F. (Bayano)	Aug. 6	2 a.m.
COSTA RICA: E. & F. (Arlgunal)	Aug. 8	7.30 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Aug. 9	7.30 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES: Du. pkt. (Chris. Huygens)	Aug. 13	2 a.m.
Du. pkt. (Chris. Huygens)	Aug. 5	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Ranpura)	Aug. 6	1.30 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika): P. & O. (Ranpura)	Aug. 7	6 p.m.
ECUADOR: Via N.Y. (Homeric)	Aug. 6	2 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) AND SUDAN: Ital pkt. (Vienna)	Aug. 6	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said): Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Aug. 7	9 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: P. & O. (Ranpura)	Aug. 7	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: Air Mails†	Aug. 9	6 a.m.
FALKLAND IS.: Direct (Loreto)	Aug. 11	6 p.m.
FIJI AND SAMOA: Via Vancouver (Emp. of Scotland and Niagara)	Aug. 9	2 a.m.
GUIANAS (Br., Fr., Du.): Du. pkt. (Simon Bolivar)	Aug. 9	7.30 a.m.
ICELAND: Direct (Selfoss)	Aug. 6	6 p.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North), (Ahwaz, Bushire, and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES: P. & O. (Kanpura)	Aug. 7	6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF: Air Mails†	Aug. 9	6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Ahwaz, Bushire and Mohammerah): P. & O. (Ranpura)	Aug. 7	6 p.m.
JAMAICA: E. & F. (Manzanares)	Aug. 7	2 a.m.
E. & F. (Bayano)	Aug. 8	7.30 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Aug. 9	2 a.m.
JAPAN: Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
Via Vancouver (Homeric)	Aug. 6	2 a.m.
Via Vancouver (Emp. of Scotland and Emp. of Russia)	Aug. 9	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Aug. 13	2 a.m.
MADEIRA: U.-Castle (Carnarvon Castle)	Aug. 8	11.30a.m
E.D. (Mary Slessor)	Aug. 9	2 a.m.
MAURITIUS: Via Cape T. (Carnarvon Castle)	Aug. 8	11.30a.m
Fr. pkt. (Gen. Voyron)	Aug. 6	6 p.m.
NEWFOUNDLAND: Via Canada (Montclare)	Aug. 8	2 a.m.
Via Canada (Duchess of Bedford)	Aug. 8	6 p.m.
Via Canada† (Emp. of Scotland)	Aug. 9	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post): Via Canada (Montclare)	Aug. 7	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post): Via Canada (Duchess of Bedford)	Aug. 8	5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND: Via Vancouver (Emp. of Scotland and Niagara)	Aug. 9	2 a.m.
PERU (Iquitos): Booth (Alban)	Aug. 8	6 p.m.
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA: U.-Castle (Carnarvon Castle)	Aug. 8	11.30a.m
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.): Air Mails*†	Aug. 8	11.30a.m
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.): U.-Castle (Carnarvon Castle)	Aug. 8	11.30a.m
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c.: P. & O. (Ranpura)	Aug. 7	6 p.m.
UNITED STATES: W. Star (Homeric)	Aug. 8	6 a.m.
Fr. pkt.* (Paris)	Aug. 6	Noon
Ger. pkt.* (Europa)	Aug. 7	2 a.m.
Cunard (Aquitania)	Aug. 9	2 a.m.
U.S.L.* (Leviathan)	Aug. 9	6 p.m.
VENEZUELA: Leyland (Darian)	Aug. 7	2 a.m.
Du. pkt. (Simon Bolivar)	Aug. 9	7.30 a.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA: Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo: Bel. pkt. (Albertville)	Aug. 6	6 p.m.
Bel. pkt.† (Albertville)	Aug. 9	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt.†† (Foucald)	Aug. 9	5.30 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan: E.D. (Mary Slessor)	Aug. 9	2 a.m.
Fr. pkt. (Foucald)	Aug. 9	6 p.m.
Fr. Guinea: Fr. pkt. (Foucald)	Aug. 9	6 p.m.
E.D. (Mary Slessor)	Aug. 9	2 a.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Dahomey, Br. and Fr. Togoland, Br. and Fr. Cameroons, Gambia, Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea: E.D. (Appam)	Aug. 6	2 a.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria and Br. Togoland: E.D. (Anapa)	Aug. 13	2 a.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward): Via N.Y. (Homeric)	Aug. 6	2 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.): Leyland (Darian)	Aug. 7	2 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.): Du. pkt. (Simon Bolivar)	Aug. 9	7.30 a.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.
† Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.
‡ Air fee is 3d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.
§ Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fee, any, are as follows:—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c.	2d.	per half oz.
,, Iraq	3½d.	,,
,, Persia and India (Karachi)	5d.	,,
,, India (Delhi, Bombay and S. India)	7d.	,,

An Air Mail label should be attached.
† Letters and post-cards only.
†† Printed papers, letters and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.
‡ Letters to be conveyed by the Homeric to Canada (exc. New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia), United States, and the countries to which mails are sent via New York may be posted in a special box at Waterloo Station on August 6 from 8 a.m. to 8.50 a.m. by affixing an additional stamp to the value of 6d.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. TO-DAY, 9 A.M.—To China (*via* U.S.A.); Ecuador (*via* U.S.A.), Japan (*via* U.S.A), Panama Canal Zone (*via* U.S.A.), Peru (exc. Dept. of Loreto) (*via* U.S.A.); United States. 11 A.M.—To West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago). 1.15 P.M.—To Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria (*via* France), India (*via* France), Iraq and Persia (*via* France and Desert Motor Service), Portuguese East Africa (Lourenco Marques). 6 P.M.—To Brazil (Bahia and Pernambuco). TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.—To British Honduras (*via* Jamaica), Bulgaria, Greece (by sea direct), Guatemala (*via* Jamaica), Jamaica, Malta, Turkey (by sea direct). 1.15 P.M.—To Australia, Ceylon, China (*via* Suez), Dutch East Indies, Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria (by sea route), Gibraltar and Morocco, Hong-kong (*via* Suez), India, Iraq and Seychelles (by sea to Bombay), Japan (*via* Suez), Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, New Zealand (*via* Australia), Straits Settlements (Siam, &c.).

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown:—
TO-DAY.—U.S.A., Mexico and Central America, by ss. Minnekahda, Barbados, Trinidad, Windward Islands and Guianas, by ss. Cottica, Dutch East Indies, by ss. Johan de Witt, South Africa, Madeira, &c., by ss. Edinburgh Castle, Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Almanzora.
TO-MORROW.—China and Japan, *via* Siberia, Egypt and Sudan, by Italian Packet, Jamaica, by ss. Motagua, New Zealand, *via* San Francisco.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports:—

TO-DAY

ALMANZORA (R.M.S.P.), from South America; Southampton.
AQUITANIA (Cunard), from New York; Southampton.
BLOEMFONTEIN (Ellerman), from Rangoon; Liverpool.
CITY OF ROCHESTER (Ellerman), from Far East; London.
REPUBLIC (U.S.L.), from New York; Plymouth.

TO-MORROW

CITY OF JOHANNESBURG (Ellerman), from Calcutta; Glasgow.
EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (C.P.R.), from Quebec; Southampton.
MOTAGUA (E. & F.), from Santa Marta; Avonmouth.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

AFRICAN
BARRACOO . . Ym. Lagos, arr. Ldn. 3rd.

BLUE FUNNEL
ACHILLES . . For Ldn., left Penang 1st.
ATREUS . . For Java, left L'pool 2nd.
DIOMEDOCUS . . For L'pool, left Colombo 1st.
DIOMED . . Ym. Vladivostock, arr. Ldn. 2nd.
EUMAEUS . . For N. China, left L'pool 2nd.
GLAUCUS . . For Ldn., arr. Vladivostock 1st.
KT. COMPANION . . For L'pool, left Singapore 1st.
LEONEDON . . Ym. Vladivostock, arr. Shanghai 1st
MARON . . For Ldn., left Belawan 1st.
NELEUS . . For Manila, left Penang 31st.
PHILOCTETES . . For Ldn., left Vladivostock 1st.
TEUCER . . For Japan, left L'pool 2nd.

BOOTH
AIDAN . . For L'pool, left Madeira 31st.
RASIL . . Ym. Pernambuco, arr. Para 31st.
BONIFACE . . For Pernambuco, left Savannah 1st.
CUTHBERT . . Ym. Para, arr. N.Y. 31st.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
MINNEDOSA . . For Montreal, left Clyde 2nd.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE
PEROU . . For Colon, left St. Nazaire 31st.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LIN

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Bankers to the Government in Kenya Colony and Uganda.

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2

Subscribed Capital	..	£4,000,000
Paid-up Capital	..	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund	.. ..	£3,000,000

BRANCHES.

Aden	Lahore	Eldoret	Kenya
Amritsar	Madras	Kisumu	Colony
Bombay	Mandalay	Mombasa	British
Calcutta	Newera Eliya	Nairobi	East
Campore	Rangoon	Nakuru	Africa
Chittagong	Steamer Point, Aden	Entebbe	
Cochin	Tuticorin	Jinja	Uganda
Colombo	Zanzibar	Kampala	
Delhi	Dar-es-Salaam	Tanganyika Territory	
Kandy			
Karachi	Tanga		

The Bank conducts every description of banking business.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application; interest payable 30th June and 31st December.

Trusteeships and Executorships also undertaken.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

Head Office: Crosby Square, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.3.

Subscribed Capital	.. ..	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.. ..	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	.. ..	£480,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders		£1,000,000

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY	BAGHDAD
CALCUTTA	BASRA
KARACHI	AMARA
MADRAS	KIRKUK
COLOMBO	MOSUL
SINGAPORE	BAHREIN

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
SIR JAMES LEIGH-WOOD, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.

JAMES H. BATTY, Esq.
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq.
ERNEST FRANCOUR, Esq.
SIR PERCY WILSON NEWSOM, Bt.
SIR THOMAS J. STRANGMAN.

The Bank issues Drafts, Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit, purchases, grants advances against or collects Bills of Exchange, and transacts Banking and Agency Business in connexion with the East. Deposits are received for one year and for shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application. On current Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

28, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

CAPITAL
RESERVE FUND £3,000,000
.. .. £4,000,000
Chief Manager: W. E. PASSMORE.
Managers: A. S. REDDE and G. MILNE.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

(Malay States)	Hong-kong		Rangoon
Amritsar	Ipoh		Saigon
Bangkok	Karachi		Semarang (Java)
Batavia	Kiang		Shanghai
Bombay	Lahore		Singapore
Calcutta	Kuala Kangsar		Surabaya
Canton	(Perak)		Taiping (F.M.S.)
Cawnpore	Rangoon		Tavoy
Chittagong	Steamer Point, Aden		(Lower Burma)
Cochin	Kuching		Tientsin
Colombo	Penang		Tokio
Delhi (Malwa)	Singapore		Tsingtau (Shantung)
Kandy	Zanzibar		Yokohama
Karachi	Dar-es-Salaam		Zamboanga
Kobe	Tanga		(Philippine Is.)

The Corporation grant drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches, and collect Bills of Exchange, issue Letters of Credit, and transact general banking business connected with the East.

Deposits of money received on terms which may be ascertained on application, and on current accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, provided they do not fall below £200. The bank is prepared to undertake Trusteeships and Executorships.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.3.

Capital Authorized	.. ..	£3,000,000
Capital Paid-up	.. ..	£1,050,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	..	£1,446,506

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. M. RITCHIE, Esq. (Chairman).
Sir Thomas Catto, Bart. (Deputy-Chairman).
Patrick F. Chalmers, Esq. O. Robinson, Esq.
Charles J. Hambro, Esq. W. H. Shelford, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
India, Burma and Ceylon: Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Simla, Delhi, Colombo, Howrah, Galle, Kandy, Karachi, Rangoon.
China: Hong-kong, Shanghai.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Sourabaya.
Straits: Singapore, Penang, Ipoh, Kuala Kangsar, Kuala Lipis.
Siam: Bangkok.
Mauritius: Port Louis.
NEW YORK AGENCY: Bank of Montreal.

TRUSTEE & EXECUTORSHIPS UNDERTAKEN AT HOME AND IN THE EAST.
Enquiries from merchants regarding shipments to the East and the special facilities available are invited.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in the Colony of Hongkong. The liability of members is limited to the extent and in manner prescribed by Ordinance No. 6 of 1929 of the Colony.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL .. $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID UP $20,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—
STERLING $8,500,000
SILVER $9,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS, $20,000,000.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. A. PLUMMER, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. G. S. MACKIE, Deputy-Chairman.
W. H. BELL. | Hon. Mr. J. J. PATERSON
A. G. COMPTON | J. E. PEARCE
R. LANDER LEWIS | H. R. SHAW
C. MISKIN | J. P. WARREN
ACTING CHIEF MANAGER.
V. M. GRAYBURN.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Amoy, Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Chefoo, Colombo, Dairen (Dalny), Foochow, Haiphong, Hamburg, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkew (Shanghai), Ipoh, Johore, Kobe, Kowloon, Kuala Lumpur, London, Lyons, Malacca, Manila, Moukden, Muar, Nagasaki, New York, Peiping (Peking), Penang, Rangoon, Saigon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sungei Patani, Tientsin, Tokyo, Tsingtao, Yloilo, Yokohama.

COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
Sir Charles Addis, K.C.M.G., Chairman.
A. H. Barlow.
D. C. M. Bernard.
C. A. Cantlie.
A. M. Townsend.
Sir George Macdonogh, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Revelstoke.
Sir Geo. Sutherland.
F. Whishaw.

MANAGERS IN LONDON.
Sir Newton Stabb. H. D. C. Jones.
Bank Manager: R. R. N. Paddell.
Assistant Manager: A. Moncur.

9, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Incorporated in Canada with limited liability.
Established 1832.

General Office, TORONTO, CANADA.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .. $10,000,000
RESERVE FUND $20,000,000

Branches throughout Canada, Newfoundland, and Jamaica; in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Dominican Republic; and at Boston, Chicago and New York—110 in all.

Funds transferred by mail or by cable. Drafts and Letters of Credit issued. Bills of Exchange collected and negotiated.

Address Enquiries to London Branch: 108, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.2

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4.
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

FINANCES OF YUGOSLAVIA

A TRUST COMPANY'S RESULTS

The economic and financial situation of Yugoslavia continues to improve steadily, a fact which is the more gratifying since she has received less external assistance perhaps than any other Balkan country. By her own unaided efforts she achieved *de facto* stabilization of the dinar some years ago, and since then both the trade position and the nation's finances have exhibited those characteristics of healthy growth which are the mark and the reward of sound finance. This year the Budget receipts have reached the highest figure since the War, this being the outcome of taxation reforms and a good harvest. Yugoslavia is pre-eminently an agricultural country, and consequently the decisive factor in the general economic welfare of its population is the harvest. The depression which prevailed down to the middle of last year was due to three causes—the bad harvest of 1927, the failure of the maize crop in 1928, and the difficulty of marketing the record wheat crop of that year owing to the fall in world prices. The satisfactory harvest of 1929, however, brought about a good recovery. For the first time for 12 months an active balance of trade was recorded in August last year, and the figures for the year showed a surplus of nearly £1,200,000, compared with a deficit of £5,000,000 in 1928 and of nearly £3,000,000 in 1927. This favourable trend of the country's trade balance continues, returns for the first five months of 1930 showing an adverse balance of only £430,000, compared with £2,200,000 for the same period of 1929. Increased exports of maize and wheat have been the main factors in this development, though larger sales of timber have also played a part.

National Bank's Position

The improvement in the foreign trade balance has favourably influenced the position of the National Bank. There was a fivefold increase in its holdings of foreign exchange during the last six months of 1929. Some difficulty is met with in ascertaining the exact state of the *devisen* reserves of the National Bank owing to its practice of converting foreign currencies into dinars at the old parity and showing the balance in the weekly return under the item "sundries." It is estimated, however, that the foreign exchange reserves were increased in the last six months of 1929 from about £1,000,000 to about £5,000,000. Lately there have been calls upon the National Bank for foreign exchange attributable mainly to the adverse foreign trade balance, but this is a seasonal occurrence. That the position of the bank is stronger than it was a year ago is clearly apparent; the real proportion of cover to notes in circulation is now about 44.6 per cent., against 30 per cent. at the same time last year.

Improvement in Credit Conditions

Credit conditions are easier than for some considerable time past, and money is being absorbed by trade and industry. A year or two ago loan rates were as high as 20 per cent., but they have now fallen by about one-half all over the country. In conformity with the general tendency the National Bank reduced its rate of discount on May 28 from 6 per cent., at which level it had stood since 1922, to 5½ per cent.; the other banks have followed its lead. On July 22 the bill holdings of the National Bank showed a reduction of £360,000 on the year, while deposits had increased by £1,700,000. Deposits in the postal savings bank, which had fallen from £2,200,000 in May, 1928, to £1,800,000 in April, 1929, had recovered to £3,000,000 by May this year. The banking equipment of the country leaves a good deal to be desired, the authorities, however, are aware of this, and are anxious to improve the banking system. The new agricultural bank has helped to reduce the cost of money to the peasants by about 50 per cent. Naturally the finances of the State have benefited from the general economic improvement. In the last budgetary year, which ended on March 31, the yield from all taxes was considerably higher than had been anticipated. Revenue amounted to £30,700,000, or £2,500,000 more than had been estimated. The greatest increase was recorded in direct taxes, which reached the unprecedented figure of £8,500,000, part of this increase being due to more efficient administration. The yield from direct taxation amounted to £7,100,000 (the previous record) in 1925-26, to £6,600,000 in 1926-27, to £6,200,000 in 1927-28, and to £6,300,000 in 1928-29. As a result of the buoyancy of the revenue reductions in certain taxes are now contemplated, which will doubtless assist the business activities of the country.

Principles of Financial Reconstruction

The Secretariat of the League of Nations has published a pamphlet describing the principles and methods of the financial reconstruction work carried out under the auspices of the League. No fewer than nine reconstruction schemes evolved by the Financial Committee have been put into operation in the past decade in six European States—namely, Austria, Hungary, Estonia, Greece, Bulgaria, and Danzig—and nine different loans contracted under these schemes have been issued in various lending centres. The pamphlet can be obtained at the price of 1s. 6d. from Williams and Norgate, Limited. It does not contain the actual copies of the various schemes. Memories of the financial distress which existed in Europe after the War have now become somewhat blurred, and it is a little difficult for those who are accustomed to stable currencies to realize to what a depth of chaos the currency arrangements of Europe had been reduced by the Great War. Financial principles had been abandoned to a greater or lesser extent by the belligerents, and currency, multiplied in quantity almost daily, had ceased to have any legal relation to any commodity and therefore to have any dependable value. International trade became a mere gamble in currency, and no one could be sure that a business contract which was profitable one day would prove to be so the next. Social upheaval had become a very real menace. It was very largely due to the work of the League that order was evolved out of the currency chaos of Europe and this menace removed. The events of the last 10 years should have taught millions of people the fundamental importance of sound currency law.

Continental Trust's Higher Dividend

Successful results continue to be shown by the Continental and Industrial Trust which was established in 1924 with the primary object of making investments in German, Austrian, and Hungarian enterprises. As will be seen from the following table its net revenue for the 12 months to May 31 increased by 17 per cent.:—

Year ended May 31	1930	1929	1928
	£	£	£
Net revenue	177,545	146,518	119,168
Brought forward ..	18,954	16,436	7,595
Available	196,499	162,954	126,761
Preference dividends ..	43,313	44,000	38,692
Ordinary dividend ..	110,000 (14%)	96,000 (12%)	71,633 (10%)
Carried forward ..	43,186	22,954	16,436

The dividend of 14 per cent. for the year is the highest the trust has paid; the first distribution on the Ordinary Stock was 5 per cent. for 1925-26. In addition to the increased distribution the directors are able to add £20,232 to the "carry forward." The directors state that notwithstanding the heavy fall in security prices a valuation of the company's investments at the date of the balance-sheet exceeded the book value without drawing upon the capital reserves. These, with the share premium account, remain at £880,668. The investments now amount to £3,119,386. The Second Continental and Industrial Trust, a former subsidiary, has now been liquidated and the investments taken over in part by the parent company and in part by a new subsidiary, the Tertius Trust, Limited, which has a nominal capital of £50,000. Full provision, it is stated, has been made for the depreciation in the investments of this new subsidiary.

Tea Share Yields

The problems facing the tea industry are by no means so acute as those which confront some of the other plantation industries. The increase which has occurred in stocks is largely in the more common grades of tea, and has been due partly to the larger production of such teas in the Dutch East Indies. In fact, one of the features of the tea plantation companies' reports for the past 12 months has been the maintenance of profits by fine tea producers, and particularly by the producers of high-grade Ceylon teas, the companies which have suffered from the fall in tea prices having been mainly those producing the medium and plainer grades. In the following table are shown the yields on shares taken from each category of producer, the first group producing the finest teas, the second good average teas, the third medium, and the fourth common teas:—

Company	Present price	Div. for past financial year	Div. for prev. year	Yield
Group 1				
Budla Beta (£1) ..	3⅞	20%†	50*	£7 10 2
Lebong (£1) ..	4⅛	20	30	£7 7 8
Pabobsian (£1) ..	4⅞	40	55	£8 4 11
Mayfield (Dim.) (£1)..	4¾	37½	37½	£7 17 9
Nuwara Eliya (£1) ..	5¼	38	38	£7 18 0
Spring Valley (£1) ..	5¾	27½	25	£7 6 8
Stand. of Ceylon (£1)	6	40	35	£6 13 4
Group 2				
Assam Frontier (£1) ..	1⅛	6	7½	£5 12 11
Doom Dooma (£1) ..	4	30	30	£7 10 0
Jokai (Assam) (£1) ..	3¼	17½	30	£6 4 5
Group 3				
Buxa Dooars (£1) ..	2⅞	10	25*	£3 9 7
Dooars (£1)	2⅜	18¾	10	£7 3 10
Empire of India (£1) ..	2	10	18¾	£5 0 0
Imperial (£1)	1⅜	7½	15	£4 12 6
Nedeem (£1)	1¾	10	10	£5 14 3
Group 4				
Allyzinger (£10) ..	34	15	35	£4 8 3
Deundi (10s.)	17s.	5	15	£2 18 10

†Tax free. *After capital bonus of 100 per cent.

Obviously the shares of the lower grades of tea are more speculative than those of the high-class tea producers, and the low yields available on some of the shares on which dividends were reduced in the past year must presumably be attributed to the possibility of a recovery in their position as a result of the present tea restriction scheme. If this proves effective the common tea producers should benefit the most, for it would primarily affect the market for the plainer sorts of tea. As already indicated in this column, some disappointment has been caused among producers at the initial results of the sales of the new Indian teas. It should be added that, thanks to many years of conservative management, most of the Indian and Ceylon tea-planting companies are in a strong financial position.

Cotton Spinners' Smaller Profits

A sharp contraction in earnings is disclosed by the accounts of the Tootal Broadhurst Lee Company for the 12 months ended June 30, net profits having fallen from £134,937 to £88,618, a decline of 34 per cent. This reduction the directors attribute mainly to the fall in value of stocks, following a decline in the value of raw material, and, as will be seen from the following table, they have had to reduce the dividend on the Ordinary and employees' shares from 10 to 7½ per cent., though nothing is placed to general reserve, which a year ago received £50,000:—

—	Year ended June 30 1930	1929	1928
	£	£	£
Net profit	88,618	134,937	101,492
Ordinary and employees' share dividend..	49,383	67,807	67,341
Rate	7½%	10%	10%
To income-tax reserve ..	22,000	35,000	10,000
To general reserve ..		50,000	
Carried forward	42,783	41,298	74,968
Sundry creditors	424,449	502,491	410,364
Reserve fund	300,000	300,000	250,000
Land, buildings, plant, &c.	549,779	461,284	446,411
Trade debtors	647,771	784,546	801,091
Stocks	845,804	829,136	825,788
Trustee investments ..	100,000	299,339	299,339
Other investments	51,497	116,497	115,497
Cash	216,183	114,326	891

Although the company's holding of trustee securities has been substantially reduced, the cash holding is appreciably larger, and there is a surplus of floating assets (including £345,604 of stocks) over current liabilities amounting to nearly £1,500,000. This fine old firm of cotton spinners has a splendid dividend record. Even at the time of the collapse of the post-Armistice "boom" it paid a dividend, and for eight successive years up to 1928-29 it made regular distributions of 10 per cent.

Passenger Insurance

Further preliminary reports have now been circulated on questions which are to be raised at the meetings to be held of the International Maritime Committee. The first series was reviewed in these Notes on July 11. The countries which now comment on the compulsory or voluntary insurance of passengers are Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, and Sweden. It may be recalled that the issue was raised in a report by Sir Norman Hill to the Passenger Insurance Committee presented in 1928, advocating a system of compulsory passenger insurance applied with international uniformity, and subsequently modified to embrace a scheme of voluntary insurance. The latest series of reports is generally unfavourable. The Belgian Association of Maritime Law does not think that voluntary insurance is practicable, and the Swedish Association of Maritime Law declares that so far as Swedish shipowners are concerned they do not wish to discuss the details of such a scheme until they know that "it will be in any form accepted by American shipowners and valid and practicable under American law." The German Maritime Law Association expresses the opinion that "a voluntary agreement seems absolutely untenable." The scheme is also looked upon with disfavour in the Netherlands. These reports and the others to which reference has been made are definitely adverse.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

PRICES HIGHER

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Although the volume of trading on the Stock Exchange to-day was extremely light, with sales of only 1,199,000 shares, the market showed a readiness to respond to the appearance of buying orders indicating the existence of a bullish undertone.

The opening was steady, but trading was extremely dull with a complete absence of outside interest. While individual stocks received support, notably American Can on reports that the current earnings of the company were approaching the peak level of last year, the general market showed a lack of definite trend with the disconcerting movement of the commodity prices unfavourable to the resumption of vigorous constructive operations. This subsequently encouraged the resumption of professional attacks against weak spots, particularly Warner Brothers, due to revived uncertainties concerning the dividend, but offerings were well taken on declines, and later in the morning the market hardened up on news of a sharp rise in grain prices, particularly maize and wheat.

The recovery gathered impetus gradually during the course of the afternoon, under a continuous though moderate covering and speculative demand. The most prominent feature was the strength of American Telephone and Telegraph stock, reflecting the expiration of rights next Friday. The close was firm.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Aug. 4	Aug. 2
Montreal on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅞16	4.86½
New York on—				
London, sight	£1		4.87	4.87
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.87⅛16	4.87⅛16
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.85	4.85
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.86⅛16	4.86⅞
Seven days	£1	—	4.86⅝	4.86⅜
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.93½	3.93½
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23⅞	5.23⅞
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.23⅝	40.23
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.82	26.81¾
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.91	26.91¼
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.83	26.83
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅝	2.96⅝
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.90⅝	23.90¾
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.99½	13.99
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.43¾	19.43½
Madrid, cables	100pa.	19.30	11.13	11.19
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.15	14.15
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.54¼	17.54¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	1.76	1.77⅝	1.77⅝
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.29½	1.29¾	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	36.06	36.06
Rio, cables ..	1 mil.	32.45	10.50	10.25

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices Aug. 4	Aug. 2
Atchison ..	218	216½
Atl. Coast Line ..	145	145
B. & O. ..	105	104
Do., Pref. ..	81½	81
Brooklyn M. T. ..	64	65
Can. Pac. ..	165	165
Cent., N.J. ..	256	256
Ches. & O. ..	186¼	184
Ch. G. W. ..	10¾	11
Do., Pref. ..	38½	38½
Ch. N. W. ..	73	73
Ch. Mil. St. P. ..	14¼	14½
Ch. Rock Is. ..	100½	100½
Del. & Hud. ..	158½	158¼
Del. Lack. ..	114	113½
Erie	41	41
Do., 1 Pf. ..	58	58
G.N., Pref. ..	81½	81½
Illinois Atlantic ..	117½	117¼
Rapid Tr. ..	28	27

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct	118½	115⅞
Allied Chem	268	263½
Am. Agric. ..	58⅝	59
Do., Pref. ..	30	29
Am. Br Bov. ..	17	16¾
Am. and F. ..	—	—
Power	74⅛	72⅞
Am. Can. ..	132¼	129½
Am. Loco ..	44	44
Am. Rolling Mills ..	57⅛	54⅛
Am. Smelt. ..	68⅜	67
Am. Sug. R. ..	53⅜	53½
Am. Tel.	215⅞	210
Am. Tob.	247	245
Am. Woolen ..	9½	9½
Anaconda	50¾	50⅞
Armour Pf. ..	76	76
As. Dry Gds. ..	36	34
Atl. Refine'd ..	37½	37¼
Baldwin	27½	27½
Barnsdall A ..	25⅝	23⅝
Beth. Steel ..	83¾	81⅞
C. de Pascoe ..	50	50¼
Celanese	14	14
Chile Copp. ..	49	49
Chrysler	29¾	29⅜
Col. Fuel	52½	51¼
Colum. Gas ..	63⅞	63¼
Col. Graph. ..	18⅛	17½
Coms. Gas ..	109⅛	106⅝
Cont. Can. ..	60¼	59¾
Cont. Oil	21⅝	20¾
Corn Prod. ..	95	94
Crucible	77	76½
DavisonCh. ..	27⅛	26⅝
Drug, Inc. ..	77½	77
Du Pont	117½	115½
Eastman K. ..	211¼	209
Elec. P. & L. ..	72⅜	69¾
Elec. Stor. ..	64¼	64½
Fox Films	45⅞	45½
Gen. Elec. ..	72¼	70¾
Gen. Foods ..	54¼	54
Gen. Motors ..	46⅞	46⅜
Gillette	85	82¾
Goodrich	25⅜	25⅛
Goodyear	63	62½
Hud. Mot.	86¾	84½
Ind. Rayon ..	88	88
Int. Harvr. ..	84⅝	82
Int. Match Pref. ..	79½	78¼

CURB EXCHANGE

Asso. Gas A	3¼	3¼
Br. Am. Pub.	—	—
Elec. Bond	83¼	81¼
Gulf Oil ..	126¼	124½
Hydro Elec.	36½	36¼
Int. Petlm.	18¾	19⅛
Mid. West Utilities	29⅛	29⅛
Penanroad	11⅛	11⅛
Silica Gel.	16½	16¾
Std. Oil Ind.	50¾	50⅝
Swift Int.	33¾	34⅛
VacuumOil	85	84½

BONDS

Libty. Ln. ..	100³²/₃₂	100³²/₃₂
Do., 4½% ..	102⁸/₃₂	102⁸/₃₂
Do. (4th/ 4¼% ..	102³¹/₃₂	102³¹/₃₂
U.K., 5½% 1937 ..	105¼	105⅜
Do., 4½% 1960-90	88¼	88¼
Arg., 6% 1959 ..	98½	98½
Austl., 5% 1957 ..	88½	88¼
Aust., 7% 1943 ..	103⅝	103¾
Belg., 6% 1955 ..	103¾	103¼
Belg., 7% 1955 ..	114⅝	114½
Bordeaux, 6% '34	103⅜	105¾
Brazil 7½% 1952 ..	102⅛	102⅛
Bulg., 7% 1967 ..	81	81
Canada 5% 1931 ..	101¼	101⅛
Chile, 7% 1942 ..	102	102½
Chile, 6% 1960 ..	90	90
Czech., 8% 1951 ..	110¼	110½
Denm'k 6% 1942 ..	106	105¼
Dutch E.I., 6% '62	102¼	102⅜
Dutch E.I., 5½% '55	102	102
Est. Rly. 7% '54	105⅝	105⅝
Int. Nickel ..	23⅜	23¼
Int. Paper ..	20½	20
Int. T. & T. ..	46¾	46
Kennecott ..	39⅛	39⅛
Kresge S.S. ..	28⅞	28⅞
K'ger, 5% ..	28⅛	27⅞
Liggett & M. ..	93½	93
Loose Wile ..	62	60¼
Mack Tck'g ..	56½	56½
Monty'g W. ..	35⅞	35⅞
Nash Mtrs. ..	35	34⅝
Nat. Bisct. ..	85¾	85
Nat. Cash R. ..	45½	45¼
Nat. Dairy ..	54¼	52¾
N. Amer. ..	101	99¾
Packard	15	14⅝
Pan. A. Pet. ..	58¼	58⅝
Pub. Ser., N.J. ..	93	90½
Pullman	69¼	69
RadioCorp. ..	44¾	42½
R'm'g'n Rd ..	28½	28
Roy. Dutch ..	52	51¾
Sears R'b'k ..	65¼	65½
Shell Trans ..	44	44
Shell Un. ..	19⅝	19¼
Skos S. Stl. ..	26	26
Std. Brands ..	20¾	20¼
Std. Gas	97¾	95½
Std. Oil of Cal. ..	63½	62½
Do., N.J. ..	75¾	72¼
Do., Ind. ..	32⅝	32
Studebaker ..	31⅝	31
Texas Corp. ..	52⅞	52¾
Tex. G. Sul. ..	58½	58¼
Tidewater ..	14	13⅞
Tl. Cont'Cp. ..	12⅝	12½
Un. Carbide ..	74	73¼
Ud. Corp. ..	32⅞	32¾
Utd. Fruit ..	88½	87
United Gas ..	35½	35
U. S. Ind'ies ..	22¼	22⅝
U. S. Rbr. ..	21½	21
U. S. Steel ..	169	166
Do., Pref. ..	145*	146⅞
W. Un. Tel. ..	170	167
W'hse Mtr. ..	149	145
Woolworth ..	59¾	59½
Wor. Pump ..	129½	126½
Youngst'n Sheet ..	112	112

*Ex dividend.

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

—	Aug. 4	Aug. 2
Atchison, Pref.	105	104⅞
Lehigh Valley	61	61
Missouri, Kansas and Texas ..	39¾	39½
New York, Ontario and Western ..	9⅛	9⅛
Reading, 1st Prefd.	46	46
Texas and Pacific	111	111
National Lead	129⅞	126

* Ex dividend. ‡ Ex rights. † Ex stock dividend. § Asked.

Conditions on the money market remained easy with little demand for call loans, which were available throughout the session at 2 per cent. Rates for commercial paper were unchanged at 3 per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were unchanged at 2 per cent. to 1½ per cent. for 90 day bank bills, and 2⅛ to 2¼ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange was steady and unchanged at 4.87 3-16 for cable transfers.

Silver showed no change at 34½c. for foreign bullion.

Gold to the value of $2,000,000 was shipped to Canada to-day and $147,000 arrived from Brazil.

Bonds.—Although the market was quiet the tone was firm. Sales reached $5,774,000.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2⅛-2⅜	1½-2
New York	2½	2-1⅞	2
Paris	2½	2⅛	2
Berlin	4	3⅛	2
Swiss Bank places	2½	1⅞	4½-6½
Milan	5½	5⅝	—
Amsterdam	3	1½	7
Brussels	2½	2⅞	2½
			1¼

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

—	Aug. 4	Aug. 2
Int. C. Amer	15⅛	15⅛
Kansas City	62⅛	62½
Louisville	117½	118
Minn. S. P.	10	15
Miss. Pac. ..	64¼	64
Do., Pref.	123½	123½
N. Mex., 1 Pf.	—	—
Do., 2 Pf.	1	1
N. Y. Cent.	162	162
Norfolk ..	225¼	225¼
N. Pacific ..	72	71
Pennsylv'a ..	75	75
Reading	104½	105
St. L. & S.F. ..	88	88
S.L. & S.F. ..	68	67
S. Pacific ..	119	118
Southern	88¼	86½
Do., Pref. ..	94	93
U. Pacific ..	216¼	216¼
Do., Pref. ..	85½	85
Wabash	34	32½
Do., Pf., A ..	70	70

Cotton on the spot closed with a rise of 25 points to 13.10c. The futures market opened 2 points higher to 4 points lower, but soon advanced on buying by trade interests and shorts covering due to weather reports and crop complaints. Trading subsequently became quiet on textile trade reports, but prices rallied sharply in the afternoon owing to increasing apprehension regarding the drought, which induced active covering purchases, the market closing firm at 17 to 28 points net gain. New Orleans spot middling advanced 30 points to 12.72c., and the futures market closed 24 to 28 points higher on the day.

New York	Closing Range	
Futures	To-day	Prev. day
August	12.87 12.87	12.62 12.62
September	13.01 13.01	12.76 12.76
October	13.15 13.15	12.92 12.90
November	13.23 13.23	12.99 12.99
December	13.32 13.32	12.99 12.99
January	13.33 13.33	13.00 13.00
	New Contract	
October	12.93 12.92	12.65 12.64
November	13.01 13.01	12.73 12.73
December	13.11 13.10	12.83 12.83
January	13.17 13.16	12.92 12.92
February	13.27 13.27	13.01 13.01
March	13.36 13.36	13.11 13.11
April	13.44 13.44	13.18 13.18
May	13.50 13.50	13.25 13.25
June	13.55 13.55	13.30 13.30
July	13.60 13.60	13.35 13.35

Receipts at ports	To-day	Week	Season	Last season
Exports Gt. Brit.	9,000	17,000	17,000	6,000
Exports Cont., &c.	5,000	6,000	4,000	5,000
			7,000	25,000

Copper steady without change. Electrolytic domestic, spot,

COMPANY MEETINGS

CITY OF SAN PAULO IMPROVEMENTS AND FREEHOLD LAND

REVIEW OF THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS

SATISFACTORY LAND SALES

MR. HERBERT GUEDALLA'S SPEECH

The EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the City of San Paulo Improvements and Freehold Land Company, Limited, was held on Friday last at River Plate House Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.

Mr. HERBERT GUEDALLA, F.C.A. (chairman of the company), in the course of his speech said:—Gentlemen,—The Ordinary capital remains the same at £1,635,246 8s., but as stated in the report and in accordance with the resolution passed on July 28, 1929, we created 600,000 Seven per Cent. Preference shares of £1 each, which in turn have been, or will be, converted into £600,000 Seven per Cent. Preference stock, and we issued as bonus £344,262 of such stock, representing £1 of stock for every five shares of 19s. each fully paid, or roughly 21 per cent. in stock. This bonus was distributed in August, 1929, and it was made quite clear at the time that the bonus was for the period to February 28, 1930, which is the end of this financial year under review. In certain sections of the Press there seems to have been some slight misapprehension in this matter, and disappointment is expressed that no dividend is being paid for this period, whereas in fact it was clearly stated in July last that it was advisable for the company to conserve its financial resources, but that, having regard to the large credit in land sales account, the directors recommended this particular bonus, free of tax, in Preference stock, which would be paid to the shareholders in lieu of any cash dividend for the year to February 28 last. The balance of the Seven per Cent. Preference stock—namely, £255,758—has not been issued.

THE AVAILABLE BALANCE

In this balance-sheet for the first time we have changed the nomenclature of the item previously described as "Land Sales Account" to "Profit and Loss Account," as the surplus on land sold over and above the book value of the land as valued in the balance-sheet is perhaps more properly described as profit, although, as we are selling on an instalment system, the profit is not actually earned until the final instalment is paid. We brought forward from last year £531,215, and in the accounts, as has always been the custom, we have deducted £23,716, representing the surplus written back in respect of cancelled sales during the year, leaving a balance of £507,498. It has always been our policy to treat our clients in a generous manner in respect of cancellation of sales, and the question of each cancellation is left to the discretion of the management in San Paulo.

Taking this balance of £507,498, we deduct therefrom the 1s. per share cash dividend, free of tax, paid on March 22, 1929, amounting to £86,065, and also the 4s. per share, free of tax, capital bonus satisfied by the issue of Preference stock, amounting to £344,262, and we are left with a balance of £77,170. To this we add the net balance of the profit and loss account for the financial year—namely, £141,903—and make a total of £219,073, from which is deducted the Preference stock dividend for the half-year to February 28 last, £9,639, leaving a net balance of £209,434 to be carried forward to the current year.

PRICES WELL MAINTAINED

With regard to the £141,903 profit made during the year, we give you the detail in the profit and loss account, and I perhaps need only add that the land sales during the period, which amounted to £248,608, were made at prices showing a substantial increase over the valuation of our land as shown in the balance-sheet. This valuation was made on February 28, 1928, and was introduced into the balance-sheet with the result that we also had to create the valuation reserve account to which I have referred above. The fact that we are realizing land at higher prices goes to prove that this valuation reserve account is a very actual reserve and not merely a book entry.

I now come to our asset of freehold land, which stands in the balance-sheet at £2,139,334, showing a reduction of £135,795 in respect of the book value of the land sold and after adjustment of the sales cancelled during the period. The actual sales of land for the year amounted, in milreis at 6d., to £248,606, so that you can appreciate that the sales made realized a much higher figure than that at which our land stands in our books. This is all the more pleasing because the land sold was scattered in different parts of our various estates and in every case the price realized shows an important increase over the book valuation.

Further, I am glad to say that even during the current year, when we are not selling so much, the prices are still well maintained. As you are aware, the City of San Paulo, as the commercial centre of Brazil, has been going through a long period of depression, and the fact that, despite this depression, our land has been able more than to maintain its 1925 valuation goes to prove the true value of our estate and warrants the hope that under better conditions this value will still further increase.

LOANS FOR HOUSE CONSTRUCTION

The granting of loans for house construction has been a considerable factor in increasing our land sales and in obtaining the right class of purchaser. Probably also these loans have had the effect of increasing the value of our various estates, and it was with great reluctance after careful consideration that towards the end of last year we considered it advisable to instruct our San Paulo management that house loans should only be granted in very special cases. We were afraid that what we might be making on the swings we might be losing on the roundabouts, because the loans were made in milreis, and with any depreciation in exchange we were liable to make a loss in their repayment.

During the past few months the Brazilian management has been pressing us to reconsider our decision in this matter and we have come to the conclusion that the time has now arrived when we can authorize them to exercise a cautious policy in respect of making new loans. For this purpose we have had to review our financial position and to consider the best method of raising the necessary finance without impairing what we may term the earning capacity of our company.

As some of you are aware, we had previously arranged this finance through the San Paulo Mortgage and Finance Company, Limited, of which we hold the whole of the Ordinary capital. We now propose to increase the Ordinary capital of that company from £100,000 to £125,000, and to sell to the company certain contracts for house construction loans, which at 5d. to the milreis will be worth £225,000. The contracts will be guaranteed by our company, and in order to complete the payment of these loans the San Paulo Mortgage and Finance Company, Limited, will issue £110,000 5 per cent. Debenture stock. The cash receivable from this issue will put us in a position to make further loans, and on these loans we shall be charging interest at the rate of 12 per cent., and the difference between the 5 per cent. interest on the Debenture stock and this 12 per cent. should pay the expenses of the operation and assist in providing for any contingency in respect of the possible depreciation in exchange.

THE FUTURE

Now, with regard to the future of our undertaking I can see no reason, despite the prevailing depression, why we should be in any way pessimistic. While commodities all over the world have suffered a serious depreciation in value, with resultant effects on both the producers and the manufacturers who use them, I consider that we are really fortunate in owning and trading in freehold land in a great and growing city. It is quite true that Brazil has had its full share of the financial depression through which the whole world has been passing, but it is apparent that, despite these conditions, our estates have more than maintained their balance-sheet values.

From a conservative point of view I would rather prefer to think that in our land we have an asset that is not susceptible to either violent slump or boom. What we all should desire to see is the gradual, natural appreciation in value which has been the experience of our company for the last few years, and I see no reason why this should not continue, although naturally bad trade conditions may cause some delay in the process.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

EASTERN INTERNATIONAL RUBBER AND PRODUCE

"A YEAR OF CONSTANT ANXIETY"

SIR HERBERT WRIGHT ON THE RUBBER POSITION

The TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Eastern International Rubber and Produce Trust, Limited, was held on Friday at Bange House, 71, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.

SIR HERBERT WRIGHT, chairman of the company, presided.

The REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARIES (The Rubber Estate Agency, Limited) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, said:—Gentlemen,—The year under review has been one of constant anxiety to your directors. It has been impossible to engage in any large operations, though we have from time to time effected certain changes in investments and entered into agreements with regard to financing estates. The investments are given in detail at the end of the report. The sum invested in Plantation Debenture Stock and Bonds, £31,924, has given an average yield of just under 7 per cent. for the year; that invested in Debenture Stock and Bonds in Home and Colonial and Foreign railways has given a yield slightly less than that for the previous year—namely, 4.3 per cent. The balance of our cash, £505,568, is invested in rubber, tea, coconuts, and coffee; 70 per cent. of our holdings in plantation companies have given revenue during the year, compared with 59 per cent. in 1929. Though there has been a considerable depreciation in our investments, the actual profit for the year was almost the same as that for the previous period and totalled £13,345. This, together with the sum we brought forward, gives us a grand total of £25,848.

LOW PRICES: TIME LIMIT

Present prices for raw rubber will mean that the majority of rubber companies will not be able to pay dividends, and this item—gross revenue—may be expected to show a decrease next year. Many people, who do not believe in doing much to change what they regard as the natural course of events, think it impossible to conceive of a position where an essential commodity such as rubber can be produced at a loss year by year for a very long time. My own belief is that rubber will continue to be harvested at a loss for a long succession of years if nothing is done to organize the plantation side.

The rubber plantation industry, though threatened from many quarters and in diverse ways, will die hard. It is an industry which will probably remain for all time and is well worth saving.

The amount available, £25,848, is, of course, sufficient to pay quite a nice dividend on the capital of the company. We were very tempted to pay a dividend, but we felt sure that those permanently interested in the welfare of this Trust would prefer that we should postpone the payment of a dividend until there was some sign of improvement in our market. If the depreciation on our investments disappears during the current financial year we shall consider the payment of an interim dividend.

The actual accounts do not show very many changes. The investment reserve has been added to by a slight accretion on sales of securities and now totals £106,623. We have sold a number of gilt-edged investments during the year and have advanced some part of the proceeds to a company on what we may describe as debenture terms. The present loan, shown at £8,000 in the balance-sheet, will be repayable at any time we require the loans.

I think those are the only general remarks I wish to make before addressing you on the very serious position of the plantation industry.

PRESENT POSITION

That position is unique. We are, for the first time since plantation rubber became of importance, face to face with a substantial decline in absorption of crude rubber. Statistics, for the first six months of this year, show a decline in American consumption of 49,000 tons, and one of 7,000 tons from other countries for the first few months of this year; there is therefore a prospective decline in absorption for 1930 of about 100,000 tons. In times gone by we have been able to forecast, year by year, an increase in consumption which has encouraged industry and helped to maintain reasonable prices. But there are very definite indications that, if estates are allowed to produce their normal crops, the surplus of unwanted rubber will show a very big increase during the next twelve months. This probability prevents buyers interesting themselves in the market, hence the present state of stagnation. At the moment there are no signs of a substantial recovery in demand.

Many theories have been put forward to explain the surplus of commodities, but to us, as directors of a trust dealing with plantation rubber, it is important to realise, first, that rubber is now being sold at a loss, and, secondly, that declining consumption and increased production will make the position impossible.

WASTAGE IN PRESENT SYSTEM

There are many who really believe that overproduction must, or should, continue until only the strong companies survive; they do not believe in interfering with what they term the "law of supply and demand." I must confess that, personally, I do not like the old doctrine of survival of the wealthiest. As directors of companies it is as much our duty to prevent loss of capital of one shareholder as it is to help towards an accretion of another's capital; we cannot prevent loss of capital if we advocate absorption of the weak by the strong. The present system of rubber production, without any regulation of supplies, is not merely distressing, but very wasteful; we are rapidly using up our asset—living bark—and our own labour is being given, without securing adequate returns. It should surely be possible, in this advanced state of civilization, to so improve organization among producers as to prevent the appalling loss of human energy which is inseparable from the present method of producing more than the world can take. The reorganization we have in view—the regulation of supplies—would still enable the most efficient to reap the maximum benefit. It is true that such a scheme would enable poor companies to survive, but surely that is no crime. The alternative—a continuance of the present struggle on a more intensive scale—can only mean the annihilation of invested capital with continued existence of the estates themselves.

While we are discussing what action ought to be taken American tyre and car manufacturers are giving us a lead. They, as business men, are not enamoured with the old doctrine of unlimited production in the belief that cheap prices will necessarily increase demand; they are actually reducing supplies of tyres and cars by running their plants only four or five days each week and extending the regular holiday seasons for their employees. They are reducing supplies at a time when rubber is at its very lowest and when purchases of raw material can be financed at but little cost. They are doing what growers should do—adjusting supplies to demand.

REDUCTION IN OUTPUT RECOMMENDED

Your directors have viewed the problem from many angles and are unanimous in the view that there should be a definite cut in production of raw rubber throughout the East. The proportion of planted rubber owned by Europeans and others is such that success cannot be achieved except by the cooperation of the British, Dutch, and French, and this can only be accomplished, in our view, by concerted Government action. This policy has been approved by the R.G.A. Council, by many a Dutch and Belgian estate owners, and by a large number of Asiatic planters in Malay.

Those who oppose any action must remember that, after all, we are dealing with a product the demand for which comes, to a considerable extent, from owners of private cars; tyres are used on such cars largely as a luxury and can therefore be easily dispensed with when credit is diminished. The financial troubles in America and elsewhere during the last nine months have lowered the actual consumption and demand for rubber more than is commonly imagined. On the other hand, the position would right itself very rapidly if a wave of optimism could be started in any great country. If there was a trade revival in Europe or America people would buy and use more cars and tyres, our stocks would dwindle very quickly, and prices show an appreciable advance. But until that time arrives we advocate a definite cut in supplies by a scheme supported by Government legislation throughout British, Dutch, and French territory. We consider the advantages of such a policy outweigh the disadvantages and therefore recommend all shareholders to support it.

Mr. ALFRED GAISER seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Estate Market

HUNTING AND POLO

HOUSE PLANNING

Lord Mostyn has requested Messrs. Harrods, Limited (Brompton-road), to sell a Wiltshire manor house and 45 acres near Norton Beaufort Polo Club. The price is £11,000. The stabling is on a scale adequate for a residence where hunting can be had four days a week with the Duke of Beaufort's and weekly with Lord Bathurst's. Terms are stated for many freeholds of an acre upwards within a few miles of London, among them £3,500 for a Rickmansworth residence and almost two acres, the rental unfurnished being £180 a year.

Sites at from £2 a foot of frontage, on the Surrey hills at Tadworth and Kingswood, and freehold detached houses at from £1,200, may be bought from Messrs. Richard Costain and Sons, Limited (Norfolk-street). Buyers proposing to build their own houses are invited to study "Some notes on planning" issued by the firm. A typical house was illustrated by them last Friday (p. 26).

It would be well if the builders of some of the houses which are rising in surburban districts would take a little advice about design. Doing so would add nothing to the cost of building, and it might result in the elimination of ugly ornament as well as excrescences which must eventually prove to be sources of structural weakness. Messrs. Richard Costain and Sons' "standard" houses embody the results of practical research into the provision of substantial, dignified, and economically workable homes on reasonable terms.

Prices quoted by Messrs. F. L. Mercer and Co. (Sackville-street) include £3,000 for a freehold three miles from Oxford, £4,750 for a house and nearly two acres close to Keston and Hayes Commons, and £7,500 for a modern residence, on a Surrey common, in gardens on which alone a sum of £1,000 has been recently spent. This and five other properties were shown in the firm's list last Friday (p. 26).

A modern house on the Surrey and Sussex border with six acres for £4,500 and a Kentish property of 27 acres for £3,500 are among offers by Messrs. Constable and Maude (Mount-street).

No premium is payable for entry into any of the half-dozen Knightsbridge flats specified in a list on Friday by Messrs. King and King (Brompton-road). Rents range from £300 for two bedrooms, a sitting-room, and kitchen up to £600 for five bedrooms and two or three sitting-rooms and "offices."

Messrs. Brain and Brain (Reading), as solicitors for an executrix, have instructed Messrs. Simmons and Sons (Henley-on-Thames) to sell Bridge House, a Queen Anne residence, and six acres at Padworth, on the Newbury-road. The auction will be at Reading on August 30.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 87.50 (previous 89); 4% Rentes, 1915-16, 100.75 (100.75 ex. div.); 4½% 1917, 101.90 (101.87); 5% 1918, 100.70 (100.80); 6% 1920, 135.85 (135.65); 5% 1920, 102.50 (102.15); 6% 1927, 105.35 (105.10); 3% Credit National, 1919, 610.50 (609); 5% 1920, 542 (544); 6% 1921, 551 (564); 6% 1922 (1st), 545 (553½); 6% 1925 (1st), 542 (545); 4½% 1924, 570 (565). 4% Egyptian Unified, 368.50 (369); 3½% Italian Rentes, 88.90 (88.80); 5% Brazilian, 1914, 348 (350 ex. div.); 6% Russian, 1906, 6.25 (6); 4½% Russian, 1909, 4.65 (4.55); 4% 1920, 22.255 (22.600); Banque de Paris, 2,720 (2,770); Banque Parisienne, 1,795 (1,845); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 1,900 (1,905); Credit Foncier Egyptian, 5,490 (5,550); Credit Lyonnais, 3,035 (3,095); Mobilier Français, 4% 1,475 (1,475); Banque d'Orient, 533 (534); Banque Ottomane, 945 (960); Suez Canal, 17,505 (17,720); Chargeurs Reunis, 657 (657); Messageries Maritimes, 195 (206); Transatlantique, 726 (726); Raffineries, 1,895, 1,905 (1,895); Sucreries d'Egypte, 775 (789); Wagons Lits, 495 (505); Thomson Houston, 855 (870); Tanganyika Nitrate, 400 (403); Ford of France, 280 (280); Nitrate, 4,370 (4,500); Tharsis, 485 (498); De Beers Deferred, 859 (861); De Beers Preferred, 1,280 (1,270); Jagersfontein, 173 (181); Central Mining, 2,045 (2,065); Chartered, 197 (196); Brakpan, 338 (352); Crown Mines, 651 (646); East Rand, 67 (69); Geduld, 470 (465); General Mining, 90 (92); Consolidated Goldfields, 208 (210); Johannesburg Consolidated, 225 (216); Randfontein, 62 (62); Rand Mines, 385 (384); Tanganyika, 225 (225); Transvaal Consolidated, 155 (152); Union Corporation, 375 (374); Mozambique, 56 (55); West Rand Mines, 43 (44); Caoutchoucs, 140 (146); Eastern International, 92 (98); Gas Kalumpang, 124 (129); Kuala Lumpur, 156 (159); Padang, 150 (150). Mexican, Ended (Sil. stamp); Royal Dutch, 40,350 (40,500); Shell Transport, 582 (582); Platine, 2,505 (2,335); Oceana Consolidated, 9.75 (10.50). Exchange on New York, 25.41¼ (25.41¼); on London, (official average), 123.82 (123.82); cheques, closing market, 123.80½ (123.80). Private discount 2½% (2½%); short money, 2% (2).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 4.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1922, 104⅜ (previous 104¼); 5% Dutch, 103 (102⅝); 2½% Dutch, 64¾ (64); 3% Dutch, 52¾ (52); Brazilian, 1889, 25¼ (25); Peruvian, 5% (5⅞); Peruvian 4% Omn. Pref., 40¾ (41); Erie, — (42⅛); New York Ontario, 11½ (11¾); United States Steel, 164⅛ (163½); Union Pacific, 216⅛ (—); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 892½ (891¼); Anaconda, 104⅜ (104¾); International Nickel, 58¾ (59); Deli Batavia Tobacco, 515 (519); Deli Mij., 504 (—); Senembah Mij., 334¾ (336); Amsterdam Rubber, 113½ (115); Marzarine Unie, 250 (251); Philips Lamps, 354 (358½). Exchange on Berlin, 59.25 (59.25); on London, 12.07¾ (12.09⅛); on New York, 2.48⅝ (2.48⅝); on Paris, 9.77 (9.77).

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Deutsche Erdoel, 75.25 (previous 75.25); Dynamit Nobel, 70.25 (—); Kali Industrie (Kasse), 156 (159); Salzdetfurth, 317 (318.50); Rheinbraunkohlen, 216.50 (219); Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 169.25 (170.10).

Reuter's quotations:—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 8.50 (8.50); Mexican Consols, 18.50 (18.25); Reichsbank, 241.50 (243.50); Berliner Handels Ges., 157 (157); Commerz and Privat Bank, 151 (152); Darmstadter and National Bank, 165 (164.50); Deutsche Bank and Disconto Ges., 126 (126.50); Dresdner Bank, 126 (126.25); Gelsenkirchen Bergwerke, 107.25 (108); Harpener, 95.75 (96); AEG, 39 (39); Siemens and Halske Ges., 159.25 (140.75); Farbenindustrie, 150.50 (150.25); Farbenindustrie 6% Debentures, 97.62 (98); Hamburg Amerika, 90 (90.50); Nord-deutsche Lloyd, 90.25 (90.50); A.K.U., 86.75 (89.50); Verein. Stahlwerke, 77.25 (77.50); Svenska Tandsticks, 303.50 (303); Polyphon, 185.50 (187.50); Siemens and Halske, 189.25 (191); Schuckert, 152 (152.25). Exchange on London, 20.37½ (20.37¼); on Paris 16.40 (16.45); on Amsterdam 168.49 (168.49); on New York, 4.18¼ (4.18⅜). Short term (30-58 days), 3¾% (3¾%); long term (59-90 days), 5¾% (5¾%). Call money, 4½%-6½% (5%-7%).

FRANKFURT, Aug. 4.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Bank, 125 (previous, 126½); Darmstädter Bank, 183 (185); Frankfurter Hypotheken Bank, 168 (—); Metallgesellschaft, 104 (104); Farbenindustrie, 149¾ (150½); Harpener Bergbau, 95½ (99); Mannesmann, 84½ (85¾); Rheinische Stahlwerke, 89½ (91¾); Phönix Bergbau, 76½ (77¾); Gelsenkirchner Bergwerk, 107½ (109); Allgemeine Elektricitäts, 139¼ (140½); Lahmeyer Elektrizitäts-werke, 154 (155); Siemens and Halske, 189½ (191); Deutsche Gold und Silber, 138¾ (138½); Philipp Holzmann, 75½ (76½); Zellstoff Waldhof, 129 (—); Norddeutscher Lloyd, 90 (90); Hamburger Amerika, 90 (90½); Südwestbank Zucker, 150¼ (150¼); German Liquidation Loan, 59¼ (59½); German Railroad, 7% Preferred, 94½ (94⅜); German Protectorate Loan, 2¾ (2⅝); Anatolian Railway Loan, 13½ (—); Mexican Silver, 5% Loan, 10 (10¼).

BUDAPEST, Aug. 4.—Closing quotations:—National Bank of Hungary, 216 (previous, 216); British Hungarian Bank, 75 (75); Hungarian General Credit Bank, 68.50 (68.50); Hungarian Discount and Exchange Bank, 87.50 (87.70); Hungaro-Italian Bank, 67 (67); Hungarian Commercial Bank, 105.80 (106); City Savings Bank, 66 (66); Hungarian General Savings Bank, 78 (78); First National Savings Bank, 177.50 (178); Toth Coal, 543 (544.50); United Industry of Magyatorp-Ujfalu, 50 (50); Salgo-Tarjan Iron, 190 (190); Salgo-Tarjan Colliery, Trikany-Zsilvolgy, 97 (95); Arms and Machine Works, 218.50 (219); Gans and Co. Danubius, 84.80 (84); Rima Iron, 67.90 (68.10); Ofa Timber, 75.25 (75.20); Union des Usines de Kazan, 120.50 (120.50); Sugar Works Velka-Becskerek, 101 (101); Hungarian Sugar, 100 (101.10); United Glow Lamps, 114 (114); Hungarian Artificial Fertiliser, 27 (27); Electric Power Traction, 112.10 (112.50); Cellulose Works of Braass, 21.50 (25.40); exchange on London, 27.32½ (27.82½).—*Reuter.*

MILAN, Aug. 4.—Closing quotations:—Exchange on London, 92.98½ (previous, 93.00); Consolidato, 5% 81.12 (81.30); Banca d'Italia, 1,780 (1,800); Banca Commerciale, 1,422 (1,422); Banco di Roma, 110 (110); Credito Italiano, 801 (801); Cosulich Navigazione, 85 (85); Montecatini, 1,118 (1,128); Navigazione Generale, 502 (506); Canteni Casin, 650 (650); Sole Chatillon, 250½ (252); Snia Viscosa, 49¾ (50); Ilva, 206 (205¾); Monte Amiata, 192½ (193); Montecatini, 215 (215½); Fiat, 316½ (316½); Adriatica, 228½ (228¼); Edison, 700¾ (705); Unione Esercizi Elettrici, 104½ (105); Terni, 594½ (595½); Comerate Mobiliare Piemontese, 811 (812); Adamello, 287 (285).

SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD OUTPUT

INFLUENCE OF PRICE LEVEL

(FROM OUR JOHANNESBURG CORRESPONDENT)

Dr. Holloway, Director of Census, in his presidential address to the Economic Society of South Africa, quoting from a report recently published by Dr. Pirow, the Government mining engineer, said that gold production in the Union would roughly maintain its present level till 1932, and then would start a period of gradual decline. In 1935 production would be £39,000,000, and from 1938 onwards the decline would be more rapid. The estimate takes into account the mines which will reach the crushing stage before 1940.

Dr. Holloway described the estimate as not only much more detailed than those hitherto available, but also scientifically more satisfactory. It was consciously on the conservative side.

Present indications, said Dr. Holloway, were that the whole world was adjusting itself to a lower level of prices. As prices fell the cost of gold production would go down and a larger body of low-grade ore would consequently come within the region of payability. If costs fell by 2s. a ton, there would be no appreciable diminution of output for the next ten years. This would also hold good if the available native labour supply was such as to render possible the working of all mines to capacity.

VIENNA BOURSE

VIENNA, Aug. 4.—Closing quotations:—Ger. Oes. Voelkerbundanl. (Austrian Issue), 105.50 (105.24); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, 11.60 (11.90); Do., Pref., 91 (91.80); Oest. National Bank, 310.50 (306); Wiener Bank-Verein, 18 (18); Oest. Credit Anstalt, 47.40 (47.40); Niederest Eskompte, Oes., 159.60 (159.60); Zivnostanska Banka, 90.60 (—); Donau-Dampfschiffahrts-Ges., 19.25 (19.50); A.E.G. Union Elekt. Ges., 23.50 (—); Oest. Brown-Boveri, 160.25 (—); Oest. Siemens Schuckert, 183.50 lid (184); Oest. Stago Tarjaner Steinkohlen, 47.35 (47.60); Oest. Alig. Kohlen, 680 (679); Oest. Alpine-Montan, 23.90 (23.90); Berg and Huttenwerke, 618 (612); Felten and Guillaume, 190 (190); Berndorfer Metallwarenfabrik, Arthur Krupp, 5.75 (—); Galiz Karpathen Petroleum, 3.02 (3.10). Exchange on Amsterdam, 284.90 (284.87); on London, 34.45¼ (34.44⅝); on New York, 672 671); on Paris, 27.81½ (27.83).—*Reuter.*

GRIMSBY FISH MARKET

GRIMSBY, Aug. 4.—Forty-one North Sea, three Iceland, and five Faroe Islands trawlers and three liners landed a moderate supply of fish; demand was good. Plaice, 17s.; lemon soles, 19s.; cod, 2s. 9d.; skate, 9s. to 10s.; small haddocks, 2s. 9d.; kit haddock, 7s. 6d.; gibbed haddocks, 8s. 6d.; dabs, 10s. to 12s.; halibut, 10s. to 16s.; codlings, 5s. per stone. Soles, 2s. 7d.; turbot, 11d. to 1s. 1d.; brill, 1s. per lb.

DRAWING OF BONDS

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

MIDI RAILWAY COMPANY 6 per CENT. STERLING BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the Loan conditions a DRAWING of the above-mentioned BONDS for Sinking Fund purposes was made at the Offices of Messrs. Lazard Brothers and Co., Limited, on 1st August, 1930, by Mr. Russell Jourdan Freeman, Notary Public, of the firm of John Newton and Sons, when the following Bonds were drawn for payment at par on 1st September next, after which date interest will cease.

6 Bonds of £1,000					= £6,000
8	207	217	251	342	
471					
22 Bonds of £500					= £11,000
538	620	647	681	736	
744	766	780	876	936	
1067	1072	1267	1501	1629	
1701	1823	1934	1939	1972	
2024	2075				
179 Bonds of £100					= £17,900
2605	2630	2846	3049	3055	
3066	3103	3172	3296	3313	
3313	3334	3345	3383	3402	
3403	3569	3686	3740	3842	
4104	4125	4228	4249	4431	
4601	4740	4743	4978	5036	
5037	5054	5166	5228	5468	
5559	5628	5686	5703	5710	
5748	5792	5837	5928	5929	
6022	6209	6254	6280	6468	
6524	6626	6631	6848	6858	
6898	7030	7243	7271	7330	
7341	7361	7592	7738	7922	
7970	7997	8106	8345	8451	
8558	8572	8585	8781	8784	
8895	8920	8928	9061	9076	
9171	9177	9184	9282	9372	
9453	9618	9671	9806	9956	
9970	10078	10123	10228	10256	
10345	10359	10467	10513	10543	
10645	10879	10967	11147	11189	
11358	11454	11704	11746	11759	
11915	11923	11930	11957	11959	
12074	12100	12190	12347	12507	
12520	12602	12744	12780	12869	
12879	12900	12962	13051	13082	
13286	13321	13324	13419	13534	
13895	13985	13998	14058	14143	
14348	14848	14932	14990	15164	
15169	15242	15432	15466	15514	
15673	15752	15791	15925	15990	
16056	16096	16273	16299	16307	
16344	16361	16369	16392	16427	
16446	16501	16505	16563	17056	
17074	17096	17231	17302	17643	
17686	17824	17832	17882		

207 Bonds amounting together to .. £34,900

The above Bonds are due to be repaid at either Messrs. LAZARD BROTHERS and Co., Ltd., 11, Old Broad-street, E.C.2, or Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD and SONS, New-court, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.4, Messrs. MORGAN GRENFELL and Co., 23, Great Winchester-street, E.C.2, or Messrs. J. HENRY SCHRODER and Co., 120, Cheapside, E.C.2, where listing forms may be obtained.

ORLEANS RAILWAY COMPANY.

6 per CENT. STERLING BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that the BONDS of this Loan the numbers and particulars of which are given below, were this day, in accordance with the conditions relating to the issue of the same, DRAWN at the Counting House of Messrs. Morgan Grenfell and Co., at 23, Great Winchester-street, in the City of London, for redemption at par on the 1st day of September, 1930 (when interest thereon will cease), in the presence of Michael George Herbert, Esq., a Partner in the said firm, and John Dalton Vesa, Notary Public of the City of London:—

SECOND DRAWING.

6 BONDS of £1,000 EACH = £6,000.

00094	00225	00292	00301	00340	00372

12 BONDS of £500 EACH = £6,000.

00438	00531	00548	00559	00777	00965	00980
00982	01050	01096	01123	01166	

190 BONDS of £100 EACH = £19,000.

01184	01253	01270	01341	01469	01628	01633
01634	01672	01758	01772	01885	01955	01995
02071	02094	02129	02212	02275	02280	02298
02438	02548	02549	02604	02616	02636	02736
02971	03005	03062	03217	03269	03421	03577
03607	03673	03717	03786	03913	03931	03955
04062	04091	04111	04141	04223	04388	04441
04619	04653	04698	04749	04860	04891	04963
04983	05009	05050	05097	05111	05116	05153
05228	05278	05296	05297	05307	05314	05341
05463	05487	05520	05615	05714	05743	05915
06221	06226	06253	06277	06280	06302	06311
06464	06468	06475	06582	06586	06700	06773
06783	06908	07098	07103	07167	07230	07261
07297	07327	07348	07437	07581	07659	07919
07920	08042	08061	08086	08171	08230	08257
08338	08340	08370	08411	08478	08551	08629
08801	08815	08944	08949	08988	09184	09208
09221	09252	09381	09390	09394	09398	09399
09426	09507	09516	09617	09658	09730	09744
09842	09905	09904	10001	10148	10257	10266
10346	10446	10549	10551	10622	10700	10717
10926	10971	11086	11087	11093	11143	11174
11302	11314	11394	11440	11471	11516	11613
11614	11633	11669	11688	11690	11776	11836
11865	12006	12091	12165	12210	12323	12470
12658	12724	12947	13002	13017	13080	13085
13246						

The above Bonds may be presented for examination on and after the 18th instant, at the Counting House of Messrs. Morgan Grenfell and Co., or Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons.

Dated the 1st August, 1930.

JOHN D. VENN, Notary Public. Firm—H. de Pinna and John Venn, 38, Gresham House, Old Broad street, London, E.C.2, and at Whitehall House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

REPUBLIC of COLOMBIA 6 per CENT. LOAN of 1906. (BOGOTA-RAMAL RAILWAY.)

Notice is hereby given that in order to complete the requirements of the Sinking Fund for the current half-year the following BONDS were DRAWN by Russell Jourdan Freeman, Esq., a Partner in the firm of John Newton and Sons, London, at the offices of Messrs. Lazard Brothers, and Co., Limited:—

226 BONDS of £20 EACH.

45	50	198	202	306	330	342			
411	429	436	443	493	503	504	658		
686	924	931	935	949	1054	1195			
1258	1381	1418	1449	1568	1598	1803			
1848	1903	2176	2219	2224	2227	2229			
2240	2353	2536	2555	2609	2616	2683			
2703	2723	2808	2937	3130	3216	3256			
3342	3459	3494	3522	3529	3535	3556			
3507	3643	3712	3742	3745	3746	3753			
3782	3805	3893	4092	4112	4143	4184			
4226	4342	4348	4359	4377	4456	4493			
4570	4710	5038	5100	5133	5142	5229			
5249	5275	5294	5343	5408	5588	5609			
5655	5729	5740	5769	5851	5929	6021			
6197	6253	6299	6305	6396	6421	6500			
6620	6625	6736	6772	6907	6943	6999			
7024	7083	7084	7131	7139	7166	7221			
7395	7419	7467	7489	7483	7604	7620			
7808	8014	8137	8167	8178	8187	8224			
8256	8350	8476	8515	8580	8688	8699			
8963	8983	9156	9177	9199	9406	9408			
9427	9461	9467	9536	9668	9785	9799			
9801	9851	9877	9973	10109	10220	10269			
10391	10403	10467	10535	10686	10768	10771			
10826	10832	10925	11107	11305	11312	11353			
11354	11452	11565	11762	11855	11872	12047			
12134	12235	12304	12347	12432	12483

NURSING HOMES

"A Delightful BABIES' HOME; beautiful grounds; special care difficult children.—The Manse, Totteridge-lane, London, N.20. 'Phone, Hillside 1661.

BACKSETTOWN, HENFIELD, SUSSEX.—Recuperation from illness, overwork, or operation; matron; from £4/4/-.—Secretary 15, Eaton-gardens, Hove.

BOGNOR.—Comfortable HOME for CONVALESCENT PATIENTS, elderly people; retired nurse; close to sea.—Sister, "Scalands," Aldwick-road. Tele. 613.

CONVALESCENT Invalids, Elderly People cared for; special food; minute Harley-street; 3rns. weekly.—OSNABURGH HOUSE, REGENT'S-PARK. Museum 2088.

GENERAL NURSING HOME; permanent and convalescent patients; private wards; charming grounds.—'Phone, Sydenham 2636. Ivy Bank, Queen's-road, Forest Hill.

OAKFIELD, 20, Shoot-up-hill, N.W.2.—Rest, care, maternity; residential nurseries; excellent food, comfort; beautiful large garden. 'Phone, Hampstead 1610.

PHYSICIAN can RECEIVE ELDERLY LADY or GENTLEMAN, mild mental, senile case; old established home; large house, with extensive grounds; highest references possible; terms from £4 4s. 6d. weekly inclusive.—Write Box G.1480, The Times, E.C.4.

VACANCY for INVALID at "Courtsfold," Haslemere, Surrey; skilled nursing; diet speciality; own vegetables, poultry, &c.; lovely garden; comfortable rooms; no irritating rules; moderate.—'Phone, Haslemere 22.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

Private Announcements 3 lines 6s. (minimum); Trade 3 lines 9s. (minimum)

TEA AND PROVISIONS

THE best Household Tea is sold at 2s. 3d. by HUGHES' CITY of LONDON TEA COMPANY, Ltd., 7lb. carriage free, C.O.D. London. Pound sample by post 2s. 6d.—1, Beer-lane, Great Tower-street, E.C.3.

WEARING APPAREL

WARDROBE DEALERS compete at our ROOMS for ladies' and gentlemen's SURPLUS APPAREL, furs, and household effects, hence top prices realized. PRIVATE OWNERS invited to send trial parcel to Johnson Dymond and Son, Ltd. (Est. 1793). Auction Rooms, 24-26, Great Queen-street, W.C.2. Sales daily, prompt settlement.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

TYPEWRITERS, Duplicators, Adders, Calculators, Office Furniture, Bought, Sold, Hired, Repaired.—Taylor's, 74, Chancery-lane, W.C. Holborn 3793.

TOWN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

PRICE £2,500 OR OFFER. MORTGAGE £1,800.

HAMPSTEAD MODERN NON-BASEMENT HOUSE in SPLENDID ORDER; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, offices; LARGE GARDEN; LONG LEASE.—Apply BRITTON, POOLE and Co., 2, Wellington-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Charming FREEHOLD RESIDENCE in EXCELLENT DECORATIVE ORDER; four bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, offices; NICE GARDEN. PRICE only £3,250 or offer.—Apply BRITTON, POOLE and Co., as above.

FOR AUTUMN and WINTER MONTHS.

RUTLAND GATE, S.W.7.

Low rental accepted to ensure Let.

A Comfortably FURNISHED TOWN RESIDENCE situate on the sunny side of this quiet and convenient position; 10 bed and dressing rooms; two baths, three reception rooms and offices.—Recommended by the Sole Agents, W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5.

PRINCES-GARDENS.

AN exceptionally attractive HOUSE in excellent order, having access to and overlooking private gardens and within a few minutes of Kensington Gardens. Five reception rooms, 11 bed rooms, four bath rooms, tiled offices.

Garage with rooms over.

Central heating throughout. Independent hot water. Electric Passenger and Service Lifts.

THE LONG LEASE FOR SALE AT A LOW GROUND RENT.

Sole Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (Telephone, Mayfair 3068.)

KNIGHTSBRIDGE

(close to).

CHARMING HOUSE in sunny and open position.—Seven bed, bath, three reception rooms, &c.; parquet; fitted lavatory basins; flagged garden; lease 15 years. Rent £215 per annum; very reasonable premium.—Recommended by W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5.

CHELSEA. — Delightful Modernised GEORGIAN FREEHOLD, facing due South; two living rooms (one double), four bed, bath room (with encased bath), tiled kitchen; independent hot water; parquetry floors; garden. FREEHOLD, £3,950.—Sole Agents, J. EWART GILKES, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

A BARGAIN.

EGERTON GARDENS, S.W.3.—Seven bed, two bath, four reception and offices; all modern conveniences; about 40 years; ground rent only £25 per annum. Price only £4,500 or near offer.—Sole Agent, W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

OLD CHELSEA HOUSE.

Unique opportunity of securing a PERIOD HOUSE in perfect order.

FREEHOLD RESIDENCE overlooking the River, and containing five or six bed rooms, bath room, charming reception rooms, and convenient offices; parquet floors throughout.—Full particulars of Owners, CLUTTON, BERREY and STROUTS, 140, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

HEATH BROW,

CLOSE TO JACK STRAW'S CASTLE.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH, N.W.3.

ON BAGSHOT SAND, 430ft. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

Immediately adjoining and overlooking the Heath.

UNEQUALLED VIEWS EXTENDING TO HARROW, WINDSOR, and the KEETPOND. SHIRE RIDGE.

A most delightful old-world residence, beautifully placed in its own secluded and well-timbered grounds; three reception rooms, handsome music or billiard room, large balcony, nine bed and dressing rooms, four luxurious bath rooms; completely up-to-date conveniences. CENTRAL HEATING, PARQUET FLOORS. TENNIS LAWN.

FREEHOLD.

To be SOLD by Private Treaty, or by AUCTION in September next.—Sole Agents, PRICKETT and ELLIS, Auctioneers, Land and Estate Agents, 4, High-street, Highgate, N.6; and 57, Chancery-lane, W.C.2. 'Phone: Mountview 1540, 0234; Holborn 4830.

ONLY £2,000

would probably be accepted for a modern Non-Basement Residence, between Finchley-road and HAMPSTEAD HEATH. Two bath rooms, six bed and dressing rooms, two reception rooms, large hall with fireplace, good kitchen, &c.; partial central heating; garden; lease about 71 years; ground-rent £12 10s. per annum.—Sole Agents, ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., 200, Finchley-road, N.W.3 (Hampstead 4910), and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE (close Park).—Excellent HOUSE in favourite position; five bed, three reception, bath, &c.; price £1,750; lease nine years, or would Let at £200 per annum; possession of the whole Owner's Agents, J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

FREEHOLD.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE (quiet position close to).—Eight bed, bath and two reception rooms; servery, &c. PRICE £6,000 or offer.—Sole Agent, W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5.

MAYFAIR.

NON-BASEMENT

Quite unusual Dwelling-House, containing lounge hall, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, excellent kitchen, offices; all modern conveniences; 99 years' lease at low ground-rent for sale at much reduced price.—Agents,

JOHN D. WOOD & Co.,

23, BERKELEY-SQUARE, W.1.

Telephone, Mayfair 6341.

An unusual opportunity. Seldom in the market.

EGERTON GARDENS, S.W.

MESSRS. KING and KING are instructed as SOLE AGENTS to offer ONE of these delightfully situated HOUSES for SALE, on very reasonable terms seven to eight bed rooms, bath room and bath-dressing room; three to four reception rooms and complete compact offices. WELL OVERLOOKING and WITH ACCESS to GARDENS in REAR. Many modern improvements; lease 46 years; ground rent £40 per annum. PRICE to INCLUDE TENANTS' FITTINGS, &c., £6,000.—All further details and orders to view, SOLE AGENTS, at 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines.)

RENT only 8 GUINEAS per WEEK.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, near EATON-SQUARE, to be LET for six months from September; two reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, kitchen.—Full particulars of this, and many similar Houses at about the same rent, apply Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

SOUTH KENSINGTON & District. HOUSES & FLATS.

Agents,

TAYLOR, LOVEGROVE & CO.,

80, GLOUCESTER-ROAD, S.W.7.

Established 1857. 'Phone 0905 Kensington.

£335 PER ANNUM.—LOWNDES-SQUARE (adjoining).—£1,100 will secure the LEASE of a picturesque and modernized double-fronted HOUSE; lounge hall, &c., central heating throughout; inspected by MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

CADOGAN-SQUARE (close to).

Seven bed rooms, bath, three reception rooms, square hall.

£180 PER ANNUM is the low rent of a very attractive MODERN RESIDENCE with above accommodation, in excellent order; moderate premium for long lease.—Owner's Agents, GIDDY, BERRY and STROUTS, 140, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

EATON-SQUARE (Adjoining).

Five bed, bath and three reception rooms.

7 GUINEAS a WEEK will be accepted for particularly clean and well FURNISHED HOUSE, with telephone; convenient position for six or 12 months.—Agents, GEO. BERRY and STROUTS, 140, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Selected lists of autumn lettings and flats on application.

GARAGES

CAVENDISH-SQUARE (near).—TWO GARAGES with FLAT OVER of four rooms, bath-kitchen; £250 per annum.—Apply HALL and DIXON, Ltd., 99, Wigmore-street, W.1. Welbeck 0294.

NO. 5, QUEEN'S GATE-TERRACE MEWS, S.W.7.—To be LET, TWO LARGE LOCK-UP GARAGES with FLAT over; three good rooms and bath room. Rent £185. Apply 19, Queen's Gate-terrace, S.W.7. Kensington 1072.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

WAY & WALLER,

For all the best Flats.

5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

HANOVER-SQUARE.

UNFURNISHED FLAT, overlooking the pleasant garden; three bed rooms, reception room, bath room and kitchen; 6½ years' lease at only £275 per annum; £100 required for fittings and improvements. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).

WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

WESTMINSTER.

FIVE BED ROOMS, three reception rooms, bath room and usual domestic offices in a well-furnished Mansion Flat; passenger lift, electric heating; rent 10gns. per week; immediate possession. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 5).

WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

A BARGAIN.—FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT; double bed room, single bed room, reception room, bath room; constant hot water; telephone; 3gns.; catering.—50, Hogarth-road, Kensington. Frobisher 0500.

A 6HLEY-GARDENS.—ONE of these excellent FLATS to be LET Unfurnished; two reception, five bed rooms, &c. Rent £280 per annum.—Apply CHAS. V. STEVENS and CO., 56, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Vic. 4806.

AN ENTRANCE-FLOOR MANSION FLAT; four bed rooms, two reception, kitchen and bath room; constant hot water; refrigerator; first-class order. Rent £190 per annum. Premium £75 for lease, fixtures, and fittings.—Apply CHESNEY, Limited, Flat Agents, 28, Eastcastle-street, Oxford-circus, W.1. (Museum 4603.)

BAYSWATER (close to Park).—MANSION FLAT; three bed, two reception, kitchen, bath; facing South; furnished 4gns.; or Unfurnished £165 per annum. —GOODWIN and SON, 152, New Bond-street, W.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED GROUND-FLOOR FLAT; breakfast and attendance, dinner optional; quiet; minute Kensington Gardens.—14, Prince of Wales-terrace, W.8 (next De Vere-gardens). Kelvin 8783.

CAVENDISH-SQUARE (near).—Bachelor charming SERVICE FLAT, well Furnished; 3½gns. for long let.—Write BM/BOL4, London, W.C.1.

CLAPHAM PARK, S.W.4.—QUEENSWOOD COURT, KING'S-AVENUE. Further extensions. New Mansion FLATS; countrylike; central heating, constant hot water; lift; garages; tennis. From £130. 'Phone, Brixton 5794.

CLOSE, CADOGAN GARDENS. — THREE new FLATS, now in course of construction; two living rooms, two bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, store room; electric light, power; modern conveniences. Rent £170 per annum inclusive.—Plans of Sole and Managing Agents, J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

ONLY £140 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE. NO PREMIUM. DELIGHTFUL newly decorated FLAT in favourite Mansion building, comprising three good bed rooms, bath room, very large reception room and usual offices; passenger lift, liveried porter.—To view apply Porter, Welbeck-mansions, Inglewood-road, West End-lane, West Hampstead.

FLAT, Ground-Floor, near CLAPHAM COMMON; excellent neighbourhood; artistically comfortably furnished; all modern conveniences; Frigidaire, wireless, gramophone; piano, telephone; constant hot water; beautiful garden; linen, silver; can be seen by appointment only; references required. Four guineas.—Write Box 04430, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GROSVENOR HOUSE, Park-lane, W.1.—SERVICE FLATS, Furnished or Unfurnished, from £450 per annum.—Estate Office, Park-lane, W.1. Gros. 6363.

A MAGNIFICENT OPEN OUTLOOK.

KENSINGTON GARDENS (adjoining the South side). —Very fine MANSION FLAT with five excellent bed rooms, two handsome reception rooms, bath room, kitchen, pantry, &c., to be Let; long lease; nominal sum only for fixtures.—Recommended as an exceptional bargain by HUGHESDON and HINDS, 4, Abingdon-road, Kensington High-street.

£375 P.A.

FURNISHED FLATS for the AUTUMN and WINTER.

KENSINGTON.—Several most attractively FURNISHED FLATS now available. Selected list sent on receipt of requirements and rent payable. Apply HUGHESDON and HINDS, 4, Abingdon-road, Kensington High-street.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE (adjoining).—A FURNISHED FLAT, consisting four bed rooms, bath room and kitchen; passenger lift, &c. To be LET for any reasonable time, with immediate possession if required. Rent asked 6 to 10 guineas, according to period.—Apply Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (2 lines).

MAIDA VALE and ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Large Selection of FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED FLATS and MAISONNETTES always available.—Apply for lists to Principal Agents, SNELL and Co., 47, Maida-vale, W.9. 'Phone, Padd. 7230 (4 lines).

MAYFAIR SERVICE SUITES.—Two minutes Piccadilly and Park-lane. Charming house; large rooms; telephones and all modern conveniences. Reduced rents for 3 or 6 months.—The Butler, 41, Hertford-street, W.1.

SERVICE FLATS.

Newly opened last month.

1, CHESTERFIELD-GARDENS, CURZON-STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.

LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED AND DECORATED.

Rates, including service and light, single, £3 3s.; double from £10 10s. weekly. Excellent à la carte catering. Booklet illustrated by Hendrik Pletcher sent free. Telephone: Mayfair 3717 (three lines).

SERVICE FLATS, Furnished and Unfurnished, near Abbey. Excellent restaurant, residents only.—Apply Manageress, 87, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

SMALL SERVICE FLATS

in 70, PRINCE OF WALES-TERRACE, KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.8.

These Flats have recently been completed and are ready for letting.

Under the direction of

KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS, Ltd., from whom all particulars can be obtained. Telephone, Kensington 3675 (10 lines).

SOUTH KENSINGTON MAISONNETTE.—Now to be LET for six months from September, two reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.; quiet position; close to tube; £4 4s. per week. Oct.: two-three, bed rooms. Rent 4gns.; good maid left; view 1.30-4.—S., 12a, Gledhow-terrace.

WHITEHALL COURT.

UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT, six rooms and bath room, shortly becoming available.—Apply Estate Office, Whitehall-court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 3160.

NEW LEASE. NO PREMIUM.

WESTMINSTER.—MANSION FLAT with five bed, two reception rooms, kitchen, and bath room; fifth floor; passenger lift. Rent £375 per annum.—BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

FIVE BED, TWO BATH, TWO RECEPTION ROOMS, &c.

£425 PER ANNUM.—KENSINGTON GORE.—A very attractive FLAT available at this moderate rent, without premium. Lease for two or 10 years.—Sole Agents, BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

CONSTANT HOT WATER SUPPLY.

£260.—SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Choice second-floor FLAT; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, kitchen, &c.; no premium.—Agents, DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

7GNS.—Exceptionally attractive, well FURNISHED FLAT; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c.; passenger lift, telephone.—Agents, DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

BUCKINGHAM-GATE.

51GNS. WEEKLY.—Delightful little FLAT to be LET FURNISHED for three to nine months; two bed rooms, two sitting rooms, kitchen, and bath room.—BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

BEXHILL-ON-SEA.—To be LET UNFURNISHED, a well appointed MAISONNETTE in central situation; two reception, five bed (all facing South), bath room, kitchen, &c.; electric light; immediate possession. Rent £125 per annum inclusive of rates. — Owner's Agent, ERNEST BREATHER, F.A.I., 14, St. Leonard's-road, Bexhill-on-Sea.

WANTED

FURNISHED FLAT WANTED; one or two bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room; quiet neighbourhood; near Baker-street; state price.—Write Box 7412, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WANTED, well FURNISHED MANSION FLAT with CENTRAL HEATING, preferably ST. JOHN'S WOOD COURT or CLIVE COURT; two bed rooms, one-two reception rooms. Rent 6-7gns.—Please send details to BRITTON, POOLE and Co., 2, Wellington-road, N.W.8.

WANTED, September, Unfurnished FLAT; three beds, two reception; near Kensington-square. Rent about £200.—Write Box K.1764, The Times, E.C.4.

SUBURBAN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

A Detached double-fronted RESIDENCE in convenient position; five bed rooms, bath, three sitting rooms, kitchen and scullery; garage space. Reduced to £1,850 FREEHOLD.—Keys with OGDENS of Wimbledon (facing the Station).

CAMDEN-ROAD.—FREEHOLD.—Desirable and well situate RESIDENCE with room garage; nine rooms; beautifully redecorated inside and out. PRICE £1,500. Vacant. Nice garden.—Recommended by DRIVERS and NORRIS, 407, Holloway-road, N.7. 'Phones, North 1503/4 and 1131.

EAST CROYDON. BEST PRIVATE ROAD, 10 MIN. WALK MAIN STAT. 1 MIN. BUS ROUTE.

GENTLEMAN'S delightful modern detached NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, in ½ ACRE, approached by drive. Very imposing architecture, five or eight bed, three reception. Galleried lounge hall. Entrance vestibule. Heated conservatory, with access from dining room, lounge and garden, two bath rooms, separate garage. Excellent domestic offices, constant hot water. Very large storage. Charming secluded gardens. Tennis. First-class decorative and structural repair. Lease 79 years. Ground rent £16. PRICE £3,250, or would sell completely furnished as it stands.—Write Owner, Box 1,613, E. Pulsford, 112, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.2.

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB PROPERTIES. —Specially appointed Agents, COPARTS, Ltd., Golders Green, N.W.11 (opposite Tube).

KESTON PARK, KENT, in a choice position, nearly 400ft. above sea level, close to the beautiful Commons of HAYES and KESTON, near to 'bus routes, about 2½ miles from Bromley South Station. London under the half hour; golf close at hand.—A perfect Detached RESIDENCE in the early English style, fitted throughout with all modern conveniences; oak-panelled hall with cloak room, two fine reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms, excellent offices; central heating, electric light and power; detached garage; picturesque woodland garden. HALF AN ACRE. PRICE FREEHOLD £3,450.—Write Box J.881, The Times, E.C.4.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

BEACONSFIELD & DISTRICT.

BAILEY-DENTON and Co., Chief Agents, B'field 328.

BERKS.—TWO delightfully placed, real COUNTRY PROPERTIES, both on Common, one two old cottages with four acres of orchard and common rights, the other a pair of cottages. Prices £1,500 and £800.—Apply Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

BERKS and WILTS BORDERS.—Beautiful OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE; oak beams, open fireplaces; three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms; garage; sunk garden; tennis court; paddock; central heating; for SALE at low figure.—THAKE and PAGINTON, Land Agents, Newbury.

BERKS, 400 miles London.—Old-world high and dry COUNTRY HOME at TILEHURST, known as the "YEWS," with old gardens and orchard; paddock of about TWO ACRES; two reception rooms, five bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c.; garage and outbuildings. Apply Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

Close to Calcot Golf and Village.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

GEERING & COLYER, F.A.I.,

Auctioneers, Land Agents and Valuers,

ASHFORD, KENT (Tel. 25),

Hawkhurst, Kent (Tel. 19), and Rye, Sussex (Tel. 55).

KENT, favourite Tenterden district.—Charming COUNTRY RESIDENCE (S.W. aspect), standing well back from road; six bed, bath, three reception; company's water, electric light probably available shortly; buildings, bungalow, gardens and productive grassland 20 ACRES. FREEHOLD ONLY £1,575. POSSESSION.

SUSSEX HILLS, near RYE, delightful situation.—"ANNFIELD," BECKLEY, attractive MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE; five bed, bath, three reception, loggia, &c.; good water and drainage, electric light; outhouses, garage, attractive grounds; small farmery and sound meadowland 20½ ACRES. AUCTION, with POSSESSION, Aug. 20th, as a whole, or in lots.

KENT, Ashford-Maidstone, between, favourite district, adjoining village.—Picturesque old-fashioned RESIDENCE, delightfully placed, partly creeper-clad; five bed and dressing, attic, bath, three reception; company's water; wealth of old oak; garage and ample buildings; delightful old-world grounds, meadow and fruit plantation, nearly EIGHT ACRES. FREEHOLD, ONLY £1,230. POSSESSION. Bargain.

SUSSEX HILLS, between Tunbridge Wells and Eastbourne, near delightful old village.—Fine OLD SUSSEX RESIDENCE; five bed, bath (hot and cold), lounge hall, two reception; company's water, electric light available; garage, outbuildings; pretty gardens, lawns, orchards and grassland, 15½ ACRES. FREEHOLD £3,150. POSSESSION.

KENT, Cranbrook district, in unspoilt country.—ELIZABETHAN Black and White RESIDENCE with wealth of old oak, open fires, &c.; six bed and dressing, bath (hot and cold), three reception; electric light; farmery, cottage, and about 70 ACRES. FREEHOLD £3,500. POSSESSION.

GEERING & COLYER, as above.

LOWEST RATED TOWN IN ENGLAND.

BOURNEMOUTH. — A new illustrated Property Register, "Houses in Bournemouth and the Southern Counties," with views of about 100 available properties and particulars of many others, and including map of Bournemouth showing public parks and open spaces.

Post free on application to FOX and SONS, Estate Agents and Auctioneers, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH AGENTS.

A. V. WELCH and Co. Est. 1893.

BUSHEY.—Architect's detached RESIDENCE; three large bed, two reception rooms, square hall; radiator; parquet flooring; garage space; large matured garden. £110 per annum.—BM/VD5L, London.

CONVENIENT SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE for SALE or on edge of rural West Kent village; near church, P.O., &c.; charming views all windows, good rooms; three sitting, seven bed, two dressing, one billiard (or box), good kitchen, &c.; central heating, separate hot water; warm garage, good outbuildings, pretty garden, tennis court, short carriage drive; in all about one acre.—Write Box Z.633, The Times, E.C.4.

FOR ALL

HOUSES IN DEVON.

CONNOLE, RICKEARD and GREEN,

82, Queen-street, Exeter.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.

DORSET COAST.—Charming old MANOR HOUSE, beautifully situated with gardens and paddocks (about 12 acres) extending to cliff edge. Accommodation: Five reception rooms, 12-15 bed rooms, four bath rooms; three cottages; stabling, garage.—Full particulars of REBBECK BROS., The Square, Bournemouth.

EASTBOURNE HOUSES.

KILLICK and DAVIES, THE LOCAL AGENTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR INSERTION IN

The Times

may be sent by post or handed in at THE TIMES,

Head Office: 162, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4; 72, Regent-street, W.1; 42, Wigmore-street, W.1; 2, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Paris; or will be received by any of the following

COUNTRY AGENTS

BARMOUTH.	Barmouth and County Advertiser.
BATH.	Messrs. Cater, Stoffell and Fortt, Ltd., 28, High-street.
BEXHILL.	Bexhill Observer.
BLACKPOOL.	Blackpool Gazette and Herald.
BOGNOR.	Bognor Observer, Lennox-street.
BOURNEMOUTH.	Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, The Square (The Times Bureau)
BRIDLINGTON.	Bridlington Free Press, Prospect-street.
BRIGHTON.	Messrs. Murdoch and Murdoch, Ltd., 164, Western-road (The Times Bureau).
BRISTOL.	Messrs. Blackford and Co., Ltd., 29, Queen-square.
CHICHESTER.	Chichester Observer, Little London.
DEAL.	The East Kent Advertiser, Oak-street.
DOVER.	Dover Express and East Kent News, 185, Snargate-street.
EASTBOURNE.	Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, 104, Terminus-road, (The Times Bureau).
FALMOUTH, FOLKESTONE, HASTINGS.	Cornish Echo, 13a, Church-street. Folkestone Herald, The Bayle. Hastings and St. Leonards Observer, 74, Claremont. Straughan and Co., 61, High-st. Ilfracombe Chronicle, Northfield-road.
LITTLEHAMPTON.	Littlehampton Gazette, 22, Beach-road.
LIVERPOOL.	Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Hornby House, Tithebarn-st. Messrs. Lee and Nightingale, 15, North John-street. Charles Birchall, Ltd., 17, Hanover-street.
MANCHESTER.	Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Blackfriars-street.
MINEHEAD, RAMSGATE.	Minehead Advertiser, 2, Park-st. Kentish Express, Branch Office, 98, High-street.
SANDGATE, TEIGNMOUTH, TORQUAY.	Sandgate Library, 98, High-st. Teignmouth Gazette, Station-rd. Torquay Directory and South Devon Journal.
WALLASEY.	Bleat's Station Service, Wallasey, and Wallasey Village.
WHITBY.	Whitby Gazette, Bridge-street. And at all Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son's Branches and Bookstalls.

All advertisements must be authenticated by the name and address of the actual advertiser, but not necessarily for publication.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—FREEHOLD with IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. A GEORGIAN-STYLE Detached RESIDENCE in own grounds of 4½ Acres. Erected by late owner for his own occupation. Inner hall, three spacious reception rooms, domestic offices on ground floor, five principal and two maids' rooms; garage, and outbuildings; gas, water, telephone, main drainage; well-wooded pleasure grounds, terraced lawns, heated green house. The whole in complete structural and decorative repair. £2,850.—NASH, SON and ROWLEY, Royston, Herts. Telephone 12.

HERTFORDSHIRE, 40 minutes town, charming OLD COUNTRY RECTORY, to be LET, Unfurnished; hall, four sitting, bed rooms, bath; company's gas and water; well-stocked garden; tennis lawn; garage. Rent £110 per annum. Easy lease.—Write Box N.1846, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSES in the SOUTHERN COUNTIES designed by experienced architects and built to clients' requirements. Booklet free.—Ideal Homes, Ltd., Dorking.

KENT, beautiful Cranbrook District, on high ground with picturesque views.—Perfectly appointed MODERN RESIDENCE; two reception, four bed, bath room and offices, large attic space; company's water; electric light; central heating; garage and gardens of ½ ACRE. FREEHOLD, £2,500.—ALFRED J. BURROWS, F.S.I., Ashford, Kent.

KENT, near new railway station. Chestfield.—For SALE, FREEHOLD, semi-detached COTTAGE HOUSE, about 4 acres; two bed, one reception, kitchen, bath room; electric light, gas; lovely garden, tennis court; garage, greenhouses, fowlhouses, stable, &c.; near golf course; £1,800 or near offer.—Call "Sunnyside," Chestfield, near Canterton.

KENT, near ASHFORD, in a quiet lane, 220ft. up on South slope, with magnificent panoramic views.—Choice RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY; modern house of two large reception, seven bed, bath room and nursery; abundant water supply, modern sanitation, telephone; excellent cottage, garage; well laid-out gardens, tennis lawn, and orchard, in all 2½ ACRES. FREEHOLD £2,500.—ALFRED J. BURROWS, F.S.I., Ashford, Kent.

SMALL SPORTING ESTATE

SALE

VERY MODERATE PRICE.

NEAR DARTMOUTH.—Particularly attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE; old-world House; five reception, nine bed, two bath, usual offices; excellent range of farm buildings, cottages, and 70 ACRES, or 140 ACRES could be bought.

Electric light. Telephone. Central heating.

TENNIS COURT AND GARDENS.

Write Box S.1485, The Times, E.C.4.

NEAR COAST, SOUTH DEVON, easy reach Plymouth.—OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE, two reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room; all modern conveniences; garage and stabling; gardens 1¼ ACRE. FREEHOLD £2,250.—VINER CAREW, Estate Agents, Prudential Buildings, Plymouth.

NEAR one of the most charming beauty spots of the South Devon Coast. BLACKPOOL SANDS, near DARTMOUTH.—To be SOLD at bargain price, an extremely well-appointed and attractive COUNTRY HOUSE on two floors, containing nine bed and dressing rooms, two baths, four reception rooms; electric light, central heating, telephone; delightful grounds, avenue drive, tennis lawn, walled garden; stabling, garage; rooms for men in buildings; 12 Acres or with cottage and additional grassland, a total of 33 ACRES.

Full particulars of NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

£545 FREEHOLD.

SOMERSET.—A most convenient old-time COUNTRY COTTAGE; two reception, kitchen-scullery, three bed, bath room (hot and cold); very pretty little garden with summerhouse; main water and drainage. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—GRIBBLE, BOOTH and SHEPHERD, Yeovil and Basingstoke.

DORKING.

In the best residential quarter, with secured amenities.

STONE HOUSE, ROSE-HILL.—A most attractive HOUSE with modern equipment throughout; three reception, six bed and dressing, large sun balcony, &c.; old-world garden. FREEHOLD with possession by AUCTION in September, unless sold before. A good cottage now occupied by chauffeur will also be offered.—Auctioneers, REQUENA and SON, and Messrs. CHAS. OSENTON and Co., Dorking.

SUNNY SUSSEX.—Picturesque, OLD-WORLD COUNTRY HOUSES, old oak, near Bognor, Littlehampton, Arundel; 3 reception, 5-6 bed, 2 baths; GLADDING, SON and WING, 8-11, Pavilion Buildings, Brighton.

SURREY BUNGALOW for SALE FREEHOLD, near London; seven rooms; good garage and outbuildings; electric light; on bus route.—Apply Robinson, Hotel Victoria, Great Bookham. 'Phone, Bookham 711.

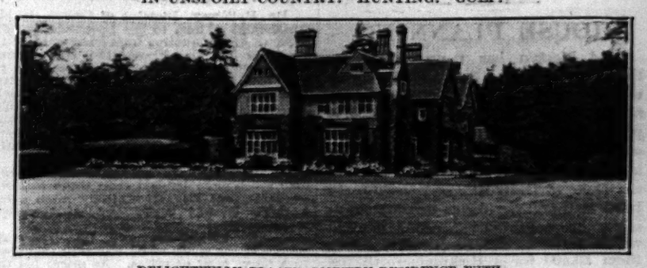
DON'T BUY A HOUSE.

Build a home to meet your exact requirements in the district of your choice. Our complete and inexpensive building service operates in all districts.—Write for brochure "A," with prize-winning designs.

Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth.

BETWEEN READING AND BASINGSTOKE.

IN UNSPOILT COUNTRY. HUNTING. GOLF.



DELIGHTFULLY PLACED COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH WONDERFUL VIEWS.

Approached by a long drive, the Residence contains large lounge, four reception rooms, usual domestic offices, 11-12 bed rooms, four bath rooms, day and night nurseries, and BEAUTIFUL WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS WITH MEADOWLAND, IN ALL ABOUT

30 ACRES.

FOUR EXCELLENT COTTAGES AND STABLING.

Sole Agents, Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

AUCTIONEERS' AND ESTATE AGENTS' DIRECTORY

LONDON AND SUBURBS

LONDON, E.C.

C. C. and T. MOORE, 13, Lime-street, E.C.3, Valuers, Surveyors, and Agents. Established 1820.

DEBENHAM, TEWSON and CHINNOCKS, 80, Cheapside, E.C.2. 'Phone, City 7611 (3 lines).

LONDON, W.

CHESTERTON and SONS. Tele. Western 1231 (4 lines). 116, Kensington High-street, W.8.

LONDON, W.C.

WEATHERALL and GREEN, 22, Chancery-lane, W.C.2. Tele., Holborn 0584.

LONDON, N.W.

LONDON, N.W. and CITY. — SALTER, REX and Co., 121, Cheapside, E.C.2 (City 8394.) Kentish Town, N.W. (Hamp. 4042.)

MILL HILL and DISTRICT. — T. G. GODEY, Hale-lane. Tele.: Mill Hill 1458.

NORTH-WEST LONDON. — DOLMAN and PEARCE, F.A.I., 62, Haverstock-hill (Hamp. 2243, 2244.)

LONDON, S.W.

TAYLOR, LOVEGROVE and Co., 80, Gloucester-road, South Kensington, S.W.7. 'Phone, Kensington 0905.

SUBURBAN.

BALHAM. — JOHN G. DEAN and Co., 196, High-road. 'Phone: 0293 Batt.

CLAPHAM. — E. HUGH HENRY, 73, High-st. 'Phone, Brixton 0861.

CROYDON DISTRICT. — STEVENS, KLITZ and Co., 128, George-st., 117, South End. Tel. 2879.

DULWICH, LONDON, S.E. — MARTEN and CARNABY, Thurlow Park-road, S.E.21.

SUBURBAN (Continued).

EALING DISTRICT — JONES and Co., Adj. Ealing Common Stn. Ealing 0957.

FINCHLEY. — WILLIAM HOLLIS, Church End, N.3. Tele., Finchley 0053 and 0379.

GOLDERS GREEN, HAMPSTEAD. — Messrs. KELLEEN and REDTS, 22, The Parade, Close Tube Station, 24, Heath-street, Close Tube Station.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH. — POTTERS, 47, Heath-street. Immediately opposite Tube Station.

HAMPSTEAD. — ERNEST OWERS, LTD., 200, Finchley-road. 'Phone 4910.

HAMPSTEAD. — HARTS, Ltd., Heath-drive, Finchley-road, N.W.3. Hampstead 0029 (Private Exchange).

HIGHGATE. — PRICKETT AND ELLIS, 4, High-street, Highgate, N.6, 57, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

KEW GARDENS, RICHMOND & DIST. — HOUGHTONS, Facing Kew G